Reading & Writing

Third Edition

CHINESE

Simplified Character Edition

常用汉字

A Comprehensive Guide to the Chinese Writing System

The best-selling student's guide for over 25 years, featuring the simplified characters most commonly used today, with traditional forms also listed

- The Student's 1,067 Character List
- All 3,000+ "frequently used" characters as well as the foundation characters for the HSK test
- Clear definitions and over 3,000 combinations
- Standard Hanyu Pinyin romanization
- Memorization hints and stroke-order guides
- Charts of modern and traditional radicals

William McNaughton

Tuttle Language Library

漢英詞典
The Chart of Modern Radicals

The **Chart of Modern Radicals** gives the system of modern radicals used in the dictionary 漢英詞典 / *The Chinese English Dictionary* discussed in the Student's Guide. The chart gives the number of each radical, its form or forms, and a reference to its treatment in *Reading and Writing Chinese*. Numbers in Roman type refer to radicals included in the first character group of basic characters. Page numbers in italics refer to radicals in the second character group (pp. 215–273); *a* means "left column," *b* means "right column" on the actual pages.

— 1 —

1. 丶 dot 73
2. 一 one 1
3. 丨 down 13
4. 丿 left 2
5. 乛 "back-turned stroke" 21
6. 刁 "top of 习" 867
7. 乙 twist 15

— 2 —

8. 冫 ice 657
9. 亠 lid 33
10. 讠 (side-) words 58 (cp. 185)
11. 二 two 5
12. 十 ten 7
13. 厂 slope 229
14. 𠂇 "top of 左" 221
15. 匚 basket 197
16. 卜 (卜) divine 159
17. 刂 (side) knife 232
18. 冖 crown 36
19. 冂 borders 8
20. 𠂉 "top of 每" 434
21. 亻 (side-)man 14
22. 厂 "top of 盾" 398
23. 人 (入) person (enter) 4 (204)
24. 八 (丷) eight 124
25. 乂 "bottom of 义" 1019
26. 勹 wrap 283
27. 刀 (夕) knife (--) 131
28. 力 strength 11
29. 儿 son 67
30. 几 (凡) table 541
31. 冖 "top of 予" 774
32. 卩 seal 112
33. 阝 (on the left of characters) mound ("left ear") 94
34. 阝 (on the right of characters) city ("right ear") 191
35. 又 right hand 101
36. 廴 march 933
37. 厶 cocoon 46
38. 口 bowl 579
39. 匕 ladle 41

— 3 —

40. 氵 "three-dots water" 77
41. 忄 (side-) heart 19
42. 犭 bed 1033
43. 亡 to flee 85
44. 广 lean-to 363
45. 宀 roof 40
46. 门 gate 25
47. 辶 halt 90
48. 工 work 566
49. 土 (士) earth (knight) 34 (35)
50. 艹 grass 16
51. 廾 clasp 193
52. 大 big 61
53. 尢 lame 68
54. 寸 thumb 237
55. 扌 (side-) hand 28
56. 弋 dart 29
57. 巾 cloth 464
58. 口 mouth 53
59. 囗 surround 9
60. 山 mountain 118
61. 屮 sprout 580
62. 彳 step 50
63. 彡 streaks 909
64. 夕 dusk 158
65. 夂 follow, slow 431
66. 丸 bullet 762
67. 尸 corpse 440
68. 饣 (side-) food 293 (cp. 217)
69. 犭 (side-) dog, 183 (cp. 96)
70. 彐 (⺕, ⺕) pig's head *p.215b*
71. 弓 bow 270
72. 己 (巳) self (--) 297, (298)
73. 女 woman 3
74. 子 (孑) child (--) 44
75. 马 horse 55
76. 幺 coil 47
77. 纟 (糸) silk 48
78. 巛 river *p.216b*
79. 小 (⺌) small 37

— 4 —

80. 灬 "fire-dots" 54
81. 心 heart 87
82. 斗 peck 765
83. 火 fire 295
84. 文 pattern 215
85. 方 square 505
86. 户 door 504
87. 礻 (side-) sign 166 (cp. 132)
88. 王 king 72
89. 主 "top of 青" 153
90. 天 (夭) heaven (tender) 63
91. 韦 walk off 967
92. 耂 "top of 老" 180
93. 廿 twenty 194
94. 木 tree 80
95. 不 not 97
96. 犬 dog 638

97. 歹 chip 408
98. 瓦 tile 739
99. 牙 tooth 671
100. 车 car 416
101. 戈 lance 30
102. 止 toe 246
103. 日 sun 179
104. 曰 say 110
105. 中 middle 150
106. 贝 cowrie 140
107. 见 see 266
108. 父 father 264
109. 气 breath 64
110. 牛 cow 340
111. 手 hand 27
112. 毛 fur 114
113. 攵 knock 316
114. 片 slice 422
115. 斤 ax 342
116. 爪 (爫) claws 306 (447)
117. 尺 foot (length) 949
118. 月 moon/meat 104
119. 殳 club 234
120. 欠 yawn 244
121. 风 wind 819
122. 氏 clan 276
123. 比 compare 660
124. 聿 "top of 聿" 109
125. 水 water 473

— 5 —

126. 立 stand 144
127. 疒 sick 604
128. 穴 cave 454
129. 衤 (side-) gown 290 (cp.161)
130. 夫 "top of 春" 811
131. 玉 jade 74
132. 示 sign 899
133. 去 go 556
134. 艹 "top of 劳" *p. 221a*
135. 甘 sweet 195
136. 石 rock 749
137. 龙 dragon *p. 241a*
138. 戊 halberd 517
139. 尚 "top of 常" 482
140. 业 business 714
141. 目 eye 129
142. 田 field 10
143. 由 from 799
144. 申 stretch 804
145. 罒 net 175
146. 皿 dish 138
147. 钅 (side-) gold 117 (cp. 209)
148. 矢 arrow 82
149. 禾 grain 81
150. 白 white 282
151. 瓜 melon *p. 243b*
152. 鸟 bird *p. 215a*
153. 皮 skin 747
154. 丬 back 796
155. 矛 spear *p. 226a*
156. 疋 bolt 326

— 6 —

157. 羊 (⺶,⺷) sheep 156
158. 类 roll, *p. 232b*
159. 米 rice 126
160. 齐 line-up *p. 217b*
161. 衣 gown 152
162. 亦 (亦) also 751
163. 耳 ear 256
164. 臣 bureaucrat *p. 216b*
165. 戋 "top of 栽 " 470
166. 西 (西) cover (west) 162
167. 束 thorn *p. 229b*
168. 亚 inferior *p. 236b*
169. 而 beard 986
170. 页 head 371
171. 至 reach 514
172. 光 light 839
173. 虎 tiger 772
174. 虫 bug 731
175. 缶 crock *p. 234b*
176. 耒 plow *p. 219a*
177. 舌 tongue 426
178. 竹 (⺮) bamboo 65
179. 臼 mortar 280
180. 自 small nose 619
181. 血 blood 1010
182. 舟 boat 583
183. 羽 wings 869
184. 艮 (⾇) stubborn 51

— 7 —

185. 言 words 57
186. 辛 bitter 70
187. 辰 early 851
188. 麦 wheat *p. 246b*
189. 走 walk 227
190. 赤 red *p. 216b*
191. 豆 flask 797
192. 束 bundle 745
193. 酉 wine 474
194. 豕 pig 502
195. 里 village 145
196. 足 foot 247
197. 采 cull 620
198. 豸 snake *p. 216b*
199. 谷 valley 489
200. 身 torso 236
201. 角 horn 996

— 8 —

202. 青 green 249
203. 卓 "side of 朝" *p. 227a*
204. 雨 rain 368
205. 非 wrong 742
206. 齿 teeth 374
207. 黾 toad *p. 239b*
208. 隹 dove 59
209. 金 gold 218
210. 鱼 fish 653

— 9 —

211. 音 tone 445
212. 革 hide 486
213. 是 be 327
214. 骨 bone *p. 227b*
215. 香 scent *p. 217b*
216. 鬼 ghost 385
217. 食 food 413

— 10 —

218. 高 tall 99
219. 鬲 cauldron, *p. 216b*
220. 髟 hair 1032

— 11 —

221. 麻 hemp *p. 226a*
222. 鹿 deer *p. 217a*

— 12 —

223. 黑 black 357

— 13 —

224. 鼓 drum *p. 236a*
225. 鼠 mouse *p. 217b*
226. 鼻 big nose *p. 231b*

— — —

227. 余类 "leftovers" *pp. 272–73*

Reading & Writing CHINESE

Simplified Character Edition

A Comprehensive Guide to
the Chinese Writing System

Third Edition

William McNaughton

TUTTLE PUBLISHING
Tokyo • Rutland, Vermont • Singapore

Published by Tuttle Publishing, an imprint of Periplus Editions (HK) Ltd.,
with editorial offices at 364 Innovation Drive, North Clarendon, VT 05759
and 130 Joo Seng Road, #06-01/03, Singapore 368357.

Original edition © 1979 Charles E. Tuttle Publishing Company, Inc.
Revised edition © 1999 Charles E. Tuttle Publishing Company, Inc.
Third Edition (Simplified Character Edition) © 2005 Periplus Editions (HK) Ltd.

All rights reserved.

LCC Card No. 2005923053
ISBN 0-8048-3509-8

Printed in Singapore

Distributed by:

North America, Latin America & Europe
Tuttle Publishing
364 Innovation Drive
North Clarendon, VT 05759-9436
Tel: (802) 773 8930; Fax: (802) 773 6993
info@tuttlepublishing.com
www.tuttlepublishing.com

Japan
Tuttle Publishing
Yaekari Building, 3rd Floor
5-4-12 Osaki, Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo 141-0032
Tel: (03) 5437 0171; Fax: (03) 5437 0755
tuttle-sales@gol.com

Asia Pacific
Berkeley Books Pte. Ltd.
130 Joo Seng Road, #06-01/03
Singapore 368357
Tel: (65) 6280 1330; Fax: (65) 6280 6290
inquiries@periplus.com.sg
www.periplus.com

09 08 07 06 05
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

TUTTLE PUBLISHING® is a registered trademark of Tuttle Publishing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Preface	vi
1.	Student's Guide	xi
	The Writing System	xi
	Explanatory Notes	xiii
	How to Write the Characters	xix
	The Pronunciation of Chinese	xxi
2.	1,067 Basic Characters and Elements of the Writing System	1
3.	Remaining Characters of the "A" List, "B" List, and "C" List	215
	Alphabetical Index	274
	Stroke Index	293
	Chart of Modern Radicals	*front endpapers*
	Chart of Traditional Radicals	*back endpapers*

PREFACE

This new edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese* uses the modern "simplified forms" which resulted from "script reform" after the Revolution of 1949. (The traditional forms, however, receive collateral presentation as variations of the modern simplified forms. The modern simplified forms are standard in the People's Republic of China and in Singapore; the traditional forms are standard in Taiwan and Hong Kong.)

In the last 50 years, three developments in modern China have made it much easier for one to learn to read and write the Chinese language with a reasonable fluency:

- the simplification of the Chinese writing system in the early 1950s;
- the publication of a list of the 2,000 most useful characters to learn first, for adult education, also in the early 1950s; and
- the recent establishment of a "standard vocabulary of the Chinese language and graded outline of Chinese characters," with a related TOEFL-like test for proficiency in Chinese (*Zhongguo Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* or HSK).

This third edition exploits all three of these developments, with the aim of enabling the foreign student of Chinese to acquire, quickly and painlessly (perhaps even pleasurably), a large vocabulary of Chinese written characters and of character combinations.

Using *Reading and Writing Chinese* with a good Chinese language teacher or in classes for spoken Chinese and written Chinese with a focus on Chinese culture or on other interests (business, politics, history, literature, etc.), it is now possible for the average student to achieve this large vocabulary in a period of time that would not have been possible before the Chinese government's massive efforts at adult education and (more recently) at education of foreign students in Chinese. (Refer to pages vii–viii for a discussion of *Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang* [HSCHDD; Standard Vocabulary of the Chinese Language and Graded Outline of Chinese Characters].)

In the preparation of this new edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, the same pedagogical method has been used to present the material as was used in earlier editions.

1. The student studies the most useful characters (as determined, for this new edition, by *Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang* [HSCHDD]).
2. The characters are presented in the order in which they are likely to be most useful; the most frequently seen characters appear before the less frequently seen ones.
3. In learning the characters, the student will also learn the elements of the writing system—the 226 radicals, and the "phonetics" (sound components) which he/she will find most useful in the study of the HSCHDD lists.

4. Each entry for a character is given in units of information based on developments in "programmed instruction," and these units have been arranged in order of growing difficulty.
5. Help is given to students in mastering the problem of "look-alike" characters: through juxtaposition and cross-reference, the author has tried to clarify the main causes of the problem, look-alike radicals and look-alike characters.

The new edition's content and organization are based on the analysis and vocabulary presented in HSCHDD (Beijing: Beijing Yuyanxue Chubanshe, 1995 [1992]). The earlier editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese* depended heavily on work done at Yale to prepare teaching materials and were based largely on George A. Kennedy, ed., *Minimum Vocabularies of Written Chinese* (New Haven: Far Eastern Publications, 1954), which, in turn, makes use of the 2,000-character list prepared in China in the early 1950s to facilitate adult education.

Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang is tied to the *Zhongguo Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi,* or *Chinese Proficiency Test* (HSK). HSK aims to measure the level of proficiency in Chinese attained by those, especially foreigners and overseas Chinese, who do not have a native speaker's background and education. An HSK certificate can indicate the holder's preparedness to study at a Chinese university or his/her level of Chinese proficiency to potential employers. It is, in other words, the contemporary Chinese equivalent of the TOEFL test in English. The graded organization in the printed HSCHDD copy, based on statistical studies and experts' judgment about *the most useful vocabulary items* for non-native-speaker students to learn at each stage of their studies, is of great value and is of greater contemporary relevance than is *Minimum Vocabularies of Written Chinese.*

Hanyu Shuiping Cihui Yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang is focused more on "words" (*ci* 词) than on *zi* (字, single characters), although all of the characters (*zi*) needed to write the words of the basic vocabulary of words (*ci*) are included in graded lists (at the back of HSCHDD). The lists of "*ci*" include all of their component *zi* (single characters) which may, by themselves, stand for a word of the language. The *ci* are mostly two-character expressions, but there may be some items comprising three or even four characters (*zi*).

The study plan implied by HSCHDD is as follows:

In years one and two of study, it is contemplated that a vocabulary of 5,253 words (*ci*), including the 2,205 *zi* needed to write those 5,253 words, will be learned. This vocabulary is broken down into three lists:

- List A: 1,033 *ci* ("most frequently used words", needing 800 *zi*),
- List B: 2,018 *ci* ("frequently used words", needing 804 additional *zi*), and
- List C: 2,202 *ci* ("words the frequency of use of which is next below words in category B", needing 590 additional *zi* plus 11 *zi* in a "supplement").

Note that a large number of the 5,253 vocabulary items (*ci*) are identical to items in the list of 2,205 *zi*. For example, the first list (of 1,033 *ci*) is comprised of 459 single-character items and of 574 items of two- or more characters—i.e., 44% *zi* and 56% *ci*.

In years 3 and 4 of study of HSCHDD, it is contemplated that a vocabulary of 3,569 words, including the 700 additional *zi* needed to write those words, will be learned —"1,500 vocabulary items in each of the last two years of study," according to the "prefatory article" (*daixu*). The words in this list D are characterized as "other words in common use."

This new Tuttle guide to the Chinese writing system presents all of the characters (*zi*) in the A, B, and C lists, introducing students to the 2,205 single characters (*zi*) needed to write the 5,253 (*ci*) words. In addition, as many of the words (*ci*) as is possible are introduced as sub-items within the frames of each character (*zi*), modified by the principle of not introducing a character in a sub-item until it has been introduced as a main item. The new edition also —which HSCHDD does not—introduces students to "elements of the writing system" (e.g., "radicals" (*bùshǒu*) and productive phonetics). This will make it easier for foreign students to use *Reading and Writing Chinese*, in their progress toward acquiring a large enough vocabulary to be competent in the Chinese written language.

Also, grouping characters into "phonetic series" (i.e., several characters having the same phonetic element) gives the following benefits:

- makes it easier for students to learn several characters by connecting them through a common element (the phonetic);
- helps students to distinguish between look-alike characters; and
- helps students grasp the logic of the writing system.

The organization of characters into phonetic series is one of the features of earlier editions which has been strengthened in the new version.

For the three HSCHDD lists used to prepare the new *Reading and Writing Chinese* (*RWC*), the relation to earlier editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese* is as follows:

— List "A," 800 characters (*zi*), of which 25 are not in earlier editions of *RWC*;
— List "B," 804 characters, of which 144 are not in earlier editions of *RWC*; and
— List "C" (including the 11-character supplement), 601 characters, of which 290 are not in earlier editions of *RWC*.

This means that 459 new characters have been added to this new edition. From the characters included in earlier editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, a few dozen, maybe, have been deleted as being irrelevant to mastery of the HSCHDD lists. One of the features of this and previous editions of *Reading and Writing Chinese* is that *ci* are regularly introduced throughout the book—and, in fact, about 25% more *ci* than *zi* are introduced (2,500 *ci* as against 2,000 *zi*). This means that it has been fairly easy to adapt the format and method of *Reading and Writing Chinese* to present the lists in HSCHDD, including *ci*.

This new edition preserves, as far as possible, a successful and popular feature of earlier editions—introducing first the characters which the student would meet early in his studies of other kinds of textbooks in Chinese—readers, conversation books, etc. Since the first publication of *Reading and Writing Chinese* in 1979, a vast number of elementary and intermediate textbooks have been published—especially in the People's Republic of China—so that it is now impossible to follow rigorously any such scheme as was possible in 1979 when the Yale series of textbooks was a virtual monopoly. For this new edition the effort to deal with this has been made in two ways.

Firstly, the editor has used his judgment about the characters foreign students in the 21st century are most likely to meet early in their studies (the list of such characters is not that much different from what it was at the time earlier editions were prepared). Secondly, every character (*zi*) and every word (*ci*) have been marked as "A" or "B" or "C" on their first appearance in the new edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, following the "A" list, the "B" list, or the "C" list of first-year and second-year study materials in the HSCHDD. That way, the student can follow his/her preference, using the arrangement of characters into phonetic series to pick up a larger number of characters fast; or (alternatively) learning at first only the "A" character with its radicals and phonetic (if any), taking note of related characters, and moving on, to return later and learn the "B" character(s) in the phonetic series, and finally coming back later still, to learn the "C" character or characters.

While the editor certainly does not want to discourage ambitious students who would follow the first method of study, he recommends the alternative method, as follows:

- that students learn at first only the characters on the "A" list, taking note of related characters;
- return later and learn the characters on the "B" list, and finally
- come back later still and learn the "C" characters.

Using this method, students should learn all of the radicals as they are introduced. The editor recommends this method because of the pace of learning inherent in it. In a Western university curriculum, where the student studies several subjects at the same time in a 16-week semester, the student can learn seven new characters (*zi*) a night (35 new characters a week). By the end of the first year of study, he/she should know all of the "A" characters (up through the tenth character in column "a" of Part II, p. 227) as well as their radicals and phonetics; and he/she should also know 270 characters of the "B" list and their radicals and phonetics. By the end of his/her third semester of study, the student should have learned all of the "A" and "B" characters and their radicals and phonetics.

By the end of his/her second year of study, the student should have learned all of the characters of the "A," "B," and "C" lists—and will have kept pace, as far as the learning of characters (*zi*) is concerned, with the study plan implied by HSCHDD.

The study plan implied by HSCHDD, however—at least with reference to the rate at which the student is expected to learn *ci*—seems to assume that the student will be studying Chinese in an intensive course—in Beijing, perhaps; as sole, or almost sole, subject of study; and for more than the 28 to 32 weeks of the usual Western university academic year. All this means, in the long run, is that the student studying in a Western university may want to spread out over eight semesters (rather than four) the time and cerebral energy devoted to the study of *Reading and Writing Chinese* and use the "space" so created in his study week to learn all of the *ci* on the various HSCHDD lists (as well, of course, as the 700 new *zi* on List "D" and its supplement).

William McNaughton

STUDENT'S GUIDE

The Writing System

The Chinese writing system is based on two hundred or so basic elements, referred to as "radicals" in the Western world (in China as *bùshǒu* (部首), or "section headings," with reference to the way in which they are used to arrange, or to index, dictionaries).

I say "two hundred or so" because the pre-modern system (prevailing from the early 18th century to the early 20th century) contained 214 radicals, but post-1949 systems have varied around that number. For example, the system of *Han-Ying Cidian* or *The Chinese-English Dictionary* (probably the most widely used Chinese-English dictionary in the world) depends on a system of 226 radicals plus a supplementary category. It is the radical system of this dictionary which is presented in this revised edition of *Reading and Writing Chinese.*

Lexicographers use the radicals to organize dictionaries or indexes to dictionaries which are arranged phonetically. They begin with one-stroke radicals, and end with the radical or radicals having the largest number of strokes (17 strokes in pre-modern dictionaries, 13 strokes in *Han-Ying Cidian* plus 11 characters called "leftovers"). The dictionary-makers take every character which is not a radical, decide which radical in it is logically the most important, and then classify the character under that radical in the dictionary or index. Under each radical, the characters are then arranged, from the fewest strokes to the most strokes (not counting the strokes in the radical).

Every time a new character was created to represent some word of the spoken language, the character was formed according to one of six principles, giving six different classes of characters: 1) pictures, 2) symbols, 3) sound-loans, 4) sound-meaning compounds, 5) meaning-meaning compounds, and 6) reclarified compounds. Hence by extension, we can say that six—and only six—kinds of characters exist.

If we understand these six principles, we will be able to see *why* every new character we study means what it does. Instead of seeming to be a capricious aggregation of strokes, the character will reflect a logical system for representing words and concepts. And each new more-complicated character—the compounds— will be a combination of familiar elements.

Let us look at each of the six kinds of Chinese characters.

1. *Pictures.* Some Chinese characters are pictures of things. The character for "person/human being" is a simple stick drawing of a human being: 人. The character for "child" or "baby" is a drawing of an infant with open fontanel: 兒. Sometimes the modern character is a very stylized picture of what it represents. We then have to look into the history of the character before we can see the resemblance clearly.

The character for "moon" 月 used to look like this: ; the character for "eye" 目 like this: .

2. *Symbols.* Some Chinese characters are symbols—some more, some less arbitrary—for the concept to which they refer. Some examples of symbols are: 上 "above," 下 "below," 一 "one," 二 "two," 三 "three."
3. *Sound-loans.* Some Chinese characters stand for a word which is, or once was, pronounced the same as another word but with a different meaning, like "feet" and "feat" in English. This type of character, a picture or symbol for one of two homonyms, was borrowed to represent the companion homonym, too; the context was relied on to make the meaning clear. For example, the words for "scorpion" and "10,000" were once homonyms. The character 萬 (modern simplified form, less representational: 万) originally meant "scorpion" but was borrowed for "10,000" since there was little danger of confusing the two meanings in a context. You can probably see that it would have been inconvenient to write "10,000" in the same symbolic notation used to write the numbers "one," "two," and "three."
4. *Sound-meaning compounds.* Sometimes one part of a Chinese character gives a hint about the meaning, while another part gives a hint about the pronunciation. For example, the character 包, "to wrap," is pronounced *bāo.* (The pronunciation of the romanization and the tone markings used here are explained on pages xxii–xxiv.) If this character is combined with the character 鱼 "fish," the result is a new character 鲍 "salted fish," pronounced *bào*. The "fish" component suggests the meaning, and the "wrap" component (*bāo*) suggests the sound.
5. *Meaning-meaning compounds.* Sometimes two characters are put together to form a new character whose meaning derives from some logic in the juxtaposition of the two component characters. The character 女 "woman" beside the character 子 "child" forms 好, a character that means "to love" or "to be lovable, to be likable, to be good." Although the logic in such a juxtaposition is usually not obvious enough to allow you to figure out the meaning of a new character, it is usually a great help when trying to remember a character which you have seen only once.
6. *Reclarified compounds.* At various times in the history of the written language, a scribe had wanted to better "control" the meaning of a character he was using, for various reasons. The reasons could be: because the character—due to sound-loan, perhaps—had come to stand for a number of different words, or perhaps it represented a word with a number of different meanings. The scribe could add to the existing character either to clarify the word to which it referred, or to pinpoint the meaning intended in the particular context. For example, the character for "scorpion" 萬 [Point 3 above] was later reclarified when it was used to represent "scorpion" (rather than "10,000") by adding the "bug" radical 虫 to produce the

Understanding the Entries

The student should pay special attention, at the beginning of his/her studies, to the information given in #6 above, "character definition." It is, of course, essential to know what a character "means." In *Reading and Writing Chinese*, this information is given in the form of an English definition or "gloss." Because there are significant differences between the grammatical systems of Chinese (a member of the "Sino-Tibetan" language family), and of English (a member of the "Indo-European" language family), problems can arise with these definitions. Let us consider this point a little further.

Chao Yuen Ren, in his grammar of Chinese (*A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968) recognizes as below the basic categories of words ("word-classes," "parts of speech") in Chinese; the basic word-classes of English are as set out in the right-hand column.

Chinese Word-classes (acc. Chao)	**English Word-classes**
verbs (including adjectives)	verbs
	adjectives
nouns	nouns
proper names	
place words	
time-words	
determinatives	
measure-words	
localizers (suffixes that convert non-place words to place words)	
pronouns	pronouns
other substitutes	
adverbs	adverbs
prepositions	prepositions
conjunctions	conjunctions
particles	
interjections	interjections

Anyone trying, then, to give English definitions for Chinese words (or the characters which stand for them) faces the problem of "mapping" a system of 15 elements onto a system of eight elements. The editor of *Reading and Writing Chinese*, in preparing the definitions, has given the student as much help as he could with this problem. English verbs are used to translate Chinese verbs, English nouns to translate Chinese nouns, etc. Where grammatical categories do not match, explanations and paraphrases are given

(especially for Chinese measure-words, localizers, and particles). *Reading and Writing Chinese*, however, is a guide to the Chinese writing system, not a comprehensive grammar (Chao's grammar runs to 847 pages). As is stated in the Preface, the student should be using *Reading and Writing Chinese* in tandem with classroom work or with a tutor. The apparent anomalies created by such "mapping" will be resolved as the student's mind becomes more and more comfortable with the differences between the two grammatical systems. The achievement of that kind of comfort is, of course, one of the pleasures of studying a foreign language.

Most of the punctuation marks used in the characters' explanatory blocks are grammatically logical. However, I have also adopted a few rules of my own to help the reader/student. Semicolons are used to distinguish meaning "groups." Semicolons are also used after a character's romanized reading when a character's usage rather than the meaning is given. In addition to their use with slang terms, or for clarity, quotation marks are used around character-compound definitions that are contextually proper in English but which cannot be derived from the characters themselves. For example, the Chinese use a character for "red" 红 and the character for "tea" 茶 to write what in English is called "black tea." Since the more literal definition "red tea" would be meaningless, I have used quotation marks in the definition of the compound, as follows:

红茶 *hóngchá* "black" tea

Written versus Printed Forms

Problems of character identification may result from the fact that typeset forms sometimes differ from the handwritten forms that are usually learned first. Always compare a character which appears in a compound, with its written counterpart as you work through this book. The typeset list below provides the most common of these variant forms. Numbers refer to the serial number of characters in the first half of this book (characters 1–1,067); page numbers are for characters in the second half.

艹	16	示	166	直	403
忄	19	入	204	眞	404
辶	90	青	249	歡	Pt. 2, p. 239
八	124	令	369	卽	Pt. 2, p. 244

DICTIONARIES

Chinese dictionaries—whether they are Chinese–Chinese dictionaries or Chinese–English dictionaries—may be organized according to the radical system, or they may be organized phonetically (from "A" to "Z," like a Western dictionary) according to the standard romanized spelling (*Hanyu Pinyin)* of the Beijing pronunciation (*Putonghua,* "Mandarin")

of the character. The order of entries follows the English alphabetical order, starting with "A" and ending with "Z." Such phonetic organization works fine until you encounter a character you don't know how to pronounce—a common experience for foreign students (but it also happens with Chinese readers). So all dictionaries organized phonetically, as just described, also have an index—an index organized by some modern adaptation of the traditional radical system. There is no universally accepted adaptation, however, so different dictionaries use slightly different radical systems. But all such systems are derived from the traditional radical system, all of them overlap to a great degree, and all follow quite closely the logic of the traditional system.

Character Combinations

Individual characters themselves—each of which, in general, represents a single syllable of the spoken language—may occur in combination with other characters to denote Chinese words and expressions of two or more syllables. For example, a common expression for "woman" in the spoken language is the two syllable *nǚrén,* written with the characters for "woman" 女 *nǚ* and "person" 人 *rén.* Many of these common combinations are given in this book so that you will get used to seeing the characters within important expressions and words. Learning the combination in which a character occurs can be a valuable aid to understanding that character. Moreover, since the characters used in these combinations are restricted to those that have already been presented in the text, these combinations provide review as well as usage examples.

Some examples are also given of a favorite stylistic device in Chinese speech and writing—four-character set expressions (成语). Learning these four-character set expressions will be useful for the student in the same way as learning two-character combinations, and it will also prepare the student to deal with them when he/she encounters them or similar four-character expressions—written or spoken. Finally, practice with two-character combinations and four-character set expressions will tend to break down the illusion, which the writing system so insistently encourages, that Chinese is a monosyllabic language. To some extent it may be so, but the disyllable is an extremely important unit in modern Chinese, and the four-character expression is also important in anything above the level of "survival Chinese."

Phonetic Series

When a certain character has been used to give the sound in a number of sound-meaning compounds, a group of characters emerges, each of which has a different meaning but contains the same sound-component. The different meanings are established, of course, by using a different meaning-component in each character. Such a group of characters is called a "phonetic series," and students have often found that learning becomes more

rapid when they study such character groups. In *Reading and Writing Chinese* we have therefore introduced common characters as part of a phonetic series if the characters belong to a phonetic series. For example, the character "wrap" 包 *bāo*, mentioned above, is the sound-component for a number of common characters that appear in this book: 抱, 饱, 泡, 炮, 袍, 跑. The meaning is determined by the other part of the character: "扌 hand," "饣 food," "氵 water," "火 fire," "衤 gown," and "⻊ foot," to give meanings: "to embrace," "to be full" (after eating), "to soak," "artillery," "long gown," and "to run," respectively.

The Chinese Writing System as Cultural Artifact

There are, more or less, 13 dialects of the Chinese language—spoken languages which differ from one another as much as English, German, and Dutch differ from one another, or as French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese differ. The remarkable thing about the Chinese writing system, including the simplified form of it which is studied in this book, is that a literate native speaker of one dialect can communicate with another person of a different native dialect by simply writing down his thoughts. The other party will immediately understand—although if the two tried to speak in their native dialects, neither would understand the other. That is, with the Chinese writing system, you can simultaneously write down a message in 13 different languages!* There has never been anything else like it in human history.

Some foreign students, initially vexed when they realize that the Chinese writing system is somewhat more complicated than their own, think that the Chinese should switch to an alphabetical one. To do so, however, would eliminate the increment of universal intelligibility which exists in China. Furthermore, while it does take some months longer for a Chinese child to master the writing system than it does for an American or French child, say, to master their own writing systems, in the long run there is little difference. Japan, whose writing system is based on the Chinese system, has one of the highest literacy rates in the world (illiteracy in Japan is about one-fifth that of the United States). And James Traub notes that only slightly more than four per cent of Taiwanese fifth graders and slightly more than 10 per cent of Japanese scored as low as the average American fifth grader on a battery of reading tests.**

The foreign student should also consider that the logic of the Chinese writing system, as sketched on pages xi–xiii above, has stimulated a number of Western thinkers, from Leibniz in his work on the Calculus to Eisenstein on montage.

---

* True regionalisms and some dialectal slang are not reached by the writing system, but the relative unimportance and the ephemeral nature of slang and regionalisms make this a trivial exception.

** James Traub, "It's Elementary," *New Yorker,* 17 July 1995, 78 (74–79).

A project was floated after World War II to have traffic signs all over the world prepared in Chinese "ideograms." Although the proposal was derided by Yale's widely respected Sinologist, George A. Kennedy, who called it "deranged," something like this has actually happened—with modern pictures, symbols, and especially "meaning-meaning compounds" now to be seen on traffic signs and other public notices around the world: school crossing...men working...slippery when wet...steep hill ahead...slow-moving vehicles, keep right...no smoking...no eating or drinking on the subway...do not play boom boxes on the beach...danger of falling rocks...watch out for deer...low-flying aircraft ahead...emergency fire exit, this way...the list goes on.

There is a complex ideogram on the bus-boats in Venice which clearly says, in just four elements, "sit down or you will block the captain's view and make it difficult for him to navigate the boat safely!" The city fathers in one Italian town have put up signs on a main street, with the silhouette of a woman smoking and leaning up against a lamp-post, crossed out by the "no/not" symbol, a diagonal stroke from lower right to upper left corner. The meaning is clear enough: "no solicitation." Many computer icons, too, are a modern form of ideography, universally intelligible to computer users around the world, whatever their native language. In fact, these international systems of modern ideograms have even begun to develop "sound-meaning compounds." The driver passing through a French village (for example) may see at the far end of the village a sign with the village's name in the phonetic Roman alphabet (the sound component) crossed out by the "no/not" symbol, a diagonal stroke from lower right to upper left corner (the meaning component): "you are leaving Mirepoix."

Study Methods

Each radical introduced in this book is assigned a number in parentheses. This number is the radical number and indicates where the radical occurs within the sequence of 226 radicals. Every effort you make to memorize the number, at least for radicals having two, three, four, five, or six strokes, will pay off in time saved after you start to use dictionaries. Just as it is a great time-saver with Western-language dictionaries to know where "F" occurs in the alphabet (and whether it occurs before or after "M," for example), these numbers serve the same purpose in Chinese.

You are also advised, when first learning a character, to be conscious of all the radicals that appear in it. Say aloud the radicals while writing a new character. For example, say "mouth-down-one-cowrie" while writing 贵, "be expensive, be precious" (character 163); or "word-torso-thumb" when writing 谢 "thanks, to thank" (character 239). Such incantations may be of considerable help in recalling characters to memory three or four days after first encountering them.

You should read the explanation of the sources of new characters, but you need not formally study these explanations unless (as sometimes happens) you become fascinated by the Chinese written character itself. In that case you may want to learn all the explanations given and even to carry your own studies further afield into the various books which present such explanations in greater (and sometimes fanciful) detail. A reference which can be useful for such study is Bernhard Karlgren, *Analytic Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese* (see note above, p. xiii), referred to in *Reading and Writing Chinese* as "*AD*."*

You can easily use *Reading and Writing Chinese* as a programmed textbook. Cover the character with a blank piece of paper placed along the vertical line that separates the character from the box containing its pronunciation and meaning, then try to write out the character, and immediately after doing so, pull the answer sheet away and compare the character you have written with the character in the book. If you have written the character incorrectly, take note of the error or errors and write the character correctly before proceeding to the next one. After working to the bottom of a page in this way, reverse the procedure and try to write down the pronunciation and meaning while looking only at the character. Immediately check your work against the pronunciation and meaning that appear in the text.

How to Write the Characters

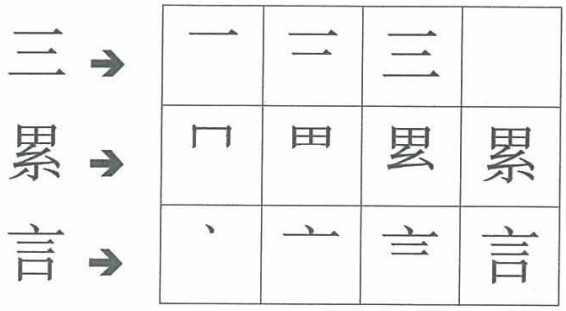
The Chinese learn to write the characters by using an easy and effective method. The essential ingredient of this method is the fixed order in which the strokes of a character are written. Although Chinese people occasionally disagree among themselves about minor details, the method has been developed and perfected through centuries of experience. Follow the stroke-order diagrams presented in this book in order to acquire the correct habits early, and remember to keep your characters uniform in size.

---

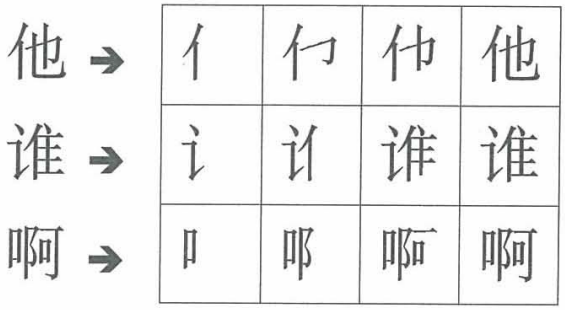
* Other such references are: L. Weiger. *Chinese Characters: Their Origins, Etymology, History, Classification, and Signification* (New York: Paragon/Dover, 1965 [1927, 1915]). Some of Weiger's statements and analyses must be taken with a grain of salt, but the person who fancies this sort of thing may enjoy the book. There is also Chang Hsuan, *The Etymologies of 3000 Chinese Characters in Common Usage* (Hong Kong: Hong Kong UP, 1968). This is a very useful compendium of Chinese sources of the past 1,900 years—but, being all in Chinese, it is not for the beginning foreign student. It is, however, very well indexed, and the foreign student with some knowledge of Chinese can use it—especially if he/she learns a few key lexicographic terms: "象形" *xiàngxíng* "picture;" 声 *shēng* "phonetic, sound component;" 从 *cóng* "from" or "is composed of...;" and 会意 *huìyì*, "meaning-meaning compound."

The rules below explain the method in general.

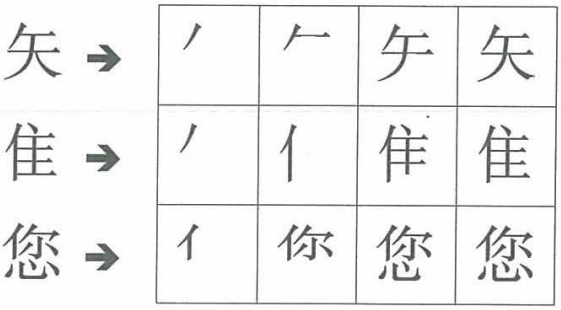
1. Top to bottom:



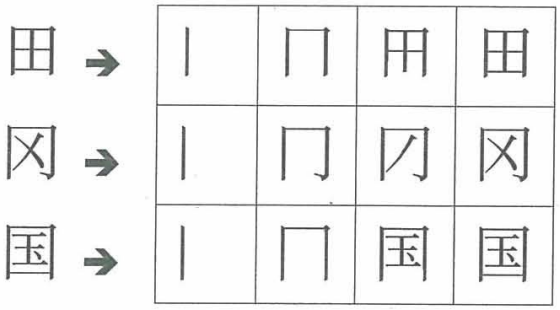
2. Left to right:



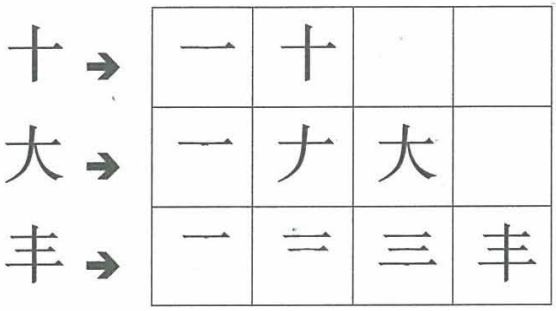
3. Upper left corner to lower right corner:



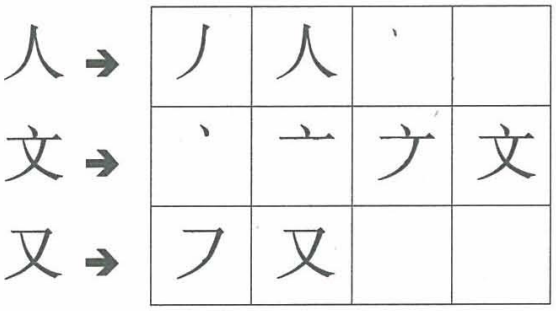
4. Outside to inside:



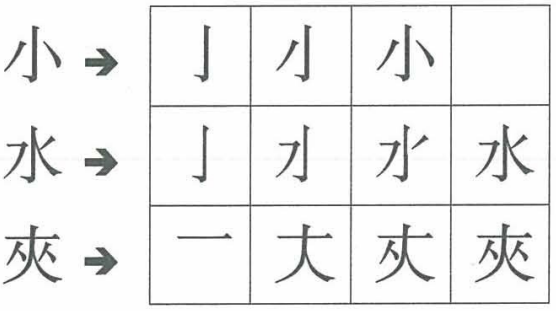
5. When two or more strokes cross, horizontal strokes before perpendicular strokes:



6. Slanting stroke to the left before slanting stroke to the right:



7. Center stroke before symmetrical wings:



The Pronunciation of Chinese

The system used in *Reading and Writing Chinese* to write romanized Chinese is the Hanyu Pinyin system which is standard in mainland China and is now used almost universally, too, in printed materials (newspapers, magazines, books, textbooks), and so on—*used, that is, whenever the writer wants, for some reason, to give a word or words in Roman letters.* The student should remember that Chinese is written with the characters, not with the Roman alphabet.

Hanyu Pinyin

Spoken Chinese, represented by pinyin (romanized) text , has the following vowels, consonants and combinations:

1. The following letters are pronounced like their English equivalents: ***f***, ***k***, ***l***, ***m***, ***n***, ***p***, ***s*** (except in "sh"), ***t***, ***w***, and ***y***:
2. The following letters are pronounced like the English sounds indicated: ***a*** (except as described in 8, below), as in *father*; ***i***, as in *machine* (except when appearing immediately after ***u***—see end of this paragraph—or when appearing immediately after ***c***, ***ch***, ***r***, ***s***, ***sh***, ***z***, or ***zh***: see 9, below; ***o*** as in *worn;* ***ai*** in *aisle*; and ***ui***, ***wei*** in *weight*
3. The following combinations are pronounced like the English sounds indicated: ***ao*** like ***ow*** in *how*; ***ou*** like ***o*** in *so*; and ***e*** (except ***e*** after ***i*** or ***y***: see point 8, below), like ***o*** in *done*.
4. The following letters are pronounced as explained: ***b***, like ***p*** in *spy*; ***d***, like ***t*** in *sty*; ***g*** like ***k*** in *sky*; that is, like English ***p***, ***t***, or ***k*** but with less aspiration (compare with point 1, above);
5. The following letters are pronounced as described: ***h***, with more friction than English ***h***; ***u*** (but not ***ü***, and also not when followed by another vowel or pair of vowels, or when preceded by ***j***, ***q***, or by ***i*** or ***y***), like ***oo*** in *moon* but with the lips rounded and the tongue back; ***u*** preceded by ***i*** or ***y***, like ***o*** in *so*; ***u*** preceded by ***j***, ***q***, or ***x***, round the lips to say ***oo*** as in *moon* but try to pronounce instead ***i*** as in *machine* (compare with ***ü*** in point 8, below); ***z***, like ***ds*** in *cads*; and ***c***, like ***ts*** in *it's* hot.
6. The following letters and combinations are pronounced as described: ***sh*** as in *shred*, tongue very far back; ***ch***, tongue flat against roof of mouth, very far back; ***zh***, like ***ch*** just described but with less breath; and ***r***, tongue flat against roof of mouth, far back—like a ***j*** and ***r*** pronounced together.
7. The following letters are pronounced as described: ***j***, like English ***j*** but with tongue tip forward where teeth meet; ***q***, like ***j*** just described with more breath; and ***x***, tongue tip against back of lower teeth (like a lisping English ***s***).
8. The following letters are pronounced as described: ***e*** after ***i*** or ***y***, as in *yet*; ***ü***, round the lips to say ***oo*** as in *moon* but try to pronounce instead ***i*** as in *machine*; ***ü*** plus ***e***, like ***ü*** just described plus English ***e*** in *yet*; ***a*** after ***i*** or ***y***, and before ***n*** but not before ***ng***), like ***e*** in *yet*; and ***a*** after ***ü*** and before ***n***, like ***e*** in *yet*.
9. When ***i*** comes immediately after ***c***, ***r***, ***s***, or ***z***, it indicates that the mouth and tongue are held in place where the consonant is pronounced without a vowel (but with a tone; see next section; we can say that 'the consonant becomes its own vowel;' that is, ***si*** is just a hiss, ***zi*** is just a buzz, and ***ri*** is a kind of purr; when ***i*** comes immediately

after ***ch*** or ***zh***, the resulting syllables ***chi*** and ***zhi*** are pronounced as explained in point 6, above, but they slide toward the ***r*** sound and get a tone—rather like the first syllable of *Churchill* and *gerbil*, respectively; and when ***i*** comes immediately after ***sh***, the resulting syllable ***sh*** sounds like English *shirr* but with the ***sh*** described above, and with a tone.

10. The letter ***u*** when followed by another vowel or pair of vowels is pronounced like English ***w***; the combination ***iu*** at the end of syllables is pronounced like the American greeting *Yo!*; and ***yi*** is pronounced like the first syllable of *east*.

To use this system of writing Chinese (*Putonghua,* "Mandarin") with Roman letters, the student should know about three further features: word-division, the occasional use of apostrophes, and the placement of tone-marks (see below) over vowels when the syllable has more than one vowel-letter (***a, e, i, o, u,*** and ***ü***) in it. Chinese is written in the 'real world' with Chinese characters, not with Roman letters, so the system of romanization has not been 'worn smooth' by those great creators and molders of language, the folk. Many details, therefore, have not been worked out; the division into words is one of them. For example, should the expression for "overseas Chinese," composed of *Huá* (Chinese) + *qiáo* (person or people living abroad), be written *Huá qiáo* or *Huáqiáo*? I recommend that the student follow the advice I used to give to my students at City University of Hong Kong: look it up in a good dictionary, like *Han-Ying Cidian*! (It's *Huáqiáo*, one word.) Apostrophes are occasionally used (rarely) between syllables where a romanized expression might be misread at first: for example, 反而 "on the contrary," is usually romanized as *fǎn'ér.* As to the correct placement of tone-marks when a syllable has two or more vowel-letters in it, the situation is fairly simple, and practice and observation will help a great deal. The letters ***a*** and ***e*** always get the tone-mark in combinations, and ***o*** always gets the tone-mark except when the combination is ***ao*** or ***iao***, in which case the ***a*** gets it. When the ***i*** and ***u*** appear together—as in ***iu*** or ***ui***—whichever one comes *second* gets the tone-mark.

Tone

In addition to its vowels and consonants, a syllable in modern Chinese has its characteristic "tone." The tone (or tones, for words of more than one syllable) of a word is very important because it allows our ears to discriminate between words that have the same vowels and consonants. Tones result from changes in pitch which the speaker produces with the vocal chords while pronouncing the syllable. The difficulty of learning these tones has been much exaggerated. In fact, the system of tones in *Putonghua* ("Mandarin," the standard, and most commonly studied, spoken language of China, based on the dialect of the capital, Beijing) is actually one of the simplest of all Chinese dialects.

In *Putonghua* there are four tones (or five, if we count the neutral/'zero' tone: see below). These tones are indicated in Hanyu Pinyin by the tone marks ***ū***, ***ú***, ***ǔ***, and ***ù***, like the accents in French (see above on what to do when a syllable has more than one vowel). Thus, *mā* is ***m*** + ***a*** (as described above) pronounced in the first tone, *má* is ***m*** + ***a*** pronounced in the second tone, and so on. The way in which the speaker uses the vocal chords to change the pitch can be written on a musical staff, as below. Note that it is only the contour of the pitch which determines the tone; thus, a man's normal first tone will be a bit lower than a woman's. Pitch will normally be somewhere near the center of the speaking voice and will vary according to the individual and to his or her mood.*

The description of tones given here is the simplest and is the one most often presented in texts. It is intended to enable the student to pronounce words in isolation. In normal speech the tone may disappear from a syllable, and the syllable will be pronounced in a "neutral" or "zero" tone. In such cases in this book, the tone-marks have been omitted. In the case of two third tones in succession, native speakers automatically change the first of them into a second tone: *hěn hǎo* becomes *hén hǎo.* We have indicated such changes in this book if the expression is a very common one.

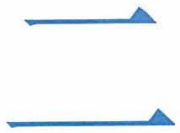
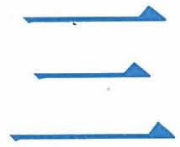
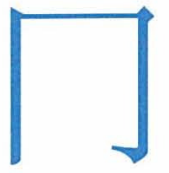
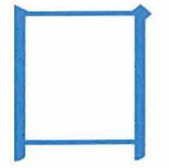
*The musical diagram is from Chao Yuen Ren, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, p. 26. A few common words change their tone frequently, depending on the tone of the following word, and in these cases we have indicated the tone appropriate to each expression. Problems of words in discourse are, however, more properly the subject for a textbook in modern spoken Chinese, which you are urged to consult for more specific information.

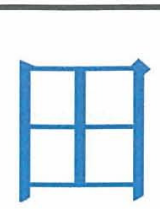
1,067 BASIC CHARACTERS

and

Elements of the Writing System

	一			**YĪ (YÍ, YÌ), one. ONE radical (2) [A]** 一 "one," 二 "two" (5, p. 2), and 三 "three"(6, p. 2) are probably the three simplest symbol characters in the language. As a radical this form is often called "the horizontal stroke." 一 is pronounced **yí** before a word in the fourth tone, and **yì** before words in the first, second, or third tones.
1 1 stroke				
	丿			**PIĚ, left-falling stroke. LEFT radical (4)**
2 1 stroke				
	𠂇	女	女	**NǙ, woman. WOMAN radical (73) [A]** 女 is a picture—a rough stick drawing of a woman (with legs modestly crossed, say commentators). It occurs as an independent character and means "woman" or, occasionally, "daughter."
3 3 strokes				
	丿	人		**RÉN, human being, person. The "person" radical (old style: "man" radical) (23) [A]** **Rén** is a picture—a rough stick drawing of a human being. It occurs as an independent character. Learn to distinguish **rén** from 入 **rù**, "enter" (204, p. 41)—although both are now the same radical. 女人 **nǚrén** woman, female [B]
4 2 strokes				

				**ÈR, two. TWO radical (11) [A]**
5 2 strokes				
				**SĀN, three [A]**
6 3 strokes				
				SHÍ, ten. TEN radical (12) [A] The "ten" radical is simply an arbitrary symbol for the number "ten." 十一 **shíyī** eleven; October 1, National Day (People's Republic of China) 十二 **shíèr** twelve 二十 **èrshí** twenty 二十一 **èrshíyī** twenty-one 三十 **sānshí** thirty
7 2 strokes				
				**JIŌNG, borders. BORDERS radical (19)** **Jiōng**, "borders," is not in use as an independent character. It is, however, the radical under which about 10 common characters are classified in modern dictionaries or in the indexes to modern dictionaries arranged phonetically, so the student should learn it. Distinguish "gate" (25, p. 6).
8 2 strokes				
				**WÉI, to surround. SURROUND radical (59)** Dictionaries sometimes gloss this character as "the old form of 围" ("to go around; circumference," 968, p. 194). 口 is the radical of over 20 modern characters and should be learned.
9 3 strokes				



10
5 strokes

TIÁN, field; a family name. FIELD radical (142) [B]

The "field" radical is a picture of the typical Chinese (and East Asian) field—a large field divided by raised paths into small paddies.

11
2 strokes

LÌ, strength. STRENGTH radical (28) [A]

The student should distinguish "strength" from the "knife" radical 刀 (131, p. 27)

人力 **rénlì** manpower, labor power [C]

12
7 strokes

NÁN, male [A]

According to the classic dictionary *Shuō wén jiě zì*, 男 is a meaning-meaning compound: "it's the *males* who use their strength 力 in the fields 田."

男人 **nánrén** man, male [B]
男女 **nánnǚ** men and women

13
1 stroke

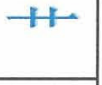
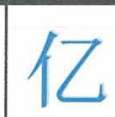
SHÙ, downstroke. DOWN radical (3)

Anciently, the "down" radical was pronounced "**gǔn**," but now everybody reads it as "**shù**," meaning "the vertical stroke." Not in use now as an independent character, it is the radical of six common modern characters.

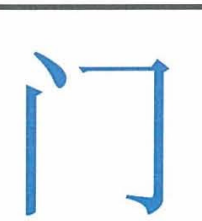
14
2 strokes

RÉN, man. SIDE-MAN radical (21)

Traditional dictionaries classify this form as a special case of the "human being, person" radical (4, p. 1), but this form, in its functions in the writing system, seems definitely to mean "male human being." See, for example, 24, p. 5. Not independent, but an important radical.

				YǏ, twist; the second "heavenly stem". TWIST radical (7). Used to enumerate headings in an outline, like "B"—second letter of the Western alphabet. The form 乙 and the form 乚 are variant forms of this radical. In early texts it means "fish guts" and may have been a picture. On "heavenly stems," see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f.
15 1 stroke				
				**No pronunciation. GRASS radical (50)**
16 3 strokes				
				YÌ, skill; art [A]
17 4 strokes				藝
				**YÌ, a hundred million [A]**
18 3 strokes				億
				XĪN, heart. SIDE-HEART radical (41) This does not occur as an independent character; the independent form of "heart" is 87, p. 18. Serious students of Chinese culture should note that "heart" is often given a double gloss: "heart-mind," as if they were one thing.
19 3 strokes				

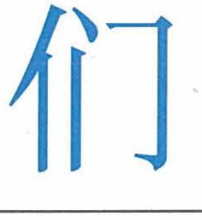
忆	丿	八	忄	**YÌ, to remember [B]**
	忆			
20 4 strokes				憶
一	一			**No pronunciation. Radical (5) "Back-turned stroke."** 一 is the radical in six or so common modern characters. In two of these, it appears with a slanted horizontal part and a longer vertical part, as in the next character.
21 1 stroke				
也	乛	屮	也	**YĚ, also [A]** The history of 也 is very complicated, involving the confusion of at least three different characters. The radical is 一 (21, above).
22 3 strokes				
她	𠂉	女	女	**TĀ, she, her [A]** This character is a sound-meaning compound. The "woman" radical suggests the meaning, and 也 (22, above) once suggested the sound—although it is not now such a good phonetic. Compare with 24, below.
	妇	妇	她	
23 6 strokes				
他	丿	亻	亻	**TĀ, he, him [A]** 他 is a sound-meaning compound. The "man" radical suggests the meaning, the right half, 也 (22, above) at one time suggested the sound. Note the logic of the writing system: the "man" radical occurs in the character for "he, him," the "woman" radical in the character for "she, her."
	仆	他		
24 5 strokes				



25
3 strokes

MÉN, gate. GATE radical (46) [A]

A picture. Its resemblance to a gate may not be clear, but the traditional form (see lower righthand corner of this frame) clearly resembles the swinging saloon doors in old Westerns. It occurs as an independent character and means "gate, door, entrance." Distinguish from "borders"(8, p. 2). 門



26
5 strokes

MÉN, pluralizing suffix for pronouns and for certain nouns [A]

Mén is used with nouns and pronouns referring to people: the "side-man" radical for meaning; **mén** (25, above) for sound.

她们 **tāmén** they, them (feminine) [A]
他们 **tāmén** they, them (masculine) [A]

們

27
4 strokes

SHǑU, hand. HAND radical (111) [A]

Shǒu often occurs as an independent character meaning "hand;" it may also occur as a part of characters. The form 扌 (see 28, below) was considered a variant of 27 here, but it is now a separate radical (55) and may be called "sidehand" to distinguish it.

28
3 strokes

SHǑU, hand. SIDE-HAND radical (55)

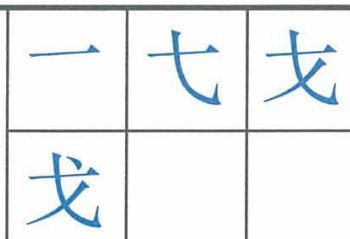
Traditionally, this form was considered a variant of the "hand" radical (27, above), but in modern dictionaries, it is classified as a separate radical. The form here (扌) does not appear as an independent character. Distinguish from "thumb" 寸 (237, p. 48) and from "then" 才 (689).

29
3 strokes

YÌ, dart. DART radical (56)

The "dart" radical is a picture. *Han-Ying Cidian* defines it as "a retrievable arrow with string attached" and calls it "bookish." Compare the "lance" radical (30, p. 7) and learn to distinguish "lance" from "dart."

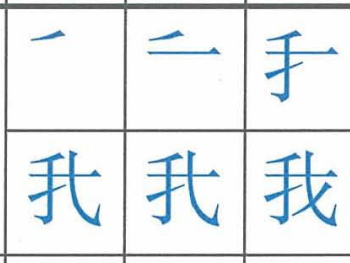
30
4 strokes



GĒ, lance. LANCE radical (101)

The "lance" radical is a picture. Note that "lance" has one more stroke than "dart", at the bottom. In museums you can see that the old weapon called "**gē**" had a blade like this at the lower end. The weapon is also sometimes called a "dagger-ax."

31
7 strokes

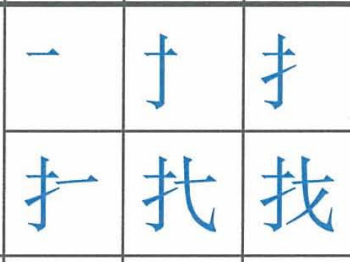


WǑ, I, me [A]

The student should learn to distinguish 我 **wǒ** from 找 **zhǎo** "look for" (32, below). **Wǒ** *is* "hand" + "lance;" **zhǎo** is "side-hand" plus "lance."

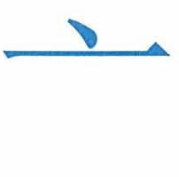
我们 **wǒmen** we, us [A]

32
7 strokes

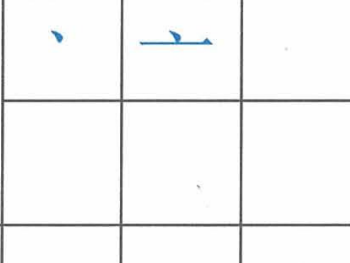


ZHǍO, to look for; to visit; to give change [A]

The student should distinguish **zhǎo** from **wǒ** 我 (31, above).

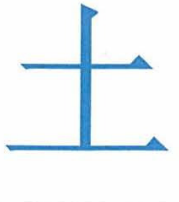


33
2 strokes

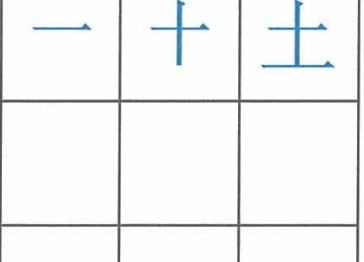


TÓU, lid. LID radical (9)

Originally, **tóu** had a more general meaning: "above; a thing that goes on top of something else, covering." It may be easier to remember as "lid" because it looks like a lid. Distinguish the "crown" radical 亠 (36, p. 8), and the "roof" radical 宀 (40, p. 9). Not used independently, **tóu** is the radical in over 20 common characters.



34
3 strokes



TǓ, earth. EARTH radical (49) [B]

This appears to be a picture of a cross stuck into the earth ("The axis mundi!" say some scholars). It occurs as an independent character and means "earth, soil." Distinguish from the character 士 **shì**, "knight, scholar" (35) although they are the same modern radical.

土人 **tǔrén** a native, an aborigine

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">士</td><td>一</td><td>十</td><td>士</td><td rowspan="2">SHÌ, knight, scholar; KNIGHT form of the EARTH radical (34, above) [B]
A shì took ten (十) things and organized them into one (一) for his lord.
人士 rénshì personage, notable person [C]
士女 shìnǚ young men and women, “guys and dolls”
女士 nǚshì polite address for women, especially professionals; Ms. [B]</td></tr>
<tr><td>35
3 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">冖</td><td>丶</td><td>冖</td><td></td><td rowspan="2">MÌ, crown. CROWN radical (18)
Mì had a general meaning of “to cover, a cover”—crown by metonymy (and as a useful mnemonic). Not used independently now, it appears at the top of characters. Distinguish from the “roof” radical 宀 (40, p. 9) and from the “lid” radical 亠 (33, p. 7).</td></tr>
<tr><td>36
2 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">小</td><td>亅</td><td>小</td><td>小</td><td rowspan="2">XIǍO, be small, be little. SMALL radical (79) [A]
Variant: 忄. Originally, this radical was three dots to suggest “small.” Two of the dots remain, but the center dot has been replaced by a downstroke with a little hook on the end, made by an elegant movement of the wrist with a brush (ballpoint pens won’t do it).</td></tr>
<tr><td>37
3 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">尔</td><td>丿</td><td>尸</td><td>尔</td><td rowspan="2">ĚR, you, your; -ly, -like; that (opposite to “this”) [C]
This character has a complicated history. It came to mean “you” by sound-loan. Bookish.
爾</td></tr>
<tr><td>尔</td><td>尔</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">你</td><td>丿</td><td>亻</td><td>伫</td><td rowspan="2">NǏ, you [A]
Nǐ and ěr (38, above) most likely stood for cognate words meaning “you.” Nǐ is ěr reclarified with the “man” radical.
你们 nǐmen you (plural) [A]</td></tr>
<tr><td>伫</td><td>伫</td><td>你</td></tr>
<tr><td>39
7 strokes</td><td>你</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

40
3 strokes

MIÁN, roof. ROOF radical (45)

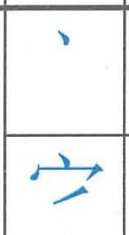
The character is a picture. The top stroke may represent a chimney. The student will want to distinguish "roof" from "lid" 亠 (33, p. 7) and from "crown" 冖 (36). Not an independent character, **mián** is the radical of over 50 common modern characters.

41
2 strokes

BǏ, ladle. LADLE radical (39)

The character is a picture.

42
5 strokes



TĀ, it [A]

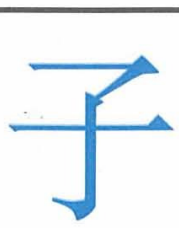
Karlgren sees this as originally a pictograph meaning "cobra" (*Analytic Dictionary* 1011), later corrupted into "roof" over "ladle," and as coming by sound-loan to mean "the other, another, *it*."

它们 **tāmen** they, them (not human beings) [A]

43
2 strokes

LE; a particle: after verbs or sentences; *le* basically means "changed status" or "completed action;" LIǍO, to finish, to conclude; to understand [A]

Students who want a fuller account of this busy little particle should consult the index to Chao Yuen Ren, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese* (1968) (26 references). 瞭 (for liǎo)



44
3 strokes

ZǏ, child; first of the twelve "earthly branches" (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day). CHILD radical (74) [A]

子 is a picture. In older forms, it quite clearly resembles a child. 子 occurs often independently and as a suffix to many nouns. "Earthly branches:" see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f.

45
6 strokes

HǍO, be good, be well; HÀO, to consider good; to like, to love [A]

好 combines meanings. "Woman" beside "child" suggests "goodness, well-being, something desirable."

好人 **hǎorén** good person; healthy person; a "good guy" who tries to get along with everybody, often sacrificing principle to do so.

46
2 strokes

SĪ, be selfish, be private. COCOON radical (37)

The radical was originally a picture of a tightly wound silk cocoon. Note that it appears in several characters related to silk (47 and 48, below). Dictionaries often note that this is the original form of 私, "private, selfish" (Pt. 2, p. 216a)

47
3 strokes

YĀO, coil; be immature, be tender, be little. COIL radical (76)

The "coil" radical was originally a picture of a coil of silk thread. Learn to distinguish "coil" from the "cocoon" radical 厶 (46, above), from the "silk" radical 纟 (48, below).

48
3 strokes

SĪ, silk. SILK radical (77)

In seven common modern characters, the "silk" radical appears in its more complex, traditional form (see below, this frame). **Lèi** (49, below) is one example. This happens when the "silk" radical is at the bottom, rather than at the side, of the character. It's done, no doubt, for aesthetic reasons. 糸

49
11 strokes

LÈI, be tired; LĚI, pile up; be repeated [A]

In ancient China, the men's main work was in the fields; the women's main work was sericulture (silk-farming). 累 may be a meaning-meaning compound to suggest everybody's work, whence "be tired."

好累 **hǎolèi** be very tired

彳	丿	彡	彳	**CHÌ, step. STEP radical (62)** Note that the "step" radical includes the "sideman" (14, p. 3), to which a stroke has been added—supposedly to suggest movement, a step taken. The "step" radical occurs often in characters for action or movement.
50 3 strokes				
艮	𠃌	𠃌	𠃌	**GÈN, be stubborn; be blunt; be tough, leathery (of food or people). STUBBORN radical (184)** In early texts, 艮 is clearly a picture of a man with a big, staring eye—an obstinate type, an insolent fellow. Now the spoken word **gèn** is dialect—used in certain localities, but not part of modern standard Chinese. Distinguish from 良 (412, p. 83)
	艮	艮	艮	
51 6 strokes				
很	丿	彡	彳	**HĚN, very [A]** This character is a sound-loan for **hěn**, "very." Originally, it stood for a word that meant "to act stubborn, to resist"—a word that probably was cognate with **gèn** (51, above). The "stubborn" radical was reclarified with the "step" radical, and sometime later the character was borrowed for **hěn**, "very."
	彳艮	彳艮	彳艮	
52 9 strokes	很	很	很	
口	丨	冂	口	**KǑU, mouth; a measure for human beings. MOUTH radical (58) [A]** 口 is a picture. It also occurs as an independent character and means "mouth." 人口 **rénkǒu** population [B] 口子 **kǒuzi** (noun) hole, opening, cut, rip 三口人 **sānkǒu rén** three people
53 3 strokes				
灬	丶	灬	灬	**HUǑ, fire. FIRE-DOTS radical (80)** This is a picture of a fire burning on the ground. It occurs only as a part of characters. There is also a "fire" radical (see 295, p. 60). Traditionally, "fire-dots" appeared in many characters for creatures which generate heat—"horse," "bird," "fish," "bear," "swallow (bird)," "crow," etc.—and for cooking processes.
	灬			
54 4 strokes				

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">马</td><td>⺄</td><td>马</td><td>马</td><td rowspan="3">MǍ, horse; a family name. HORSE radical (75) [A]
A picture: the traditional form below is more representational. In modern times, fire-dots is abbreviated to a single horizontal stroke. As Neitzsche said, “Nowadays, everybody’s in a big hurry.”
小马 xiǎomǎ pony
马力 mǎlì horsepower [D] 馬</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>55
3 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">吗</td><td>丨</td><td>口</td><td>口</td><td rowspan="3">MA; a particle [A]: at the end of a sentence, it makes the sentence into a question; it may also appear within a sentence after the subject or topic to mark it off: “X 吗 ma: As for X, ...”
吗 is a sound-meaning compound, with the “mouth” radical warning, as it often does, that the other part is phonetic, not semantic. 嗎</td></tr>
<tr><td>口丨</td><td>吗</td><td>吗</td></tr>
<tr><td>56
6 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">言</td><td>丶</td><td>亠</td><td>亠</td><td rowspan="3">YÁN, word, words; family name. WORDS radical (185) [A]
Notice the “mouth” in “words.” The other lines may be words pouring from the mouth, or “motion lines” to suggest the mouth moving. Yán often occurs as an independent character and means “words, speech.”</td></tr>
<tr><td>言</td><td>言</td><td>言</td></tr>
<tr><td>57
7 strokes</td><td>言</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">讠</td><td>丶</td><td>讠</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">YÁN, word, words. SIDEWORDS radical (10)
This character is the modern abbreviation for 57, above. The “words” radical (57) is the radical in about four modern characters, “sidewords” in dozens of characters.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>58
2 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">隹</td><td>丿</td><td>亻</td><td>仁</td><td rowspan="3">ZHUĪ, dove. DOVE radical (208)
Dictionaries often define zhuī as a “short-tailed bird.” In some ancient texts, it specifically means “dove.” The older forms of the character were clearly a picture of a bird. This character does not exist as an independent character.</td></tr>
<tr><td>仁</td><td>仁</td><td>隹</td></tr>
<tr><td>59
8 strokes</td><td>隹</td><td>隹</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

60
10 strokes

SHÉI, who? whom? Also SHUÍ [A]

This character is probably a sound-meaning compound. **Zhuī** (59, p. 12) is supposed to suggest the sound.

誰

61
3 strokes

DÀ, be big. **BIG radical (52) [A]**

大 is a man with arms extended: "big." **dàxiǎo**, size. (Abstract nouns in Chinese are often antonyms combined, as if to say "the big and the small of it, the size;" **duōshǎo** "many/ few: how many" (see 380, p. 77); **qīngzhòng** "light/ heavy: weight" (Pt. 2, p. 218a); **kuānzhǎi** "broad/ narrow: width" (950), etc.)

62
4 strokes

FŪ, husband, "big man" [A]

大夫 **dàifu** medical doctor (note change of pronunciation for "大" **dà** → **dài**) [A]
夫人 **fūren** Mrs.; Madam [A]
马夫人 **Mǎ fūren** Mrs. Ma, Madam Ma

63
4 strokes

TIĀN, heaven, God, day, natural. HEAVEN radical (90); see 66, p. 14 [A]

天 is said to be a picture of an anthropomorphic deity. The form 夭 **yāo** "be gentle, tender," historically distinct from 天, is now, *as radical,* considered a variant of 天.

天天 **tiāntiān** every day
天子 **tiānzǐ** the emperor

64
4 strokes

QÌ, breath, vapors, exhalation, animus, energy, soul. BREATH radical (109) [A]

The character is a picture of breath passing off in waves.

氣

65
6 strokes

ZHÚ, bamboo. BAMBOO radical (178) [B]

This character is a good picture of the slender, drooping leaves of the bamboo. The form is modified (slightly) when this radical appears as a part of characters (see 66, below).

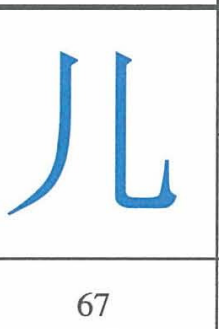
竹子 **zhúzi** bamboo [B]
竹马 **zhúmǎ** stick used as a toy horse

66
10 strokes

XIÀO, to laugh, smile; to ridicule [A]

One scholar says, "When bamboo takes the wind, it leans back gently like a man who laughs." That may be better as a mnemonic than as a philological explanation.

好笑 **hǎoxiào** be easy to laugh at, be funny, be ridiculous



67
2 strokes

ÉR, child, son. R, suffix to nouns (rarely to verbs). SON radical (29) [A]

Anciently, this radical was recognized as the "legs" radical. Its use now, however, is primarily as the short form for 兒 "son, child," 兒 being a picture of a child with open fontanel.

儿子 **érzi** son [A]
儿女 **érnǚ** sons and daughters, children [C]

兒

68
3 strokes

WĀNG, be lame; YÓU, still; a family name. LAME radical (53)

This is a picture of two legs, one shorter than the other to suggest lameness. The horizontal stroke serves to emphasize the unequal length of the two legs. In independent use only as a variant for 尤 (394, p. 79), whence the pronunciation **yóu**.

Distinguish from 大 (61, p. 13) and 无 (69).

69
4 strokes

WÚ, to lack, not to have; not... (negator of verbs) [B]

Distinguish from 元 (89, p. 18).Variant: 无.

无人 **wúrén** unmanned; depopulated; self-service
无力 **wúlì** lack strength, feel weak; be incapable of . . .
无大无小 **wúdàwúxiǎo** regardless of size

無

70
7 strokes

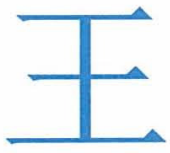
XĪN, be bitter, be toilsome; the eighth "heavenly stem" (used to enumerate items in an outline, like "H"—eighth letter of the Western alphabet); family name. BITTER radical (186) [A]

For more on the "heavenly stems," see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f. Distinguish from 幸 "be lucky" (next entry).

71
8 strokes

XÌNG, lucky [A]

The student should learn to distinguish this character from the "bitter" character (70, above). "Lucky" has "earth" on top, "bitter" has "lid" on top.



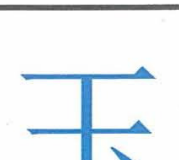
72
4 strokes

WÁNG, king, family name. KING radical (88) [B]

The explanation of **wáng** is pretty philosophical (even Confucius endorses it). As one scholar says: "There are *the three*—Heaven, Earth, and Man: the mediator between them is the king."

73
1 stroke

ZHǓ, dot. DOT radical (1)



74
5 strokes

YÙ, jade. JADE radical (131) [B]

Originally this character was a picture of three disks of jade (the horizontal strokes) strung together on a string (the vertical stroke). The dot may have been added to distinguish "jade" from "king" (72, above).

玉手 **yùshǒu** (bookish), a very white, beautiful hand

75
5 strokes

ZHǓ, lord, host; principal; to indicate [A]

Zhǔ (73, p. 15) gives the sound; "king" suggests the meaning. This is the phonetic in several common characters (see 76, 78, 79 below).

主人 **zhǔrén** host; landlord; master [B]
主力 **zhǔlì** main force (of a team, crew, army, factory shift, etc.) [C]

76
7 strokes

ZHÙ, to live, to stay; to stop; verb-ending [A]

As verb-ending, 住 carries the idea of "stop, stump, stymie; be stopped/stumped/stymied." See Chao Yuen Ren's *Grammar,* 464-65. See also 问住 (255, p. 52) and 难住 (488).

77
3 strokes

SHUǏ, water. The "THREE-DOTS-WATER" radical (40).

The other form of the "water" radical, which may occur independently, is 473, p. 95. This radical does not occur as an independent radical. It often appears as part of characters for liquids.

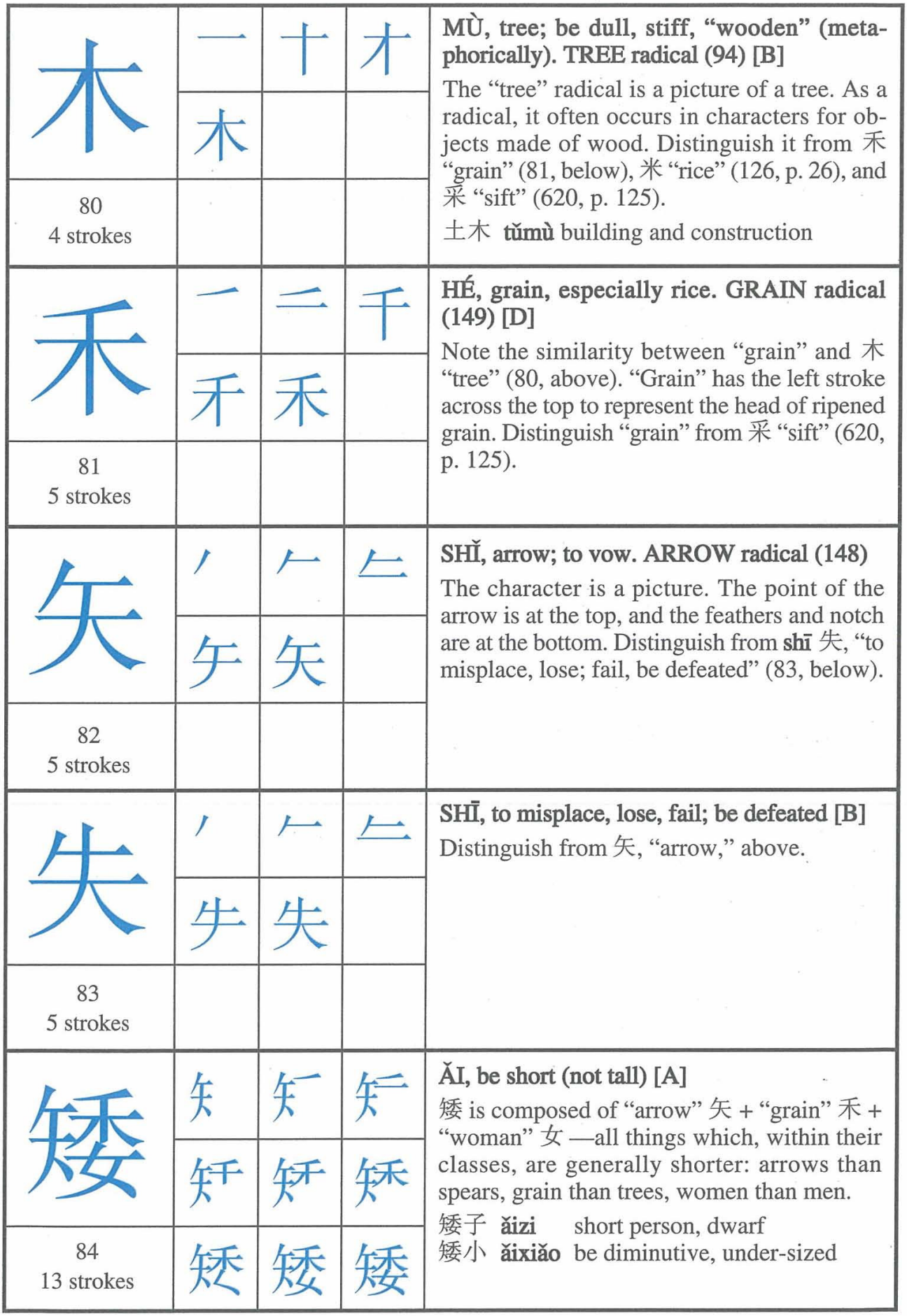
78
8 strokes

ZHÙ, to comment on, to annotate; to concentrate on; note, commentary; to pour into; bet, stake; a measure for business transactions or for sums of money [A]

79
8 strokes

ZHÙ, to stop; be stationed at, posted to [C]

駐



木
一 十 才
木
80
4 strokes

MÙ, tree; be dull, stiff, "wooden" (metaphorically). TREE radical (94) [B]

The "tree" radical is a picture of a tree. As a radical, it often occurs in characters for objects made of wood. Distinguish it from 禾 "grain" (81, below), 米 "rice" (126, p. 26), and 采 "sift" (620, p. 125).

土木 **tǔmù** building and construction

禾
一 二 千
禾 禾
81
5 strokes

HÉ, grain, especially rice. GRAIN radical (149) [D]

Note the similarity between "grain" and 木 "tree" (80, above). "Grain" has the left stroke across the top to represent the head of ripened grain. Distinguish "grain" from 采 "sift" (620, p. 125).

矢
丿 𠂉 𠂉
矢 矢
82
5 strokes

SHǏ, arrow; to vow. ARROW radical (148)

The character is a picture. The point of the arrow is at the top, and the feathers and notch are at the bottom. Distinguish from **shī** 失, "to misplace, lose; fail, be defeated" (83, below).

失
丿 𠂉 𠂉
失 失
83
5 strokes

SHĪ, to misplace, lose, fail; be defeated [B]

Distinguish from 矢, "arrow," above.

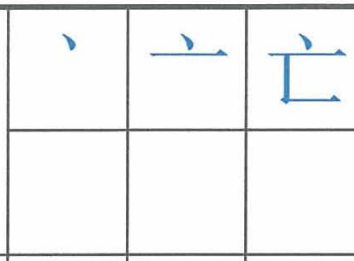
矮
矢 矢 矢
矮 矮 矮
84
13 strokes

ǍI, be short (not tall) [A]

矮 is composed of "arrow" 矢 + "grain" 禾 + "woman" 女 —all things which, within their classes, are generally shorter: arrows than spears, grain than trees, women than men.

矮子 **ǎizi** short person, dwarf
矮小 **ǎixiǎo** be diminutive, under-sized

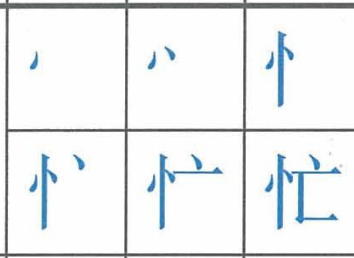
85
3 strokes



WÁNG, to flee, to hide; be gone; to die; be subjugated. FLEE radical (43) [C]

What is now "lid" (33, p. 7) was once 入 "enter" (124, p. 25) or 人 "person" (4, p. 1)—somebody entering a corner or nook to hide in it. Basic meaning, then, is "to flee, to hide." The other meanings are derived.

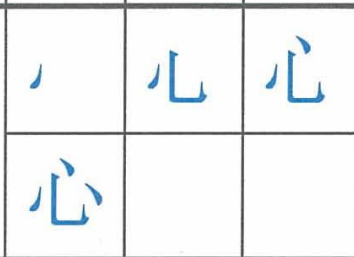
86
6 strokes



MÁNG, be busy [A]

忙 is supposed to be a sound-meaning compound. **Wáng** (85, above) supposedly suggests the sound, and "heart" suggests the meaning.

87
4 strokes



XĪN, heart. HEART radical (81) [A]

In the old form of 心, it is easy to see the picture of a heart. In this form, the "heart" radical occurs as an independent character and as an element at the bottom of characters. Compare with 19, p. 4.

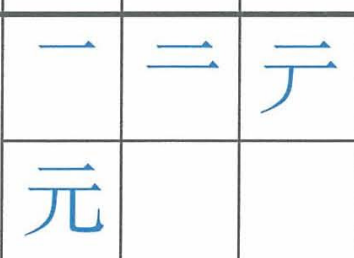
小心 **xiǎo xīn** Be careful! [B]
无心 **wúxīn** not feel like it, not be in the mood for; unintentionally

88
11 strokes

NÍN, you [A]

您 is deferential, used to address elders and superiors. Note that the top of this character is 你 "you" (39, p. 8).

89
4 strokes



YUÁN, first; "dollar," Japanese "yen" [A]

The "legs" radical at the bottom represents a man: the "two" radical at the top represents his head. From "head" comes the idea of "primary:" thus, "first." 元 is also sometimes used to write 圆, "dollar," (Japanese) "yen" (826, p. 166).

一元 **yìyuán** one (Chinese) dollar

90
3 strokes

CHUÒ, to halt. HALT radical (47)
The character was a picture of a foot halted at a crossroads. The "halt" radical does not occur as an independent character but only as a part of characters.

91
7 strokes

YUǍN, be far away; family name [A]
The "halt" radical is for meaning; **yuán** 元 for sound. Distinguish from 运 (93, below).
远大 **yuǎndà** be long-range [D]

遠

92
4 strokes

YÚN, to say; a cloud; family name [A]
Yún originally was a picture and meant "cloud." It came to mean "to say" by sound-loan.

雲

93
7 strokes

YÙN, to transport; fate, luck (A)
Distinguish from 远 (91, above).

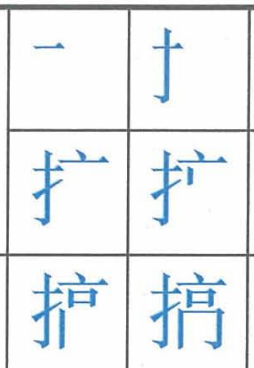
運

94
2 strokes

FÙ, mound. "LEFT-EAR" radical (33)
Fù was a picture of steps leading down from the mound. In form, "mound" and "city" (766, p. 154) are identical, but because of their positioning as part of characters, **fù** is called the "left-ear" radical and "city" the "right-ear" radical. Neither radical has anything to do, semantically, with organs of hearing.

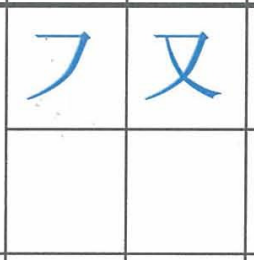
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">院
95
9 strokes</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td rowspan="3">YUÀN, public building; courtyard [A]
Yuán (89, p. 18) is used here to give the sound.</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">园
96
7 strokes</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td rowspan="3">YUÁN, garden, park [A]
This is another character in which 元 gives the sound.
園</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">不
97
4 strokes</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td rowspan="3">BÙ, a negative prefix for verbs and adverbs; NOT radical (95) [A]
Bù is bú before a word in the 4th tone.
不好 bùhǎo It's not very good; No good!
不很 bùhěn not very…
很不 hěn bù very un-…
不忙 bùmáng There's no hurry; take your time; easy does it</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">太
98
4 strokes</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td rowspan="3">TÀI, extremely [A]
太忙 tài máng be too busy
太太 tàitai married lady, wife [B]
田太太 Tián tàitai Mrs. Tian
太子 tàizi prince, crown prince</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">高
99
10 strokes</td><td> </td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="3">GĀO, be tall; to tower; family name. TALL radical (218) [A]
Karlgren says "picture of a high building, a tower with roof and windows" (Analytic Dictionary 308).
高大 gāodà be big and tall, be tall [B]
高小 gāoxiǎo higher primary school
高矮 gāoǎi height (see frame 61 on abstract nouns in Chinese)</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
</table>

100
13 strokes



GǍO, to do, to make; to manage, to get; to purge [A]

101
2 strokes



YÒU, again. RIGHT-HAND radical (35) [A]

A drawing (compare "left hand," 221, p. 45). 又 means "again" by sound-loan.

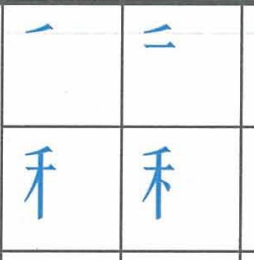
又不 **yòu bù** not at all ...
又高又大 **yòu gāo yòu dà** be both tall and big.
又矮又小 **yòu ǎi yòu xiǎo** be both short and small.

102
14 strokes

QIĀO, to rap on; to blackmail; (colloquial) to swindle, cheat [B]

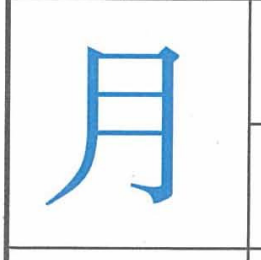
The right-hand part, 攴, was a radical in the traditional system; it meant "to knock, to hit." In 敲 it gives the meaning. **Gāo** (99, p. 20) suggests the sound.

103
15 strokes



GǍO, stalk (of grain); draft, sketch; manuscript [C]

稿子 **gǎozi** draft; manuscript; plan, outline [D]



104
4 strokes

YUÈ, moon, month. MOON/MEAT radical (118) [A]

月 is a picture of the moon. As an independent character, it means "moon." But as a result of modern simplifications, two traditional radicals—"moon" and "meat"—which were identical in form have become one radical. "Meat" as an independent character is 肉 (1013, p. 203).

105
14 strokes

GĀO, ointment; fat; grease; be oily, rich, sleek [C]

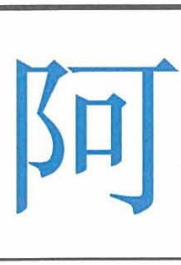
The "moon/meat" radical—with the signification here of "meat"—gives the meaning. 高 **gāo** (99, p. 20) gives the sound.

106
5 strokes

KĚ, may, can; to suit; certainly [A]

The origin of this character is unclear.

可笑 **kěxiào** be laughable [C]
可口 **kěkǒu** to "suit your mouth," to taste good [D]
不可 **bùkě** should not
可心 **kěxīn** be satisfying, pleasing
可可 **kěkě** cocoa



107
7 strokes

Ā, prefix for people's names [B]

This character originally meant "slope." "Mound" (94, p. 19) suggested the meaning, and **kě** (106, above) suggested the sound. As a prefix, it is used by sound-loan.

阿门 **amén** Amen (in prayer)
阿高 **A-Gao** (Old) Gao (our friend or acquaintance, Mr. Gao)

108
10 strokes

Ā; a sentence-final particle—for questions, exclamations, commands, warnings, reminders, emphatic pauses, enumerations, direct address, and impatient statements. [A]

Sound-loan, reclarified with "mouth."

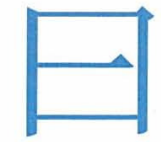
好累啊 **hǎo lèi a** (I'm) really tired!*
小心啊 **xiǎo xīn a** Be careful!

109
4 strokes

No pronunciation; radical (124), "top of 聿 yù."

聿 **yù** was a picture of a hand holding the Chinese writing brush. 聿 **yù**, once the "brush" radical, is no longer a radical.

*Perhaps more correctly, for euphonic reasons, 好累呀 **hǎo lèi ya**. For 呀, see 672, below.



110
4 strokes

YUĒ, to say. SAY radical (104) [D]

Yuē has a stroke inside the mouth, perhaps to suggest the tongue moving. Learn to tell "say" 曰 from 日 "sun" (179, p. 36). In "say" (but never in "sun") the inner stroke is usually incomplete (stops short of the right vertical stroke). Also, "say" is shorter and fatter than "sun."

111
4 strokes

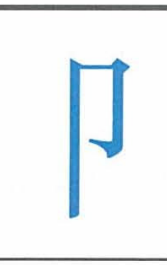
SHŪ, book; letter; document; to write [A]

Shū used to be brush over **yuē**, "say" (see frame, bottom right). Now, it's pretty abstract.

手书 **shǒu shū** to write in your own hand; a personal letter

天书 **tiān shū** a book from outer space—abstruse or illegible writing

書



112
2 strokes

JIÉ, seal (as in "seal ring"). SEAL radical (32)

The student should learn to tell the "seal" radical from the "right-ear" radical (191, p. 39). Like the "right-ear" radical, **jié** appears always at the right-hand side of characters (with one exception, where **jié** appears top-center).

113
7 strokes

BÀO, to announce, report; newspaper; to requite [A]

The old form of **bào** meant "requite" because it was a picture of a man kneeling, in manacles, with a hand to mete out punishment. Other meanings by sound-loan.

小报 **xiǎobào** tabloid

報

114
4 strokes

MÁO, hair, fur, feathers; wool; mildew; semi-finished; gross (not net); a measure for dimes; family name. FUR radical (112) [A]

Máo is a picture of an animal's pelt. Distinguish from 手 "hand" (27, p. 6).

115
10 strokes

BǏ, brush, writing instrument [A]

笔 appears nicely to combine meanings, for the traditional Chinese writing brush is made of hair + bamboo.

毛笔 **máobǐ** writing brush [C]
笔心 **bǐxīn** pencil-lead; refill for ball-point pen

筆

116
8 strokes

WÁN, to play, to amuse oneself [A]

A sound-meaning compound. 元 **yuán** (89, p. 18) suggests the sound. The "king" is undoubtedly a survival of the time when "king" 王 was an alternative form of the "jade" radical 玉 —toys being often made of jade.

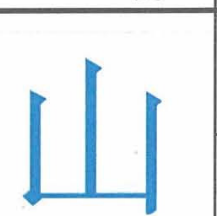
玩笑 **wánxiào** a joke [C]

117
5 strokes

JĪN, gold, metals; family name. SIDE-GOLD radical (147)

The radical in over 200 characters, this form does not occur independently (see 218, p. 44, for the independent form of "gold, metals"). Often in characters for various metals or metallic objects.

金



118
3 strokes

SHĀN, mountain. MOUNTAIN radical (60) [A]

山 is a picture. In old forms, it is clearly three peaks sticking up. 山 often occurs independently as a character and means "mountain" or "hill."

山口 **shānkǒu** mountain pass

119
4 strokes

GĀNG, ridge [D]

In the traditional form (see below, this frame), the "X" inside of 冈 had "mountain" as part of it. That has been lost in the modern simplified form.

山冈 **shāngāng** low hill, hillock [D]

岡

120
9 strokes

GĀNG, steel; GÀNG, to sharpen, whet [A]

This is a sound-meaning compound: 钅 "side-gold" ("metals") for meaning, **gāng** (119, p. 24) for sound.

钢笔 **gāngbǐ** (modern) pen [A]

鋼

121
6 strokes

GĀNG, just now; exactly; only; to be firm, be hard [B]

刚才 **gāngcái** just now [A]
刚刚 **gānggāng** be exactly…; just now [B]
刚好 **gānghǎo** Perfect!

剛

122
7 strokes

GǍNG, ridge; mound or hill; sentry [C]

崗

123
7 strokes

GĀNG, main rope of a net; essential principle; discipline; authority [C]

The "silk" radical helps with the meaning.

綱

124
2 strokes

BĀ, eight. EIGHT radical (24) [A]

There are a number of common modern characters in which this radical appears in the form 丷, so the student should learn both forms. The form here is the independent form.

王八 **wángbā** tortoise; (vulgar, abusive) cuckold

125
10 strokes

QIĀN, lead (the metal) [A]
铅笔 **qiānbǐ** pencil [A]

鉛

126
6 strokes

MǏ, rice; a family name. RICE radical (159) [A]
米 was originally a picture of rice growing in a paddy, with the horizontal stroke to represent the water that stands in paddies. Distinguish from 采 "sift" (620, p. 125), from 禾 "grain" (81, p. 17), and from 木 "tree" (80 p. 17). See next two items for **mǐ** as phonetic.

127
9 strokes

MÍ, to get lost; to get dirt in your eye; to develop an (unreasonable) passion for; fan, "bug" [B]

128
11 strokes

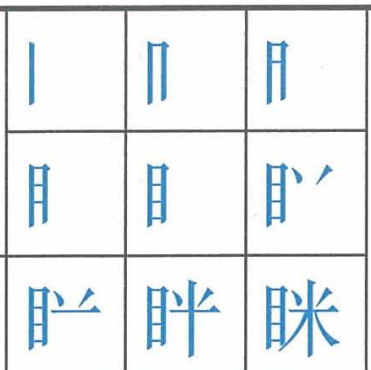
MÍ, riddle [C]

謎

129
5 strokes

MÙ, eye. EYE radical (141) [A]
This character is a picture. Learn to distinguish the "eye" radical from the "small nose" radical 自 (619, p. 124).
书目 **shūmù** booklist, catalog of book titles
目中无人 **mùzhōngwúrén** be supercilious, haughty; consider no one worth your time

130
11 strokes



MĪ, narrow your eyes; (dialect), take a nap; MÍ, get into a person's eyes (as, dust, dirt) [C]

瞇

131
2 strokes

DĀO, knife. KNIFE radical (27) [A]

The form 𠂉, seen in some combinations, is also classified as radical (27).

刀 is a picture. Distinguish it from 力 "strength" (11, p. 3).

刀子 **dāozi** knife [B]
刀口 **dāokǒu** knife edge; a crucial point; incision

132
4 strokes

FĒN, to divide; a fraction; a very small part; FÈN, a component; a share, one's lot [A]

The "eight" is a picture of something being cut in two by the knife. 分 is phonetic in several items, where it may give the rhyme (**-en, -an, -in**), not a homonym.

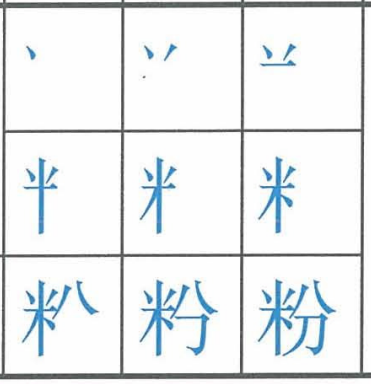
分手 **fēnshǒu** to part with somebody
分心 **fēnxīn** to distract somebody

133
6 strokes

FÈN, share, portion; a measure for portions [B]

Compare with 分 (132, above)

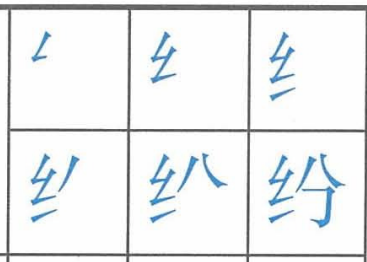
134
10 strokes



FĚN, dust, powder [B]

Face powder used to be made of rice. **Fěn** is a sound-meaning compound: "rice" for meaning, **fēn** (132, above) to suggest the sound.

135
7 strokes



FĒN, be tangled, be confusing; be profuse [B]

The "silk" radical may help with the meaning. **Fēn** (132, p. 27) gives the sound.

纷纷 **fēnfēn** one after another; be numerous and confused

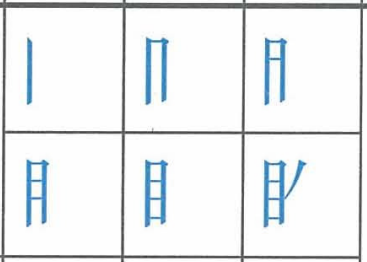
紛

136
7 strokes

FĒN, first syllable of 吩咐 *fēnfu*, to give somebody an order (instruction), to tell somebody to do something [B]

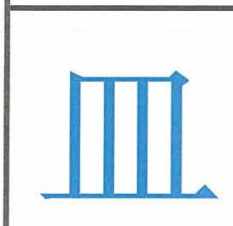
For 咐, see 908, p. 182.

137
9 strokes

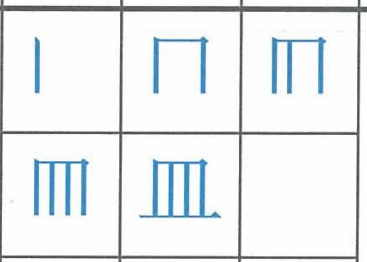


PÀN, to hope for; to look [B]

The "eye" radical helps with the meaning here. 分 (132, p. 27) gives, if imperfectly, the sound.



138
5 strokes



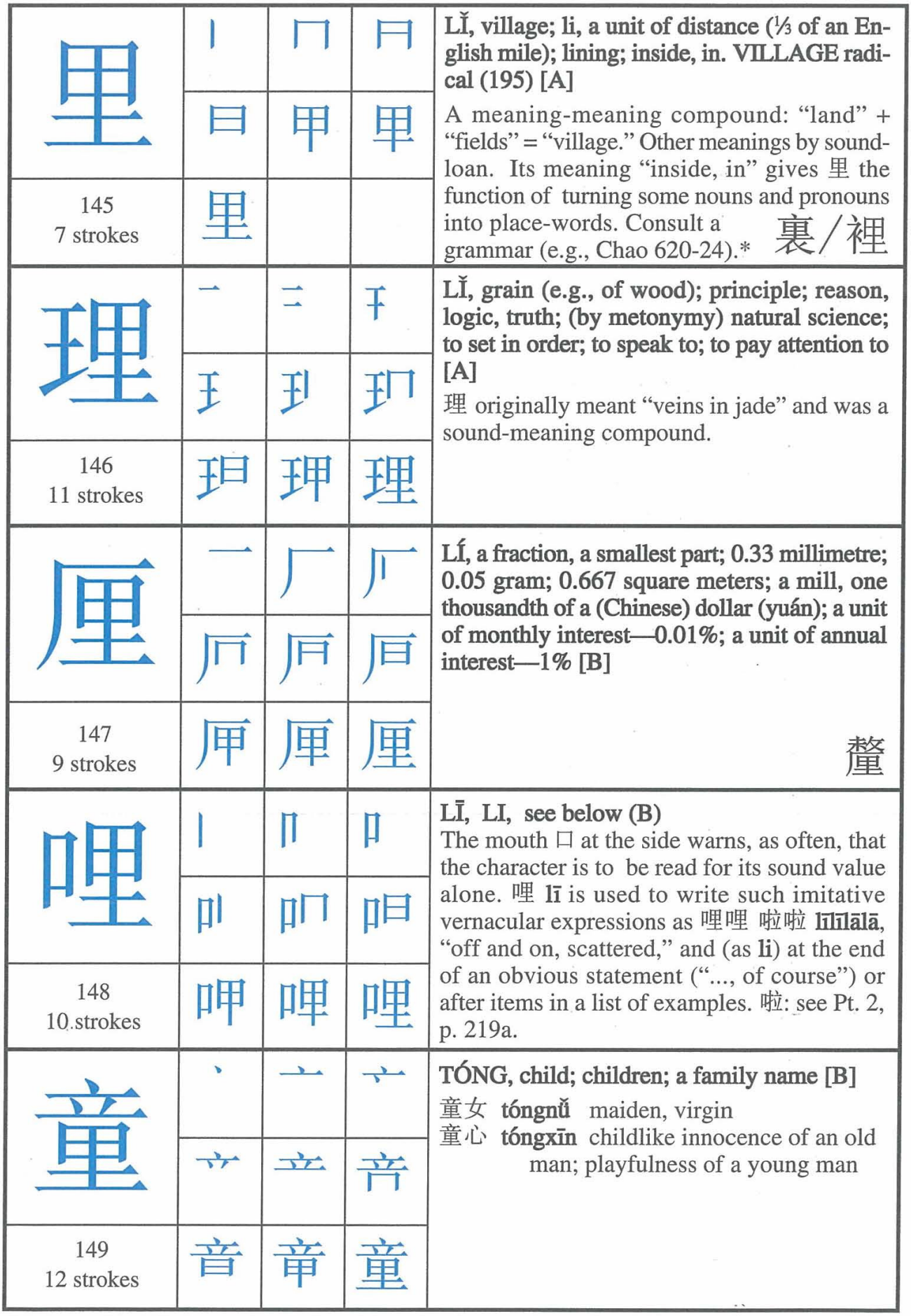
MǏN, dish. DISH radical (146)

Distinguish from the "blood" radical 血 (1010, p. 203).

139
9 strokes

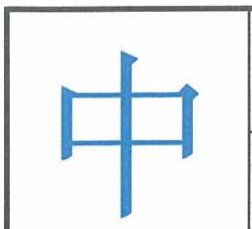
PÉN, pot, basin, container [B]

贝	丨	冂	贝	**BÈI, a cowrie; a family name. COWRIE radical (106) [D]** A cowrie is a small, yellowish-white shell "with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money" (*Century Dictionary*). Cowries used to be money in ancient China. The "cowrie" radical appears in characters for value, money, business transactions, etc. 貝
	贝			
140 4 strokes				
贫	丿	八	今	**PÍN, be poor, insufficient [C]** 贫 looks like a meaning-meaning compound: "to divide" + "the cowries" (money) = "to be poor."
	分	分	分	
141 8 strokes	贫	贫		貧
扮	一	扌	扌	**BÀN, to act (in a play); disguise yourself as; make a face [B]**
	扌	扮	扮	
142 7 strokes	扮			
氛	丿	𠂉	𠂉	**FĒN, atmosphere [C]** This character has 分 **fēn** (132) for sound and 气 "breath, vapors" for meaning. 气氛 **qìfēn** ambience
	气	气	气	
143 8 strokes	氛	氛		雰
立	丶	亠	亠	**LÌ, to stand; to cause to stand, to set up; to be standing: be upright, vertical; to exist, to live; immediate (right away, instant). STAND radical (126) [A]** 立言 **lìyán** (old expression), write up your ideas; get a reputation through your writing
	立	立		
144 5 strokes				



里	丨	冂	日	**LǏ, village; li, a unit of distance (⅓ of an English mile); lining; inside, in. VILLAGE radical (195) [A]** A meaning-meaning compound: "land" + "fields" = "village." Other meanings by sound-loan. Its meaning "inside, in" gives 里 the function of turning some nouns and pronouns into place-words. Consult a grammar (e.g., Chao 620-24).* 裏／裡
	曰	甲	里	
145 7 strokes	里			
理	一	二	王	**LǏ, grain (e.g., of wood); principle; reason, logic, truth; (by metonymy) natural science; to set in order; to speak to; to pay attention to [A]** 理 originally meant "veins in jade" and was a sound-meaning compound.
	王	玊	玎	
146 11 strokes	玥	玾	理	
厘	一	厂	厂	**LÍ, a fraction, a smallest part; 0.33 millimetre; 0.05 gram; 0.667 square meters; a mill, one thousandth of a (Chinese) dollar (yuán); a unit of monthly interest—0.01%; a unit of annual interest—1% [B]** 釐
	厂	厈	厓	
147 9 strokes	厘	厘	厘	
哩	丨	口	口	**LǏ, LI, see below (B)** The mouth 口 at the side warns, as often, that the character is to be read for its sound value alone. 哩 **lī** is used to write such imitative vernacular expressions as 哩哩 啦啦 **lǐlǐlālā**, "off and on, scattered," and (as **li**) at the end of an obvious statement ("..., of course") or after items in a list of examples. 啦: see Pt. 2, p. 219a.
	叩	叩	咱	
148 10.strokes	呷	哩	哩	
童	丶	亠	立	**TÓNG, child; children; a family name [B]** 童女 **tóngnǚ** maiden, virgin 童心 **tóngxīn** childlike innocence of an old man; playfulness of a young man
	立	立	竜	
149 12 strokes	音	竜	童	

*The meanings "lining; inside, in," and the related grammatical function, are a different word than "village." They attach to this character because 里 is now also used as a sound-loan for a word that, before the script reform, was written with the "gown" radical: 裏 or 裡.



150
4 strokes

ZHŌNG, middle; Chinese; ZHÒNG, hit the middle, fit perfectly; be hit or affected by; MIDDLE radical (105) [A]

The downstroke through the center of the rectangle suggests "middle."

中心 **zhōngxīn** center, core [B]
中立 **zhōnglì** "standing in the middle," i.e., neutrality [D]

151
9 strokes

ZHŌNG, clock; a family name [A]

The "gold" radical here signifies some object made of metal, and the "middle" radical gives the sound: a sound-meaning compound.

十分钟 **shífēn zhōng** ten minutes

鐘

152
6 strokes

YĪ, gown. GOWN radical (161) [A]

This character is a picture. The gown's sleeves and skirt can be seen clearly in older forms. As a part of characters, this radical often (not always) means that that character refers to an article of clothing.

毛衣 **máoyī** (wool) sweater [B]
大衣 **dàyī** overcoat

153
4 strokes

No pronunciation. Radical (89) "Top of 青" (see 249, p. 50).

See also the next character.

154
8 strokes

BIĂO, to show; be on the surface, be external; list, form; meter, gauge; watch (timepiece) [A]

Biăo once meant "overcoat" and came to its other meanings by sound-loan—unless "overcoat" and "to show" are cognate words (the overcoat: the external coat).

手表 **shŏubiăo** wristwatch [B]
(watch only) 錶

155
8 strokes

GUÓ, nation [A]

中国 **Zhōngguó** China, the "Middle Kingdom"
国王 **guówáng** king [B]
中立国 **zhōnglì guó** a neutral nation

國

156
6 strokes

YÁNG, sheep, goat; a family name. SHEEP radical (157) [A]

Yáng is a picture. The "eight" radical at the top gives the horns. Other forms in which this radical may appear, as part of characters, are 羊 and 羋.

小羊 **xiǎoyáng** lamb
山羊 **shānyáng** mountain goat

157
9 strokes

MĚI, be beautiful [B]

This character is supposed to be a meaning-meaning compound; one dictionary says, "If the sheep is big, it will be beautiful." Plumpness in women has often been considered beautiful.

美国 **Měiguó** America, the U.S.A.
美好 **měihǎo** be fine, happy, glorious [B]

158
3 strokes

XĪ, dusk. DUSK radical (64) [D]

The character is a drawing of the moon, to suggest "dusk." Learn to tell " dusk" from the "chip" radical 歹 (408, p. 82).

159
2 strokes

BǓ, to divine. DIVINE radical (16) [B]

In the Shang Dynasty (1751–1122 B.C.), the kings divined by scratching messages on tortoise shells. A professional diviner applied heat to the shell until it cracked, then read the cracks to divine. The "divine" radical is supposed to represent the divination cracks in the shell.

160
5 strokes

WÀI, outside; relatives of one's mother, sisters, or daughters [A]

Karlgren says, "...'Moon' [dusk] and 'divine'... Moon may be phonetic...and the oracle crack appeared on the outside... of the shell when the inside was singed" (*GSR* 322).

外国 **wàiguó** foreign country [A]
外表 **wàibiǎo** surface, appearance [D]

161
9 strokes

KÀN, to look at; KĀN, to look after, take care of [A]

A meaning-meaning compound: "hand" over "eye" to suggest "to look at." Note that the "hand" radical is slightly altered. Distinguish "look at" from 着 (586, p. 118).

看中 **kànzhòng** to select, choose
看门 **kānmén** to act as doorkeeper

162
6 strokes

XĪ, west. COVER radical (166) [A]

Xī came to be the "cover" radical when, because of similarities in form, script-reformers put it together with a traditional "cover" radical As a radical, it appears at the top of characters. It is a picture of a bird in a nest and originally meant "to nest." "West" by sound-loan. Distinguish from 酉 the "wine" radical (474, p. 95).

163
9 strokes

GUÌ, be expensive, precious [A]

Guì is a sound-meaning compound. The top part, no longer used as an independent character, gave the sound, and "cowrie" suggests the meaning.

可贵 **kěguì** be valuable, deserve commendation [D]
贵人 **guìrén** government VIP

貴

164
7 strokes

GÈNG, still more; GĒNG, to change; a "watch" (two-hour period of the night) [A]

The modern character is too much changed to make the explanation helpful.

更好 **gènghǎo** be better; even more

165
9 strokes

BIÀN, be convenient; PIÁN, the first syllable of *piányi*, be inexpensive [A]

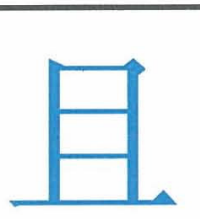
小便 **xiǎobiàn** to piss, a piss [C]
大便 **dàbiàn** to shit, defecation [C]
便衣 **biànyī** street clothes, "civvies;" plainclothesman

166
4 strokes

No pronunciation. "SIDE-SIGN" radical (87)

Pre script reform, this was a variant of the "sign" radical (899, p. 180). Consistent with the reformist principle "what you see is what you get," it is now a separate radical. "Sign" in the sense of "signs from heaven" as well as "to exhibit, show."

Distinguish from 礻, "side-gown" (290, p. 59).



167
5 strokes

QIĚ, further [A]

The character is a drawing of an ancestral tablet. Originally it stood for a word meaning "ancestor" or "grandfather." Now it is used by sound-loan. It appears as the sound element in a number of characters (see below), where it has the value **zu** or **cu**.

168
9 strokes

ZǓ, grandfather; ancestor; family name [A]

祖国 **zǔguó** fatherland [A]
祖父 **zǔfù** ancestor [C]

169
10 strokes

ZŪ, rent, to rent [A]; hire, lease

Rent traditionally was land rent and was paid in grain; hence the "grain" radical in this character.

170
8 strokes

ZǓ, to organize; a unit of organization, such as a section or department [A]

且 is the sound element here, for **zǔ**. "Silk" is for meaning (although exactly why is not obvious).

171
11 strokes

CŪ, be coarse (not fine) [B]

且 works as phonetic here, for **cū**. The "rice" radical works for the meaning.

粗心 **cūxīn** be careless, thoughtless
粗人 **cūrén** rough/uncouth person

172
7 strokes

ZǓ, to block, to obstruct [C]

The "mound" radical ("left ear," (94, p. 19)) is intended to help with the meaning. 且 gives the sound **zu** here.

阻力 **zǔlì** obstruction; (physics) resistance, drag [C]

173
8 strokes

YÍ, be appropriate [A]

The character is a picture of "the sacred pole of the altar of the soil, behung with ... meat" (Karlgren, *Grammata Serica Recensa* 21). It meant "sacrifice to the earth god." It is used for "be appropriate" by sound-loan.

便宜 **piányi** be inexpensive [A]

174
9 strokes

YÀO, to want, to ask for; be "wanted," be important, essential [A]

要人 **yàorén** important person (usually a government official)
要不 **yàobù** otherwise, or else, or [C]
要好 **yàohǎo** be on good terms, be friends; be eager to improve yourself [C]

175
5 strokes

WǍNG, net. NET radical (145)

罒 is not seen as an independent character. It appears as a radical in about 20 modern characters, always at the top.

176
5 strokes

TÓU, the head; a suffix used to form nouns and noun-phrases; a bulb (of garlic); a measure-word for certain animals [A]

The "big" radical (61, p. 13) in **tóu** should be thought of as the drawing of a man and the two dots as an indicator: "the top part," i.e. "head."

木头 **mùtou** wood [B]

頭

177
6 strokes

MǍI, to buy [A]

Why these elements—a stroke above "head"— should mean **mǎi**, "to buy" is not clear. The pre-reform character (see below) had an eye watching the cowries (money), making a pretty good meaning-meaning compound.

買

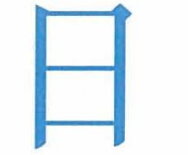
178
8 strokes

MÀI, to sell [A]

In the pre-reform character, the "ten" radical at the top was 士 **shì** "knight" (see 35, p. 8)—perhaps a supervisor or assistant working with the seller to make sure the seller got it right.

买卖 **mǎimai** business [B]
卖国 **màiguó** be a traitor [D]

賣



179
4 strokes

RÌ, sun. SUN radical (103) [A]

Rì is a picture. Distinguish "sun" from "say" 曰. See 110, p. 23.

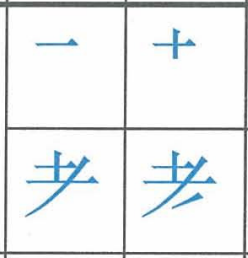
日子 **rìzi** day, date; period of time; life, livelihood [A]
日元 **rìyuán** Japanese yen (unit of money). (日 here is short for 日本 **Rìben**, Japan. 本: see 308. [B])
日报 **rìbào** daily newspaper [C]

180
4 strokes

No pronunciation; radical of "old" (see next) and three other characters. OLD radical (92)

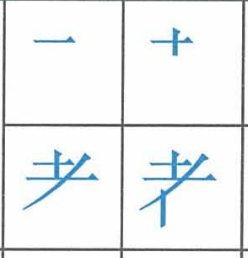
This seems to be an abbreviated form of 181, below, which is explained as a picture of an old man with long hair and a cane (analyzable as "earth-left-ladle").
Three of this radical's compounds have to do with age or seniority.

181
6 strokes



LǍO, be old. [A]
老二 **lǎoèr** second son or daughter [A]
老人 **lǎorén** old person; "old folks"—grandparents (or old parents)[B]
老小 **lǎoxiǎo** young and old, family
老太太 **lǎotàitai** old lady, my ma [B]
老头儿 **lǎotóur** old coot [B]
老头子 **lǎotóuzi** old fart, (colloquial) my "old man" (= husband)

182
8 strokes

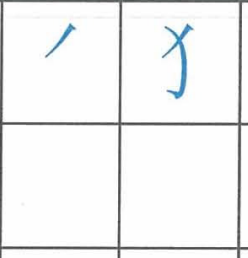


ZHĚ, a suffix to verbs: verb + *zhe* means "a person who... ." Compare with English suffix "-er." [A]

者 gives the sound in several characters (see the following few items).

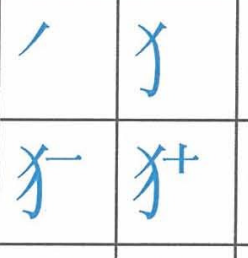
老者 **lǎozhě** an old guy, old guys
大者小者 **dàzhě xiǎozhě** the big and the little, big guys and little guys

183
3 strokes



QUǍN, dog. SIDE-DOG radical (69)
As a radical, 犭 appears at the side of characters (about 60 characters). 犬 (638, p. 128) also means "dog" (they were the same radical before script reform). 犭 appears often in characters for medium-size animals (pig, wolf, monkey, otter, cat—even lion) and for such qualities as ferocity, cruelty, courage, impetuosity.

184
11 strokes



ZHŪ, pig [A]
The "side-dog" radical helps with the meaning; 者 (182, above) is there for the sound.

猪

煮				**ZHǓ, to boil, cook up [B]** "Fire-dots" for meaning, 者 (182, p. 37) for sound. 煑
185 12 strokes				
著				**ZHÙ, to spread out, to display, be displayed; to author [B]** 著者 **zhùzhě** writer, author
186 11 strokes				
暑				**SHǓ, summer, summer heat [B]** The "sun" radical 日 gives the meaning. 者 (182) may help with the sound.
187 12 strokes				
绪				**XÙ, end of a thread; clue; to be together; succession; dynasty; profession [B]** "Silk" 纟 is there for the meaning. 緒
188 11 strokes				
堵				**DǓ, to stop up; to stifle, be stifled; (bookish) wall; (often metaphorically: "a wall of spectators" [meaning many]); a measure for walls [B]** The "earth" radical 土 is the meaning part of this compound.
189 11 strokes				

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">署

190
13 strokes</td><td>丨</td><td>冂</td><td>冂</td><td rowspan="3">SHǓ, an office, a government office; to arrange a piece of work; to handle as a deputy; to put your signature to [C]
Karlgren sees “net” 罒 as the meaning component and 者 zhě (182, p. 37) as the sound component in this character.</td></tr>
<tr><td>罒</td><td>罒</td><td>罒</td></tr>
<tr><td>罗</td><td>署</td><td>署</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">阝

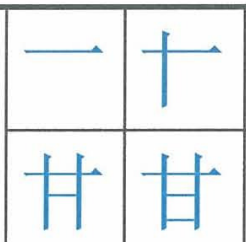
191
2 strokes</td><td>𠃌</td><td>阝</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">YÌ, city. “RIGHT-EAR” radical (34)
Learn to tell this radical from the “mound” radical (94, p. 19). In form, “mound” and “city” are identical, but because of where they appear as part of characters, “mound” is called the “left-ear” radical and “city” the “right-ear” radical. Neither character means “ear.”</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">都

192
10 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>十</td><td>土</td><td rowspan="3">DŌU, all; DŪ, metropolis, capital [A]
In the sense of “metropolis,” this character is a sound-meaning compound; “city” gives the meaning, and zhě (182, p. 37) once gave the sound. In the sense of “all,” it is used by sound-loan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>耂</td><td>耂</td><td>者</td></tr>
<tr><td>者</td><td>者𠃌</td><td>都</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">廾

193
3 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>𠂇</td><td>廾</td><td rowspan="3">GǑNG, clasped hands. CLASP radical (51)
Gǒng is a picture of two clasped hands. Not now in use as an independent character. Distinguish from 艹, the “grass” radical (16, p. 4) and from 廿 (194, below)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">廿

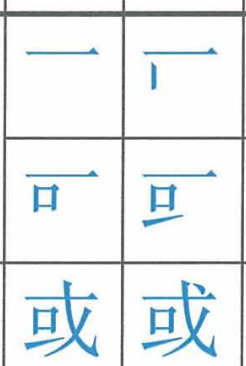
194
4 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>十</td><td>廿</td><td rowspan="3">NIÀN, twenty. TWENTY radical (93)
This character is formed of two “ten” radicals written together. Sometimes written 艹. This character is normally read aloud simply as 二十 èrshí—“twenty.”</td></tr>
<tr><td>廿</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

195
5 strokes



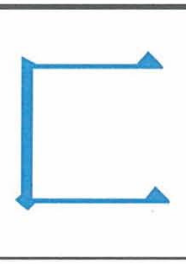
GĀN, to taste sweet; a family name. SWEET radical (135) [C]

196
8 strokes

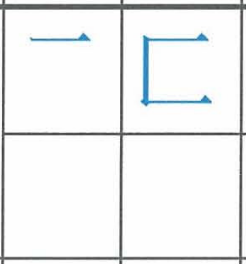


HUÒ, perhaps; or [A]

Originally, this character meant "nation." As "nation," it combined meanings: "lance" (for the army) + "mouth" (for a language) + "earth." ("Earth" got corrupted into the "one" radical.) Compare with the traditional form of 国 (155, p. 32). 或 = "perhaps" and "or" by sound-loan.



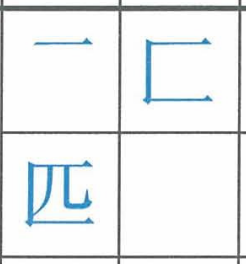
197
2 strokes



FĀNG, basket. BASKET radical [15]

The "basket" radical is a picture. The basket appears to be turned on its side, with the open top to the right. Not in modern use as an independent character.

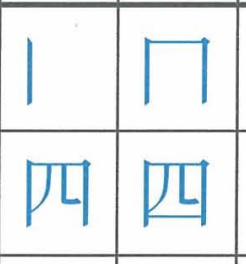
198
4 strokes



PǏ, mate; one half of a pair [B]

一匹马 **yìpǐ mǎ** a horse, one horse
匹夫 **pǐfū** ordinary man; "dummy," stupid fellow

199
5 strokes



SÌ, four [A]

This is an arbitrary symbol. Memorize it.

四书 **sìshū** "The Four Books," the "core classics" of Confucianism

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">五
200
4 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>丆</td><td>五</td><td rowspan="3">WǓ, five [A]</td></tr>
<tr><td>五</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">六
201
4 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>亠</td><td>冫</td><td rowspan="3">LIÙ, six [A]
六书 liùshū the six categories of Chinese characters (see pp. xi–xiii, above)</td></tr>
<tr><td>六</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">七
202
2 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>七</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">QĪ, seven [A]
The student will want to distinguish 七 from the “ladle” radical 匕 (41, p. 9).
七夕 qīxī the seventh night of the seventh lunar month—the one night of the year, according to myth, that the legendary lovers “The Cowboy” and “The Weaver Girl” get to spend together.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">九
203
2 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>九</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">JIǓ, nine [A]
九天 jiǔtiān “Ninth Heaven,” the highest of heavens (the Western world has “seventh heaven”)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">入
204
2 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>入</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">RÙ, to enter [B]
Distinguish “enter” from “person” 人 (4, p. 1). As independent characters, they have different pronunciations and meanings—but as radicals they are grouped as one in modern dictionaries.
入口 rùkǒu entrance [D]
入手 rùshǒu put your hand in, get started, make a beginning [D]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">什</td><td>丿</td><td>亻</td><td>仁</td><td rowspan="3">SHÉN; the first syllable of shénme what? [A]
SHÍ, miscellaneous; ten
什 is ubiquitous as shén; as shí, rarely seen.

甚</td></tr>
<tr><td>什</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>205
4 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">么</td><td>丿</td><td>么</td><td>么</td><td rowspan="3">ME; the second syllable of shénme (shémme), what? [A]
什么 shénme what? [A]

麼</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>206
3 strokes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">桌</td><td>丨</td><td>𠂉</td><td>𠂉</td><td rowspan="3">ZHUŌ, table [A]
The “tree” radical at the bottom gives a clue that this character stands for a word referring to some object made of wood. The signficance of “to divine” and “sun,” however, is not clear.
桌子 zhuōzi table [A]
书桌 shūzhuō writing desk</td></tr>
<tr><td>卢</td><td>卢</td><td>卓</td></tr>
<tr><td>207
10 strokes</td><td>卓</td><td>卓</td><td>桌</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">奇</td><td>一</td><td>𠂇</td><td>𠂇</td><td rowspan="3">QÍ, be weird [B]
Qí is said to be a meaning-meaning compound, but it is not clear why “big” + “be able” should mean “be weird.”
好奇 hàoqí be curious, be interested in oddities or just many things [C]
好奇心 hàoqíxīn curiosity (state of mind, not a thing)</td></tr>
<tr><td>𠂇</td><td>𠂇</td><td>𠂇</td></tr>
<tr><td>208
8 strokes</td><td>𠂇</td><td>奇</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">椅</td><td>一</td><td>十</td><td>木</td><td rowspan="3">YǏ, chair [A]
Yǐ is supposed to be a sound-meaning compound: qí (208, above) for sound, “tree” for meaning (= something made of wood).
椅子 yǐzi chair [A]</td></tr>
<tr><td>木</td><td>木</td><td>椅</td></tr>
<tr><td>209
12 strokes</td><td>椅</td><td>椅</td><td>椅</td></tr>
</table>

210
5 strokes

DŌNG, east [A]

Originally a picture of a bundle; used for "east" by sound-loan. Later scholars said the traditional form (see below) was "the sun tangled in the branches of a tree, hence 'east'." In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 东 is one of 11 "left-over" characters, not classified under a radical.

東

211
5 strokes

JIĀN, be thin

Jiān originally meant "be fierce, be cruel" and was a meaning-meaning compound: two lances to suggest ferocity. It means "be thin" by sound-loan.

戔

212
10 strokes

QIÁN, money; a family name [A]

The "side-gold" radical (117, p. 24) gives the meaning, and **jiān** (211, above) suggests the sound.

九分钱 **jiǔfēn qián** 9 cents
金钱 **jīn qián** money [D]

錢

213
8 strokes

QIǍN, be shallow, superficial; be mild [A]

This would appear to be a sound-meaning compound, like **qián** "money" (212, above), but the meaning of "thin" may also be involved in the sound-element 戋: "thin water." Compare with 212, above.

淺

214
3 strokes

GÈ; a "measure," used to enumerate nouns in the construction "number + *gè* + noun;" be individual [A]

三个 **sāngè** three . . .
个人 **gèrén** each person; oneself (B)
个子 **gèzi** stature (B)
个儿 **gèr** stature; each one (C)
个个 **gègè** all of 'em

個

215
4 strokes

WÉN, pattern; language, literature, culture; civil (opposed to military); a family name. PATTERN radical (84) [A]
This was a picture: a man with patterns worked onto his shirt. Distinguish "hand over" 交 (520, p. 105).
中文 **zhōngwén** the Chinese language [A]
文言 **wényán** classical Chinese (compare with 白话 "spoken language" in 427) [D]

216
7 strokes

ZHÈI, ZHÈ, this [A]
Zhèi normally appears in the construction "**zhèi** + 'measure'" or "**zhèi** + 'measure' + noun" (compare with 214, p. 43).
这个 **zhèige** this, this one [A]
这么 **zhème** so, thus, in this case, to this extent or degree [A]
这里 **zhèlǐ** here [A]
这儿 **zhèr** here [A]
這

217
6 strokes

NÀ, NÈI, NÈ, that (opposite to "this") [A]
那 normally appears in the construction "那 + 'measure'" or "那 + 'measure' + noun" (compare with 214 and 216).
那个 **nàge** that, that one [A]
那么 **nàme** that being so, in that case, in that way; to that extent [A]
那里 **nàlǐ** there [A]
那儿 **nàr** there [A]

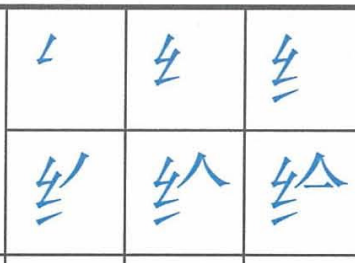
218
8 strokes

JĪN, gold, metals; family name. GOLD radical (209) [B]
金 occurs as an independent character and means "gold" or "metals." As a radical, it appears in four or five modern characters. "Side-gold" (117) is the radical in over 200 characters.
五金 **wǔjīn** the five metals (gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin); metals generally

219
6 strokes

HÉ, to join, to bring together [A]
The root meaning of **hé** is "to join or close," like the two panels of a double door. The topmost three strokes at one time meant "to come together," early dictionaries say. "A meaning-meaning compound: to close, like the mouth."
合金 **héjīn** (combined metals, i.e.) alloy [C]
组合 **zǔhé** to form; combination [D]

220
9 strokes

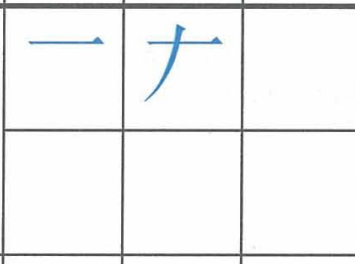


GĚI, to give; to allow; for (someone) … ; JǏ, to supply [A]

给我书 **gěi wǒ shū** gives me books
给我看 **gěi wǒ kàn** let me look
给我买 **gěi wǒ mǎi** buys for me
给予 **jǐyǔ** to render, display

給

221
2 strokes



No pronunciation. "Top-of 左 ZUǑ" radical (14)

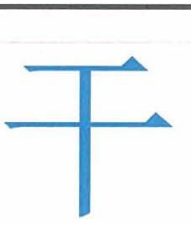
This is a picture of a left hand. Compare with the right-hand radical (101, p. 21). Not in current use as an independent character. As a modern radical this form is called "top of 左 **zuǒ**," "left" (668, p. 134).

222
6 strokes

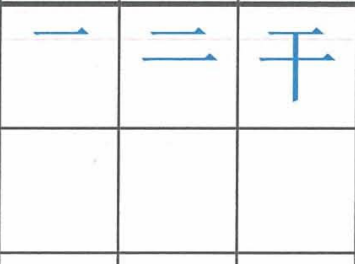
YǑU, to have; there is, there are [A]

The earliest forms show a hand taking hold of a piece of meat.

有力 **yǒulì** be energetic, strong [B]
有钱 **yǒuqián** be rich
有口无心 **yǒu kǒu wú xīn** speak sharply but without malice [D]



223
3 strokes

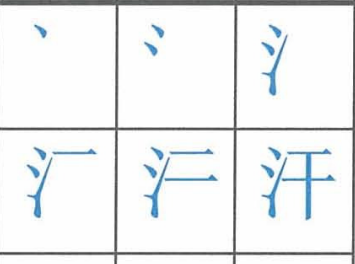


GĀN, shield; have to do with; be dry, be dried; be empty; emptily, futilely; GÀN, trunk, main part; to do [A]

Gān depicts a shield; other meanings by sound-loan. See next few items for 干 as phonetic with various meaning elements.

干吗 **gàn ma** (colloquial) What the h—! What's this all about? OR, What shall we do? [B]

224
6 strokes



HÀN, sweat [B]

Hàn is a sound-meaning compound: "three-dots-water" for meaning, **gān** (223, above) for sound.

汗毛 **hànmáo** fine body-hair (human)

225
7 strokes

GĀN, the liver [B]

The sound is given by 干 (223, p. 45). "Meat" helps with the meaning.

226
7 strokes

GĀN, pole; GǍN, a measure for rifles, pistols, and spears [B]

干 **gān** gives the sound; "tree" is here for the meaning.

桿

227
7 strokes

ZǑU, to walk. WALK radical (189) [A]

The character was originally a meaning-meaning compound: "man" + "foot." The modern character is corrupted.

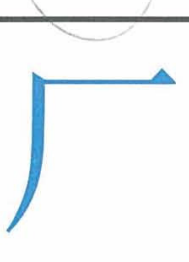
她走了 **tā zǒu le** She's left, she's gone.

228
10 strokes

GǍN, to rush after, to rush at; to chase off; by the time that … [B]

The "walk" radical helps, perhaps, with the meaning. 干 is, again, the sound element.

趕



229
2 strokes

CHǍNG, factory. SLOPE radical (13)

"Slope"—once a picture—has become "factory" through the process of simplification. Following popular usage, 厂 "slope" is sometimes now used for 广, "lean-to" (363, p. 73—radical 44). A modern look-alike radical is the form 厂 ("top of 盾, 398, p. 80—radical 22).

(for "factory") 廠

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">岸
230
8 strokes</td><td>丨</td><td>山</td><td>山</td><td rowspan="3">ÀN, high cliff, high riverbank [B]
“Mountain” and “slope” both appear to contribute to the meaning. 干 gān helps fix the sound—here, however, by giving the rhyme, not as a homonym or near-homonym (not an unusual function for a sound element).</td></tr>
<tr><td>屾</td><td>屵</td><td>屵</td></tr>
<tr><td>岸</td><td>岸</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">旱
231
7 strokes</td><td>丨</td><td>冂</td><td>冃</td><td rowspan="3">HÀN, drought; dry land [C]
The “sun” radical 日 helps fix the meaning. 干 is the sound element.</td></tr>
<tr><td>日</td><td>旦</td><td>旦</td></tr>
<tr><td>旱</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">刂
232
2 strokes</td><td>丨</td><td>刂</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">DĀO, knife. SIDE-KNIFE radical (17)
This form of the “knife” radical does not occur independently but only as a part of characters. Called “side-knife” to distinguish it from the independent form (131, p. 27).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">刊
233
5 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>二</td><td>干</td><td rowspan="3">KĀN, to carve, to engrave [C]
The “knife” (“side-knife”) gives the meaning.</td></tr>
<tr><td>干</td><td>刊</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">殳
234
4 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>几</td><td>殳</td><td rowspan="3">SHŪ, club, to club. CLUB radical (119)
Shū is a picture: a right hand holds the club. Distinguish “club” from these characters: ”branch” 支 (351, p. 71), “knock” 攵 (316, p. 64), “pattern” 文 (215, p. 44) and “follow, slow” 夂 (431, p. 87). Shū, “club,” is not now in common use as an independent character.</td></tr>
<tr><td>殳</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

235
7 strokes

MÒ, inundate; MÉI, negates *yǒu* (222, p. 45) and other verbs. [A]

没 functions by sound-loan as a negator of **yǒu** and other verbs.

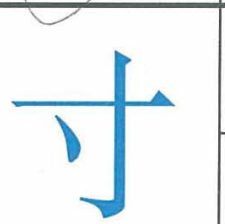
没有 **méiyǒu** there isn't, there aren't; doesn't have; hasn't (done it) [A]
没买 **méimǎi** hasn't bought
没什么 **méishénme** it doesn't matter; never mind [B]

236
7 strokes

SHĒN, torso. TORSO radical (200) [A]

Shēn is a picture of a person in which the torso is the most prominent part. It also means "self."

可身 **kěshēn** to fit well (clothes)
合身 **héshēn** to fit well (clothes)
身分 **shēnfèn** position, rank [C]



237
3 strokes

CÙN, thumb; inch. THUMB radical (54) [A]

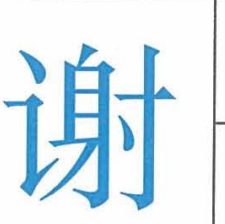
The "thumb" radical is a picture of a hand, with the dot added to indicate the thumb. Learn to distinguish "thumb," "side-hand" 扌(28, p. 6), and "then" 才 (689, p. 138).

238
10 strokes

SHÈ, to shoot [B]

The character has been corrupted through time. Originally, the "torso" was a picture of an arrow on a bow, and the "thumb" was a hand drawing on a bow, whence "to shoot."

射门 **shèmén** to shoot (at the goal, in sports)
射手 **shèshǒu** marksman, sharpshooter



239
12 strokes

XIÈ, thanks; to thank; excuse oneself; a family name [A]

Xiè is a sound-meaning compound; the "side-word" radical gives the meaning, and **shè** suggests the sound.

谢谢 **xièxiè** Thank you. [A]
不谢 **búxiè** You're welcome

謝

240
6 strokes

JÍ, lucky; a family name (D)

An early dictionary says the character is a meaning-meaning compound: "scholar" (or "knight") + "mouth" = "lucky."

吉日 **jírì** A "lucky day" on the traditional calendar; a good day for taking action

吉他 **jítā** guitar

241
10 strokes

JÚ, tangerine [A]

This is the popular form of a character written 橘 (see Pt. 2, p. 226a). In the expression 桔汁 (**zhī**), "orange juice," either character can mean "orange" (rather than "tangerine"). 汁 means "juice, gravy" [D].

242
9 strokes

JIÉ, to tie together; knot; JIĒ, to bear fruit [A]

结合 **jiéhé** to unite, to combine; to be married [B]

結

243
12 strokes

XǏ, to enjoy, to give enjoyment to [A]

The top part of this, what is now "knight-mouth-eight-one," used to be a picture of a drum. **Xǐ** was a meaning-meaning compound: "drum" + "mouth" = "to sing and play drums, to enjoy yourself."

喜人 **xǐrén** be satisfying

喜好 **xǐhào** to like, to love, be fond of

244
4 strokes

QIÀN, yawn; to owe, to lack. YAWN radical (120) [B]

Note that the lower part of this character is the "person" radical. If it helps you to remember the character, think of the upper part as the person's hand covering the mouth while yawning.

欠钱 **qiànqián** owe money, be in debt

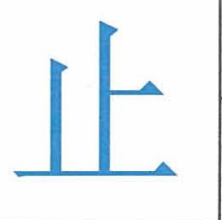
245
6 strokes

HUĀN, be pleased [A]

The "yawn" radical for meaning, perhaps as a mouth open to smile or laugh. "Right hand" replaces the old sound-element.

喜欢 **xǐhuān** to like [A]
欢喜 **huānxǐ** be joyful; be fond of [C]
欢笑 **huānxiào** laugh delightedly [D]

歡



246
4 strokes

ZHǏ, to stop. TOE radical (102) [B]

The "toe" radical is a picture of a foot. From "foot" came derived meanings of actions of the foot: "to march; to halt." Only the meaning "to halt" has stayed with the character to modern times.

阻止 **zǔzhǐ** to prevent, obstruct [C]
不止三个 **bùzhǐ sānge** not stopping at three, not only three

247
7 strokes

ZÚ, foot; be sufficient. FOOT radical (196) [A]

A picture. The bottom part of "foot," in fact, is the "toe" radical (246, above). In 248, below, the "foot" radical appears as part of the character; note that in the form used in compounds, "toe" can be clearly seen.

十足 **shízú** sheer, total, absolute, utter [D]

248
13 strokes

GĒN, heel; to follow, to go with; with [A]

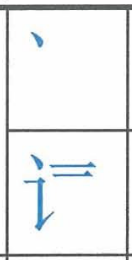
Gēn is a sound-meaning compound: the "foot" radical gives the meaning; **gèn** (51, p. 11) gives the sound.

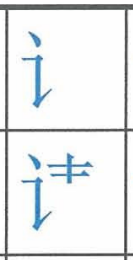
249
8 strokes

QĪNG, be green or blue. GREEN radical (202) [A]

Note that the bottom half of "green" resembles "moon." **Qīng** by itself, however, is recognized as a radical. The character also occurs independently and means "green" and sometimes other "colors of nature," like azure or even greenish black or grey.

250
10 strokes





QǏNG, to invite; please. . . [A]

This character is a sound-meaning compound: "side-word" gives the meaning, and **qīng** (249, p. 50) gives the sound.

谁请 **shéi qǐng** Who's paying?

請

251
11 strokes

QÍNG, emotion; circumstances [A]

Sound (青) + meaning ("heart"). This is something related to the heart, pronounced **qíng**: emotion.

情报 **qíngbào** information; intelligence (as in "intelligence agency") [C]

情人 **qíngrén** sweetheart

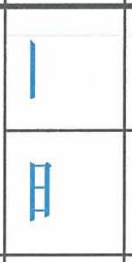
252
11 strokes

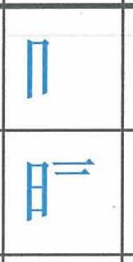
QĪNG, be clear; to clear [A]

This is a sound-meaning compound: 青 **qīng** for sound, "3-dots water" for meaning (it can also be read as a meaning-meaning compound: "water" + "azure" = "clear.")

清楚 **qīngchu** be clear, distinct

253
12 strokes



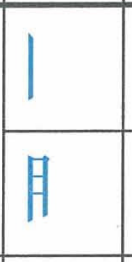


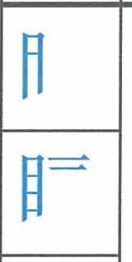
QÍNG, clear sky [A]

"Sun" 日 + "azure" 青 = clear sky. 青 **qīng** also helps, of course, with the sound.

晴天 **qíngtiān** a fine day [C]

254
13 strokes





JĪNG, the pupil of the eye [A]

"Eye" 目 + "azure" 青 = pupil of the eye. 青 **qīng** also helps with the sound.

255
6 strokes

WÈN, to ask (for information) [A]

"Mouth" for meaning; **mén** once gave the sound in this compound.

问住 **wènzhu** to stump with a question (问不住 cannot stump..., 问得住, can stump...)

请问 **qǐngwèn** Would you please tell me … [A]

問

256
6 strokes

ĚR, ear. EAR radical (163) [B]

The "ear" radical is a picture.

耳目 **ěrmù** hearsay, "scuttlebutt," information; spy, informer, "fink"

木耳 **mùěr** edible tree fungus

257
9 strokes

WÉN, to hear [A]

Mén (25, p. 6) functions here, as in 255, to suggest the sound **wen**. The meaning is given by the "ear" radical.

闻人 **wénrén** a famous person

耳闻 **ěrwén** to hear about, especially superficially (in contrast to seeing it yourself)

聞

258
7 strokes

XIÁN, leisure [B]

This looks like a meaning-meaning compound: "put a tree across your door or gate so you won't be disturbed."

閑

259
7 strokes

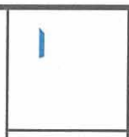
JIÀN, space; be separated from; to separate, "drive a wedge between," sow discord; JIĀN between; a measure-word for rooms [A]

中间 **zhōngjiān** between, among; the middle, center [A]

田间 **tiánjiān** farm, field [D]

人间 **rénjiān** world of human affairs [C]

間



260
5 strokes

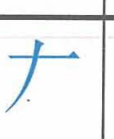
LÌNG, separately [B]
另外 **lìngwài** in addition [B]

261
7 strokes

BIÉ, to separate, to part; *Don't ... !* [A]
别人 **biérén** other people [A]
分别 **fēnbié** to part (from one another); sort out, differentiate; difference [B]
个别 **gèbié** specific; very few; be exceptional [B]
别买 **biémǎi** Don't buy it!

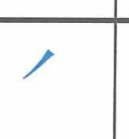
262
8 strokes

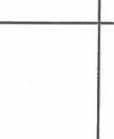
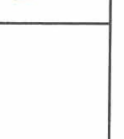
PÉNG, friend [A]
The character originally stood for a fabulous bird and was a picture of the wings of that bird. It means "friend" by sound-loan.



263
4 strokes

YǑU, friend [A]
友 combines meanings: "left hand" + "right hand" = "friend." The character suggests the gesture of parting: clasp your own hands in front of you and bow over them. Shaking hands Western style is, of course, right hand with right hand. Distinguish 友 from 反 (418, p. 84).
朋友 **péngyǒu** friend

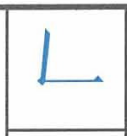


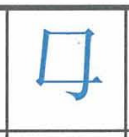



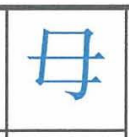
264
4 strokes

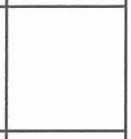
FÙ, father. FATHER radical (108) [A]
祖父 **zǔfù** ancestors, forefathers [C]
父老 **fùlǎo** elders (as in a district)

265
4 strokes





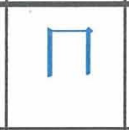




WÚ, don't!

The character is supposed to be a picture of a woman in irons. The relation of that to its present meaning is unclear. Learn to distinguish "don't" from 母 **mǔ**, "mother" (268, below)

266
4 strokes



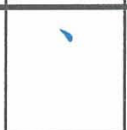
JIÀN, to see, to perceive. SEE radical (107) [A]

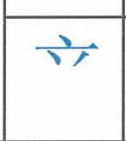
The legs at the bottom of "see" represent a person; traditionally, the top part was a big eye to suggest "see" (see below, this frame).

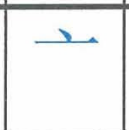
远见 **yuǎnjiàn** foresight; vision

見

267
9 strokes







QĪN, relatives; to hold dear; in person; QÌNG, relatives by marriage [A]

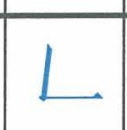
Sound-loan. 亲 —"hazel tree"—was the sound-element in the old character.

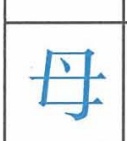
父亲 **fùqīn** father [A]

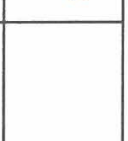
六亲 **liùqīn** the six (most important) relatives: father, mother, elder brothers, younger brothers, wife, children

親

268
5 strokes







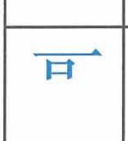
MǓ, mother [A]

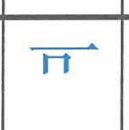
Mǔ is a picture of a woman with two dots to emphasize the breasts. Learn to distinguish "mother" from "don't" 毋 (265, above).

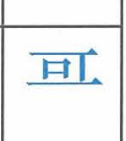
母亲 **mǔqīn** mother [A]

父母 **fùmǔ** parents; mother and father

269
10 strokes







GĒ, elder brother [A]

哥哥 **gēge** older brother [A]

大哥 **dàgē** oldest brother; used to address politely a man about your own age [C]

表哥 **biǎogē** older male cousin such that the two of you are children or grandchildren of a brother and a sister, or of two sisters

270
3 strokes

GŌNG, bow (as in "bow and arrow"); to bend or arch, like a bow; family name. BOW radical (71) [C]

The "bow" radical is a picture.

弓子 **gōngzi** bow (e.g., a violin bow) .

271
4 strokes

DIÀO, to pity

This character is said to be a picture of an arrow stayed on the bow, hence "to pity." In modern use, this character has been replaced by 吊, which Bernhard Karlgren calls "a vulgar corruption" (*Analytic Dictionary* 989).

272
7 strokes

DÌ, younger brother; family name [A]

弟弟 **dìdi** younger brother, younger male cousin [A]
二弟 **èrdì** second younger brother
小弟 **xiǎodì** kid brother
弟子 **dìzi** disciple, pupil

273
8 strokes

JIĚ, older sister [A]

The "woman" radical gives the meaning, 且 **qiě** (167, p. 34) helps with the sound.

姐姐 **jiějie** older sister [A]
小姐 **xiǎojiě** Miss [A]
大姐 **dàjiě** oldest sister; used to address politely a woman about your own age

274
5 strokes

WÈI, not yet; the "eighth early branch" (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day) [B]

Distinguish "not yet" 未 from 耒 (Pt. 2, p. 217a) and from 末 (Pt. 2, p. 273b). See *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f for an account of the "earthly branches."

未可 **wèikě** cannot, be unable to

275
8 strokes

MÈI, younger sister [A]
妹妹 **mèimei** younger sister [A]
姐妹 **jiěmèi** sisters
妹夫 **mèifū** brother-in-law (precisely, younger sister's husband)
表妹 **biǎomèi** younger female cousin such that you two are children or grandchildren of a brother and a sister, or of two sisters

276
4 strokes

SHÌ, clan. CLAN radical (122) [C]
The student may find it difficult to remember how to write radicals which, like the "clan" radical, do not make a clear picture of anything. But the number of such non-representational radicals is small, and a little work should resolve it.
田王氏 **Tián Wáng shì** Mrs. Tian (whose maiden name is Wang)

277
7 strokes

ZHǏ, paper [A]
A sound-meaning compound. "Silk" gives the meaning, **shì** (276, above) gives the sound.
报纸 **bàozhǐ** newspaper [B]
手纸 **shǒuzhǐ** toilet paper

帋, 紙

278
4 strokes

CHÁNG, be long; ZHǍNG, to grow; be senior [A]
The character was a picture of a man with a long beard (see below)—now pretty abstract or impressionistic.
长大 **zhǎngdà** to grow up
长子 **zhǎngzi** eldest son

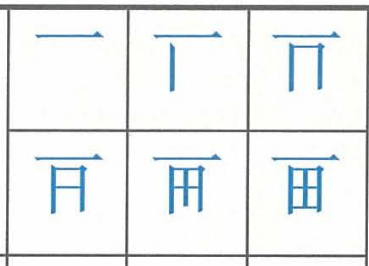
長

279
7 strokes

ZHĀNG, to open out, to open up; a measure for objects coming in sheets; a family name [A]
张弓 **zhāng gōng** draw a bow
三张纸 **sānzhāng zhǐ** three sheets of paper

張

280
8 strokes



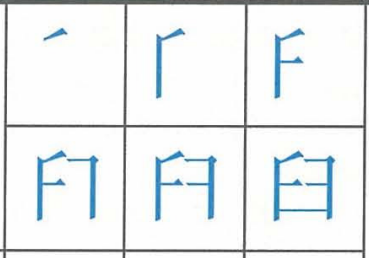
HUÀ, to paint, a painting [A]

The "field" in this character may be intended to suggest outdoors, the countryside—landscape painting.

画报 **huàbào** illustrated magazine [B]
国画 **guóhuà** "national painting," i.e. traditional Chinese painting
一张画 **yìzhāng huà** a painting

畫

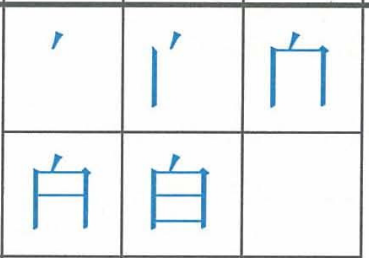
281
6 strokes



JIÙ, mortar. MORTAR radical (179)

Jiù is the drawing of a mortar (a vessel in which to grind things up). Distinguish **jiù** from 白 "white" (282, below), from 日 "sun" (179, p. 36) and from 曰 "say" (110, p. 23).

282
5 strokes



BÁI, be white; a family name. WHITE radical (150) [A]

Distinguish **bái** from 臼 (281, above), 日 (179, p. 36) and 自 (619, p. 124).

白天 **bái tiān** in the daytime [B]
白白 **báibái** vainly, to no purpose
白给 **bái gěi** to give free of charge
白人 **báirén** white guy, white girl
表白 **biǎo bái** to vindicate

283
2 strokes

BĀO, to wrap. WRAP radical (26)

The character is a picture of a wrapper. As part of a character, the "wrap" radical usually appears wrapped around other radicals or parts of characters.

284
3 strokes

SHÁO, spoon; frying pan [B]

勺子 **sháozi** spoon [B]
木勺 **mùsháo** wooden ladle

的	丿	丿	白	**DE; a suffix to nouns and pronouns: A 的 B means "A's B, the B of A;" a grammatical particle; DÌ, bull's-eye [A]** 我的 **wǒde** my, mine 有的 **yǒude** some [A] 目的 **mùdì** aim, purpose [B] (note: **dì** for this word)
	白	白	白	
285 8 strokes	的	的		
包	丿	勹	勹	**BĀO, to wrap; a family name [A]** **Bāo** gives the sound (**bao** or **pao**) in a number of common characters (see below and the next two pages). 包子 **bāozi** steamed filled dumpling [B] 书包 **shūbāo** book-bag, satchel [B]
	勹	包		
286 5 strokes				
跑	丨	冂	口	**PǍO, to run [A]** The "foot" radical gives the meaning; **bāo** (286) suggests the sound. 跑马 **pǎomǎ** a horse-race; ride a horse
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
287 12 strokes	𠂇	跔	跑	
抱	一	扌	扌	**BÀO, to hold in your arms, to hug; to have your first grandchild; to adopt a child; to cherish; to sit on eggs to hatch them; a measure for armfuls; (dialect) to consort with, to hang out with [A]**
	扌	扐	扐	
288 8 strokes	扐	抱		
胞	丿	月	月	**BĀO, be related by blood; afterbirth, placenta [C]** 胞弟 **bāodì** younger blood brother 胞衣 **bāoyī** afterbirth
	月	月	肐	
289 9 strokes	肐	肐	胞	

290
5 strokes

YĪ, gown. SIDE-GOWN radical (129)
Called "side-gown" to distinguish it from radical 161, 衣 (152, p. 31). 衤 appears always at the side in characters of which it is a part. These characters generally have to do with clothing. Independently, 衣 rather than 衤 is used.

291
10 strokes

PÁO, long gown or robe [C]
长袍 **chángpáo** long gown

292
8 strokes

PÀO, to soak; to pester; be together; bubble; blister; light bulb; PĀO, be fluffy; to waste [C]

293
3 strokes

No pronunciation. SIDE-FOOD radical (68)
Traditionally, this radical was classified as a variant of 食 "food" (413, p. 83). As part of the script-reform, it came to be identified as a separate radical It retains its meaning of "food" and food-related things. "Food" is the radical in five characters; "side-food" in about 40.

294
8 strokes

BǍO, to be full, to have had enough to eat [A]
吃饱了！ **chībǎo le** I'm full; I have enough.

飽

295
4 strokes

HUǑ, fire. FIRE radical (83) [A]

The character is a picture of flames rising.

火力 **huǒlì** (military) firepower [C]
火山 **huǒshān** volcano [D]
肝火 **gānhuǒ** be hot-tempered

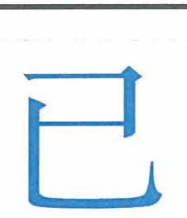
296
9 strokes

PÀO, cannon, artillery; a shot from a gun [B]

297
3 strokes

JǏ, self; the sixth "heavenly stem" (used to enumerate headings in an outline, like "F"—sixth letter of the Western alphabet). SELF radical (72) [A]

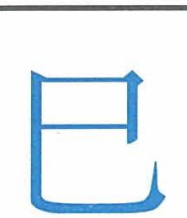
Learn to tell "self" from **yǐ** "already" 已 (298, next) and from **sì** 巳 (299). See *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f for more on "heavenly stems."



298
3 strokes

YǏ, already; to end, to cease [A]

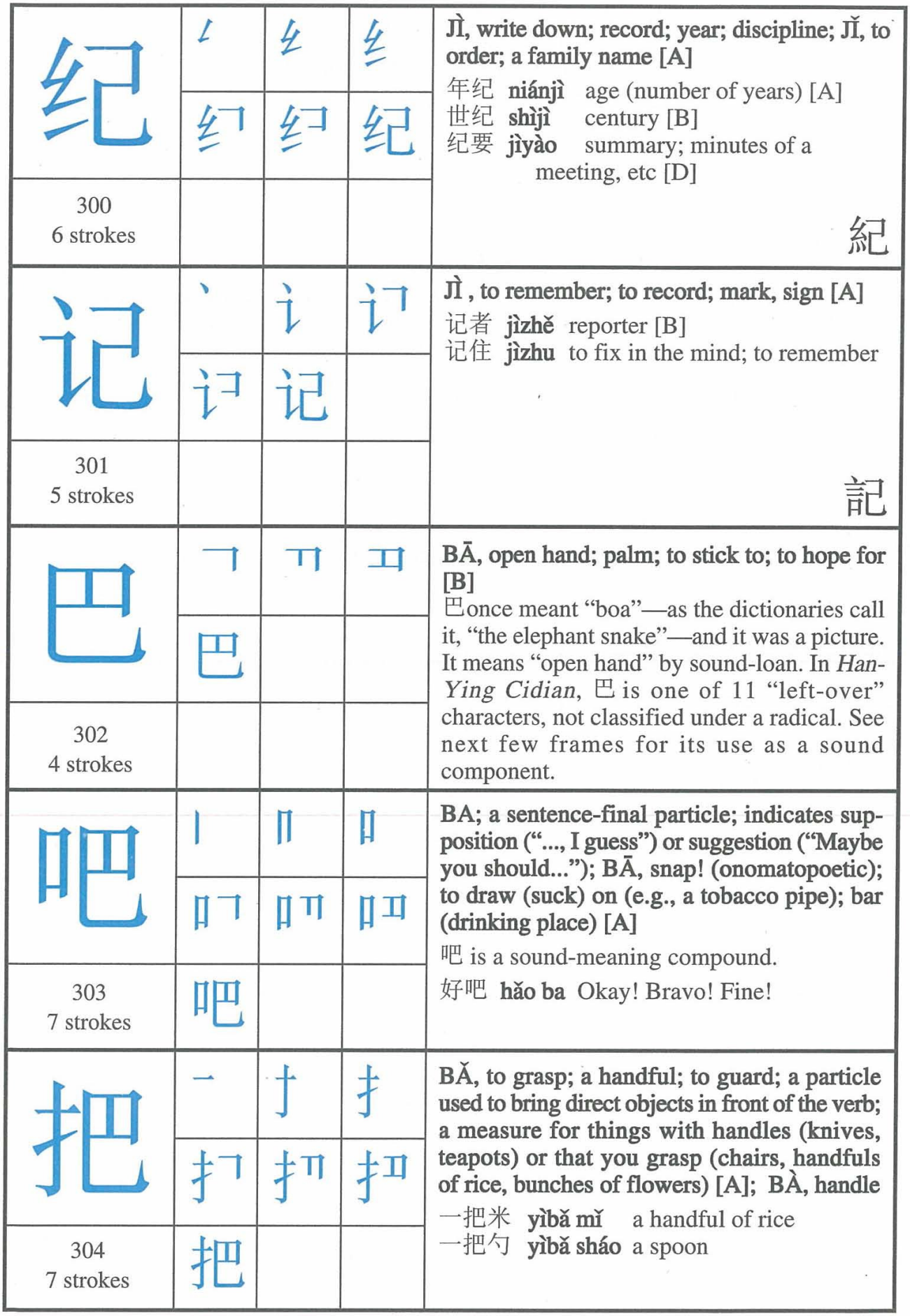
See the preceding item for characters with which **yǐ** is likely to be confused.



299
3 strokes

SÌ, the sixth "earthly branch" (巳 and 己 (297, above) are classified as radical (72) in *Han-Ying Cidian*).

Sì is supposed originally to have been a drawing of a fetus, with a large head and curled up lower part. Distinguish **sì** from 297 and 298, above. Compare with 包 (286, p. 58). See *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f on the "earthly branches."



纪

300
6 strokes

JÌ, write down; record; year; discipline; JǏ, to order; a family name [A]

年纪 **niánjì** age (number of years) [A]
世纪 **shìjì** century [B]
纪要 **jìyào** summary; minutes of a meeting, etc [D]

紀

记

301
5 strokes

JÌ , to remember; to record; mark, sign [A]

记者 **jìzhě** reporter [B]
记住 **jìzhu** to fix in the mind; to remember

記

巴

302
4 strokes

BĀ, open hand; palm; to stick to; to hope for [B]

巴once meant "boa"—as the dictionaries call it, "the elephant snake"—and it was a picture. It means "open hand" by sound-loan. In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 巴 is one of 11 "left-over" characters, not classified under a radical. See next few frames for its use as a sound component.

吧

303
7 strokes

BA; a sentence-final particle; indicates supposition ("..., I guess") or suggestion ("Maybe you should..."); BĀ, snap! (onomatopoetic); to draw (suck) on (e.g., a tobacco pipe); bar (drinking place) [A]

吧 is a sound-meaning compound.

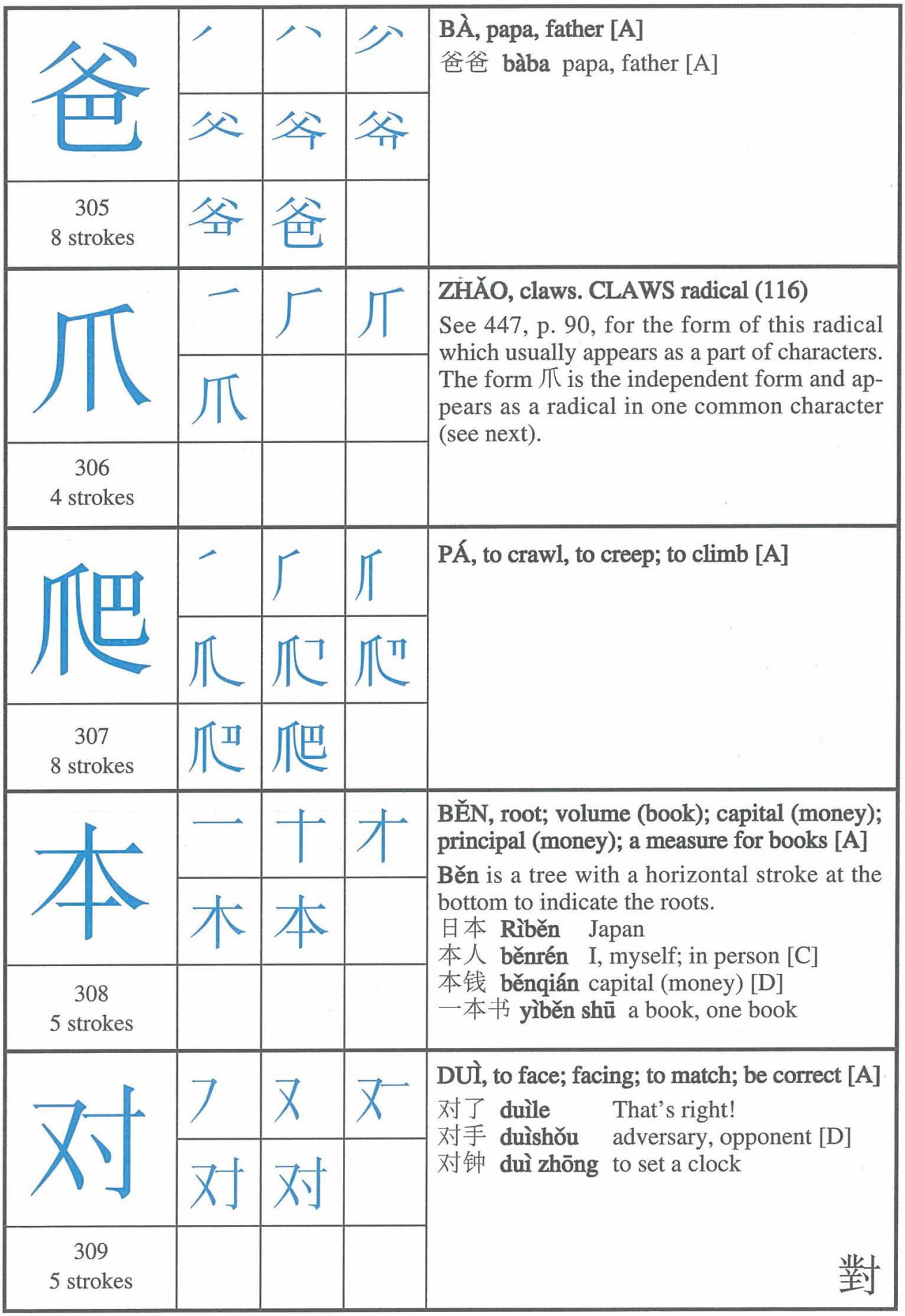
好吧 **hǎo ba** Okay! Bravo! Fine!

把

304
7 strokes

BǍ, to grasp; a handful; to guard; a particle used to bring direct objects in front of the verb; a measure for things with handles (knives, teapots) or that you grasp (chairs, handfuls of rice, bunches of flowers) [A]; BÀ, handle

一把米 **yìbǎ mǐ** a handful of rice
一把勺 **yìbǎ sháo** a spoon



爸

305
8 strokes

BÀ, papa, father [A]
爸爸 **bàba** papa, father [A]

爪

306
4 strokes

ZHǍO, claws. CLAWS radical (116)
See 447, p. 90, for the form of this radical which usually appears as a part of characters. The form 爪 is the independent form and appears as a radical in one common character (see next).

爬

307
8 strokes

PÁ, to crawl, to creep; to climb [A]

本

308
5 strokes

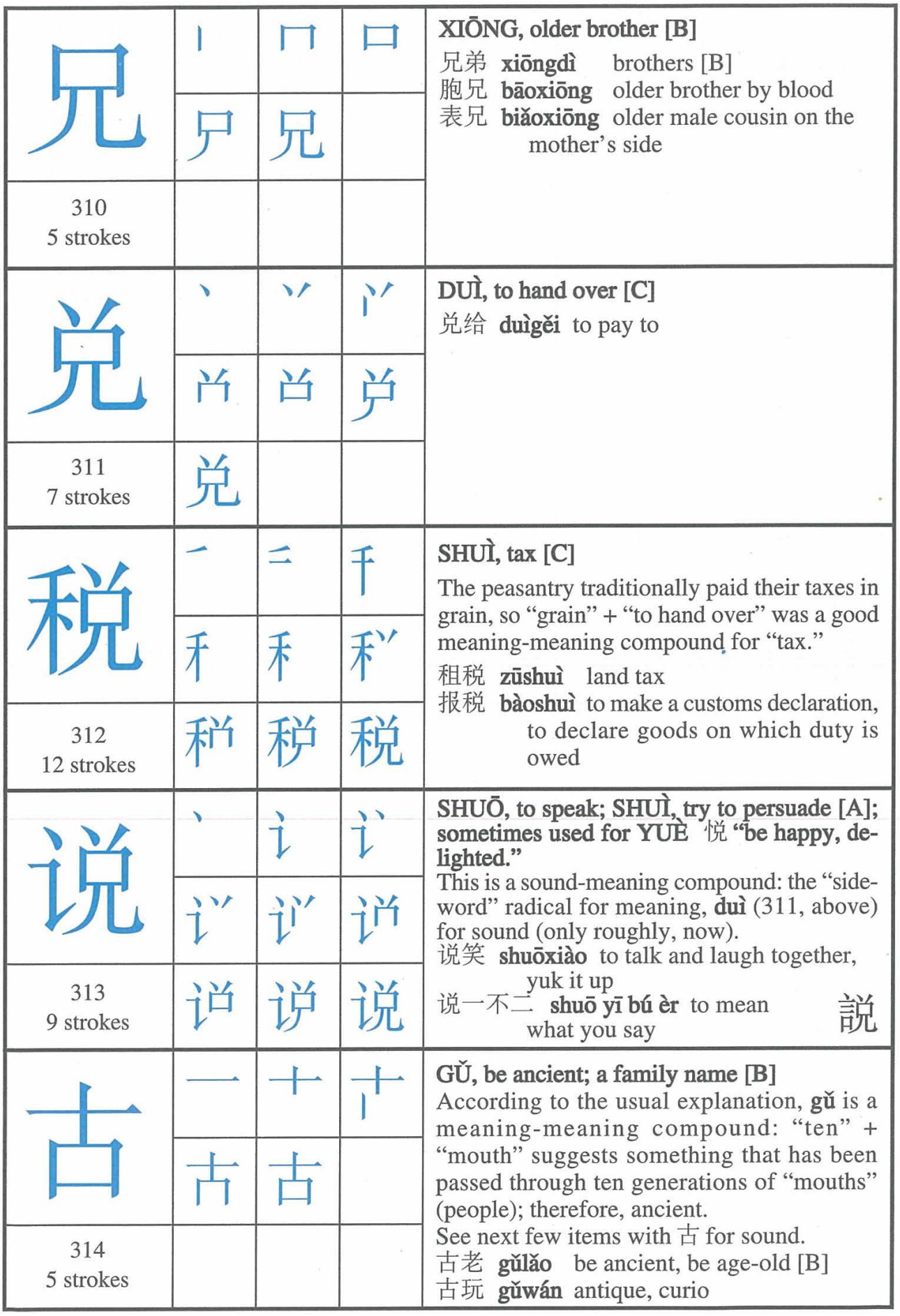
BĚN, root; volume (book); capital (money); principal (money); a measure for books [A]
Běn is a tree with a horizontal stroke at the bottom to indicate the roots.
日本 **Rìběn** Japan
本人 **běnrén** I, myself; in person [C]
本钱 **běnqián** capital (money) [D]
一本书 **yìběn shū** a book, one book

对

309
5 strokes

DUÌ, to face; facing; to match; be correct [A]
对了 **duìle** That's right!
对手 **duìshǒu** adversary, opponent [D]
对钟 **duì zhōng** to set a clock

對



XIŌNG, older brother [B]

兄弟 **xiōngdì** brothers [B]
胞兄 **bāoxiōng** older brother by blood
表兄 **biǎoxiōng** older male cousin on the mother's side

310
5 strokes

DUÌ, to hand over [C]

兑给 **duìgěi** to pay to

311
7 strokes

SHUÌ, tax [C]

The peasantry traditionally paid their taxes in grain, so "grain" + "to hand over" was a good meaning-meaning compound for "tax."

租税 **zūshuì** land tax
报税 **bàoshuì** to make a customs declaration, to declare goods on which duty is owed

312
12 strokes

SHUŌ, to speak; SHUÌ, try to persuade [A]; sometimes used for YUÈ 悦 "be happy, delighted."

This is a sound-meaning compound: the "side-word" radical for meaning, **duì** (311, above) for sound (only roughly, now).

说笑 **shuōxiào** to talk and laugh together, yuk it up
说一不二 **shuō yī bú èr** to mean what you say

說

313
9 strokes

GǓ, be ancient; a family name [B]

According to the usual explanation, **gǔ** is a meaning-meaning compound: "ten" + "mouth" suggests something that has been passed through ten generations of "mouths" (people); therefore, ancient.

See next few items with 古 for sound.

古老 **gǔlǎo** be ancient, be age-old [B]
古玩 **gǔwán** antique, curio

314
5 strokes

315
8 strokes

GŪ, unmarried girl; father's or husband's sister; temporarily; be lenient [A]

姑娘 **gūniang** girl; (colloquial) daughter [A]
姑母 **gūmǔ** married sister of your father, aunt
姑且 **gūqiě** tentatively; for the moment

316
4 strokes

No pronunciation. KNOCK radical (113)

Distinguish the "knock" radical from the "club" radical 殳 (234, p. 47), from "branch" 支 (351, p. 71), from the "pattern" radical 文 (215, p. 44), and (especially) from the "follow/slow" radical 夂 (431, p. 87).

317
9 strokes

GÙ, be ancient; to die; cause; intentionally [A]

古 for sound; the significance of "knock" is not clear.

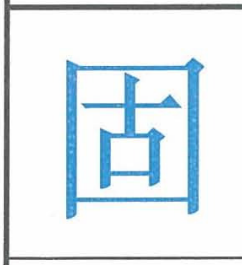
故土 **gùtǔ** "the old country," one's native land

318
7 strokes

GŪ, to appraise, to estimate [B]

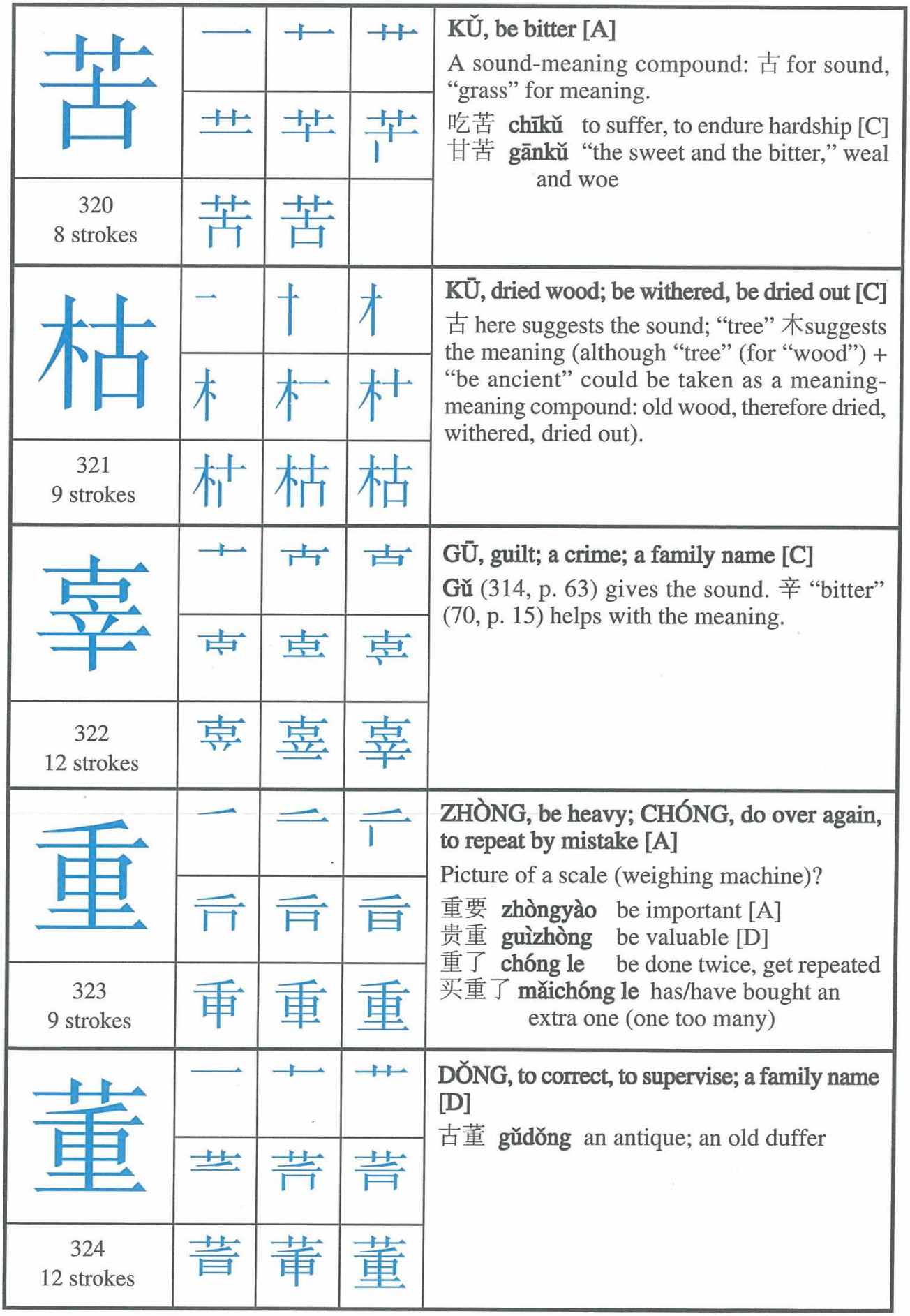
古 for sound.

估产 **gūchǎn** estimate the harvest/yield
估价 **gūjià** to appraise, evaluate



319
8 strokes

GÙ, be firm, solid, resolutely; originally, in the first place; a conjunction word [B]



320
8 strokes

KǓ, be bitter [A]

A sound-meaning compound: 古 for sound, "grass" for meaning.

吃苦 **chīkǔ** to suffer, to endure hardship [C]
甘苦 **gānkǔ** "the sweet and the bitter," weal and woe

321
9 strokes

KŪ, dried wood; be withered, be dried out [C]

古 here suggests the sound; "tree" 木suggests the meaning (although "tree" (for "wood") + "be ancient" could be taken as a meaning-meaning compound: old wood, therefore dried, withered, dried out).

322
12 strokes

GŪ, guilt; a crime; a family name [C]

Gǔ (314, p. 63) gives the sound. 辛 "bitter" (70, p. 15) helps with the meaning.

323
9 strokes

ZHÒNG, be heavy; CHÓNG, do over again, to repeat by mistake [A]

Picture of a scale (weighing machine)?

重要 **zhòngyào** be important [A]
贵重 **guìzhòng** be valuable [D]
重了 **chóng le** be done twice, get repeated
买重了 **mǎichóng le** has/have bought an extra one (one too many)

324
12 strokes

DǑNG, to correct, to supervise; a family name [D]

古董 **gǔdǒng** an antique; an old duffer

325
15 strokes

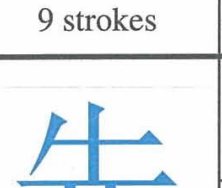
DǑNG, to understand [A]
This character may stand for the same word as 324, above: "be correct (in the mind) about, to understand." Note that in form it is identical to 324, with the addition of the "heart" ("side-heart") radical (often glossed as "heart/mind").
看不懂 **kànbudǒng** be unable to read

326
5 strokes

PǏ, bolt (of cloth). BOLT radical (156)

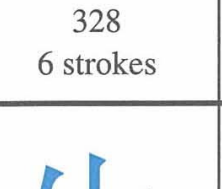
327
9 strokes

SHÌ, to be, am, is, are; be right. BE radical (213) [A]
可是 **kěshì** but [A]
要是 **yàoshì** if [A]; if only
不是 **búshì** "No!;" a fault [C]
是的 **shìde** "Yes!," "That's right!" [C]



328
6 strokes

XIĀN, to precede; late (deceased) [A]
先父 **xiānfù** my late father
先夫 **xiānfū** my late husband
先天 **xiāntiān** innate, inborn



329
5 strokes

SHĒNG, to bear (give birth to) [A]
先生 **xiānshēng** "Mr;" teacher [A]
生日 **shēngrì** birthday [A]
生长 **shēngzhǎng** to grow; grow up, be brought up [B]
生人 **shēngrén** a stranger [D]
女生 **nǚshēng** female student
生手 **shēngshǒu** green horn; be new to something

330
7 strokes

LǏ, plum tree; a family name [B]

李子 **lǐzi** plum
李先生 **Lǐ Xiānshēng** Mr. Li

331
6 strokes

HÀI, the twelfth "earthly branch" (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day).

亥, originally a picture of a wild boar, is still similar in form to the "pig" radical 豕 (502, p. 101). See *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f on the "earthly branches." **Hài** gives the sound in some common characters (usually **hai**, sometimes **gai**).

332
9 strokes

HÁI, child [A]

The "child" radical gives the meaning; **hài** (331, above) gives the sound.

孩童 **háitóng** children
孩子 **háizi** child [A]
小孩儿 **xiǎoháir** (colloquial) child [A]

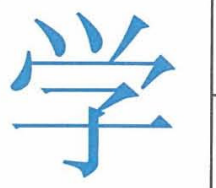
333
9 strokes

HĀI, exclamation: "Depressing!" or "Regrettable!" or "Astonishing!;" KÉ, cough, to cough; first syllable in *késòu*, "cough" (see next) [A]

334
14 strokes

SÒU, cough [A]

咳嗽 **késòu** cough, to cough [A]



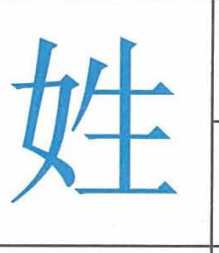
335
8 strokes

XUÉ, to study, to learn [A]

The "child" radical is, of course, the student. The top part used to be a picture of one hand guiding another to write.

学生 **xuéshēng** student [A]
大学 **dàxué** university [A]
学问 **xuéwèn** learning, scholarship [B]

學



336
8 strokes

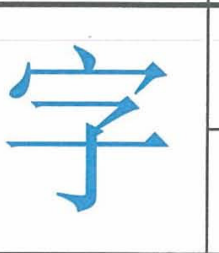
XÌNG, surname; to be surnamed. . . [A]

姓氏 **xìngshì** surname
您贵姓 **nín guì xìng** What is your name? (polite)
我姓李 **wǒ xìng Lǐ** My (sur)name is Li.

337
6 strokes

MÍNG, name [A]

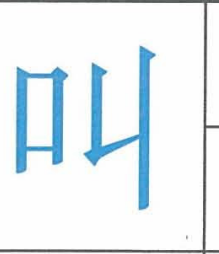
姓名 **xìngmíng** full name [B]
有名 **yǒumíng** be famous [A]



338
6 strokes

ZÌ, written character [A]

名字 **míngzi** name (given name) [A]
字母 **zìmǔ** alphabet; letter [A]
别字 **biézì** mispronounced or wrongly written character [C]



339
5 strokes

JIÀO, to call; to be called; to order a person to do something [A]

马叫 **mǎ jiào** the horse neighs
叫苦 **jiàokǔ** to complain, whine, "piss and moan"
叫什么 **jiào shénme** What's it called (named)?

叫

340
4 strokes

NIÚ, cow. COW radical (110) [A]

This character is a picture. In older forms, it is easy to see a cow with horns drawn from the front. Learn to distinguish "cow" from **wǔ** "noon" 午 (687, p. 138).

341
7 strokes

GÀO, to inform [A]

The original meaning of this character was "muzzle for cows." The character combines meanings: "cow" + "mouth" suggests the device. By sound-loan, it means "inform."

报告 **bàogào** to report; a report [B]
告别 **gàobié** to leave, to part or depart from; to say goodbye to [B]

342
4 strokes

JĪN, ax. AX radical (115) [A]

The "ax" radical is a picture. The character now stands also for a measure of weight, a *jin* or "catty," which equals about 1.5 pounds.

343
5 strokes

CHÌ , to scold [C]

344
7 strokes

SÙ, SÒNG, to inform [A]

告诉 **gàosù** to inform [A]
诉说 **sùshuō** to tell, to relate

訴

345
8 strokes

ZHĪ, to know [A]

The early lexicographers agree that this combines meanings: "arrow" (82, p. 17) + "mouth" (53) "because if you *know*, your mouth is far-reaching and accurate like an arrow."

知心 **zhīxīn** to understand each other
先知 **xiānzhī** a person having foresight; prophet, soothsayer

346
9 strokes

SHǑU, chief; the head [A]

"Chief" was originally a picture of a head with horns or some big headdress. Distinguish from 面 "face" (675, p. 136).

首都 **shǒudū** capital city [A]
首先 **shǒuxiān** be the first; in the first place, above all [C]
首要 **shǒuyào** be very important [D]
首长 **shǒuzhǎng** senior officer [D]

347
12 strokes

DÀO, road; to say; the Way [A]

知道 **zhīdào** to know [A]
道谢 **dàoxiè** to thank
道喜 **dàoxǐ** to congratulate
道士 **dàoshì** Taoist (Daoist) priest
道学 **dàoxué** neo-Confucian
道理 **dàolǐ** reason, logical basis; doctrine [A]

348
6 strokes

CǏ, this [B]

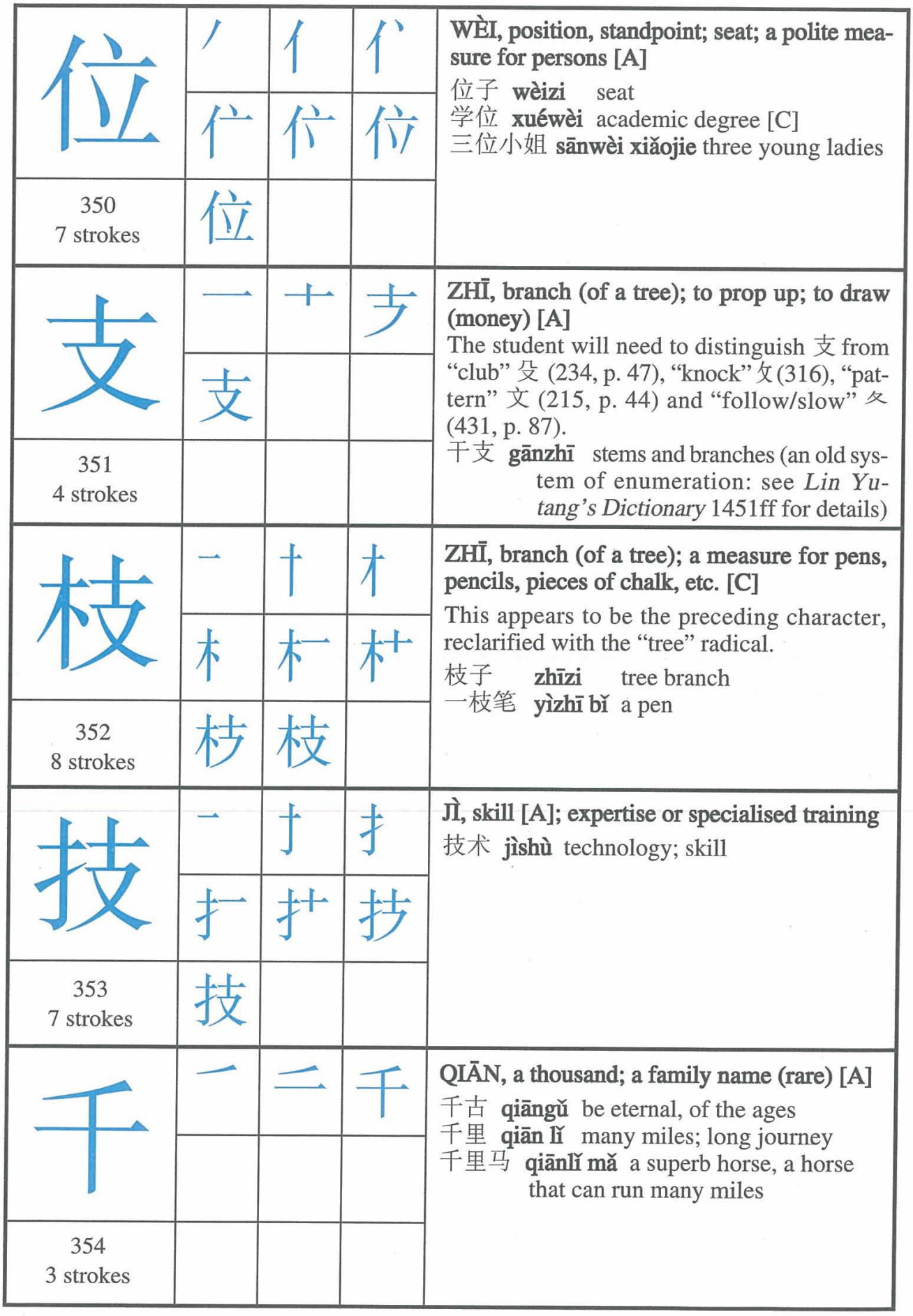
The form of the character can be analyzed as "toe" + "ladle," but the meaning cannot be explained on that basis. Just memorize it.

此外 **cǐwài** furthermore, in addition [B]

349
8 strokes

XIĒ, few [A]

大些 **dàxiē** be a bit larger
好些 **hǎoxiē** quite a few [B]
这一些书 **zhè yìxiē shū** this lot of books



350
7 strokes

WÈI, position, standpoint; seat; a polite measure for persons [A]

位子 **wèizi** seat
学位 **xuéwèi** academic degree [C]
三位小姐 **sānwèi xiǎojie** three young ladies

351
4 strokes

ZHĪ, branch (of a tree); to prop up; to draw (money) [A]

The student will need to distinguish 支 from "club" 殳 (234, p. 47), "knock" 攵(316), "pattern" 文 (215, p. 44) and "follow/slow" 夂 (431, p. 87).

干支 **gānzhī** stems and branches (an old system of enumeration: see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451ff for details)

352
8 strokes

ZHĪ, branch (of a tree); a measure for pens, pencils, pieces of chalk, etc. [C]

This appears to be the preceding character, reclarified with the "tree" radical.

枝子 **zhīzi** tree branch
一枝笔 **yìzhī bǐ** a pen

353
7 strokes

JÌ, skill [A]; expertise or specialised training

技术 **jìshù** technology; skill

354
3 strokes

QIĀN, a thousand; a family name (rare) [A]

千古 **qiāngǔ** be eternal, of the ages
千里 **qiān lǐ** many miles; long journey
千里马 **qiānlǐ mǎ** a superb horse, a horse that can run many miles

355
5 strokes

YĀNG, center [B]

中央 **zhōngyāng** center, central [B]

356
8 strokes

YĪNG, be bold; flower (bookish); a family name [A]

The original meaning was "flower, to flower;" "grass" above gave the meaning, and **yāng** (355, above) suggested the sound. "Bold" is by sound-loan.

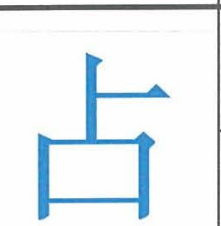
英国 **Yīngguó** England
英里 **yīnglǐ** English mile

357
12 strokes

HĒI, black. BLACK radical (223) [A]

Hēi is said to be a picture of a man painted up with war paint and decorated with tattooing.

黑心 **hēixīn** a "black heart," an evil mind
黑白不分 **hēi bái bù fēn** cannot distinguish between right and wrong



358
5 strokes

ZHĀN, to divine; ZHÀN, seize; constitute [A]

占 combines meanings: the "divine" radical (159, p. 32) + "mouth" = "to explain (orally) the divination cracks." Other meanings by sound-loan. 占 gives the sound in several characters.

(**zhàn** only) 佔

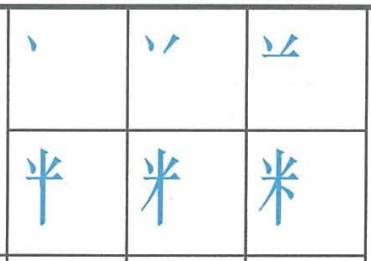
359
10 strokes

ZHÀN, (taxi-, bus-) stand, to stand [A]

The "stand" radical gives the meaning; **zhān** (358, above) gives the sound.

站长 **zhànzhǎng** stationmaster

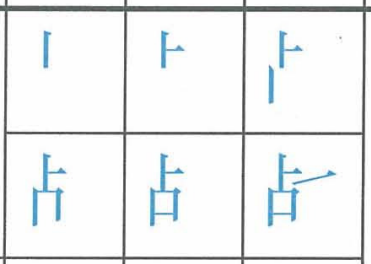
360
11 strokes



ZHĀN, to paste, to glue; NIÁN, be sticky [B]

粘 combines meanings: "rice" for meaning, 占 for sound.

361
9 strokes



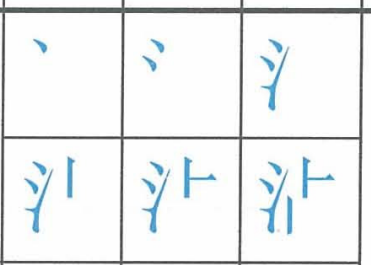
ZHÀN, war; family name [B]

The "lance" radical gives the meaning in this sound-meaning compound.

战士 **zhànshì** soldier [B]
战友 **zhànyǒu** comrade-in-arms [C]

戰

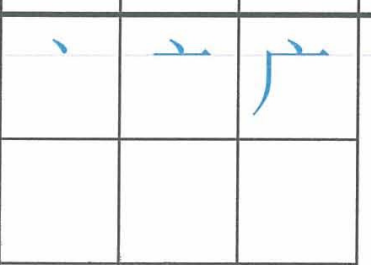
362
8 strokes



ZHĀN, to moisten; to receive benefits; to be infected by [C]

This is another sound-meaning compound with 占 as the sound-component.

363
3 strokes



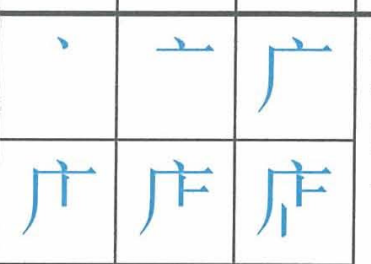
YǍN, lean-to. LEAN-TO radical (44) GUǍNG, be broad; family name [A]

广 is a picture. Distinguish it from 厂 "slope" (229, p. 46) and from 疒 the "sick" radical (605, p. 122). Now 广 is most often seen as the short form of 廣 **guǎng**.

广大 **guǎngdà** be vast, huge

(for **guǎng**) 廣

364
8 strokes



DIÀN, store; inn [A]

The "lean-to" radical 广(see 363, above) perhaps gives a hint of the meaning here.

书店 **shūdiàn** bookstore [B]

365
10 strokes

ZUĀN, to drill; to go into, go through (as, a tunnel, a forest); to study intensely, to "pound" the books; ZUÀN, a drill; a diamond; a gem-stone; to bore, to drill [B]

The "side-gold (metals)" radical helps with the meaning here.

鑽

366
9 strokes

TIĒ, to paste something on; to "stick to," i.e., stay close to; to pay; allowance [B]

The analysis of this character—"cowrie" + 占 **zhān**—doesn't help much with the meaning or the sound. Memorize it!

粘贴 **zhāntiē** stick on, paste

貼

367
9 strokes

DIǍN, dot , drop (of liquid); to drip; a bit; feature; to light [A]

点心 **diǎnxīn** snack, pastry, "dim sum" [A]
要点 **yàodiǎn** main points, essential point or points [C]
三点六 **sān diǎn liù** 3.6
(五)点钟 **(wǔ) diǎn zhōng** (5) o'clock [A]

點

368
8 strokes

YǓ, rain. RAIN radical (204) [A]

The "rain" radical is a picture of raindrops falling from clouds.

雨点 **yǔdiǎn** raindrops
雨衣 **yǔyī** raincoat [B]

369
5 strokes

LÌNG, to command; to make, to cause; a command; your (respectful); LǏNG, ream (of paper) [B]

Lìng gives the sound in several common characters (see following entries). Sometimes printed 令.

令兄 **lìng xiōng** (respectful) your older brother
一令纸 **yìlǐng zhǐ** a ream of paper

370
13 strokes

LÍNG, zero; tiny bit [A]

The original meaning of this character was "drop" (e.g., of water), and it was a combination of "rain" for meaning and **lìng** (369, p. 74) for sound. The meaning "zero" may be an extension: "drop," "tiny bit," "virtually nothing," "nothing;" or it may be a case of sound-loan.

371
6 strokes

YÈ, head; leaf (of a book or notebook), page. HEAD radical (170) [A]

The character was a picture of a person's head.

頁

372
11 strokes

LǏNG, to lead; neck, collar; main point [A]

领土 **lǐngtǔ** territory [C]
领先 **lǐngxiān** to be in the lead, to lead [D]
领子 **lǐngzi** collar [D]
要领 **yàolǐng** main points

領

373
10 strokes

LÍNG, a small bell [B]

门铃 **ménlíng** doorbell

鈴

374
8 strokes

CHǏ, teeth. TEETH radical (206)

止 **zhǐ** at the top helps with the sound. The rest of the character is a drawing of a mouth with the teeth in it (easier to see in the traditional form, below).

齒

375
13 strokes

LÍNG, age, years; length of time, duration [B]
高龄 **gāolíng** be advanced in years

龄

376
7 strokes

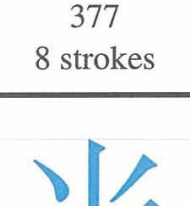
LÍN, neighbor; be "neighboring," be near to, adjacent to [B]

邻

377
8 strokes

LIÁN, to pity [B]
怜爱 **lián'ài** to love tenderly

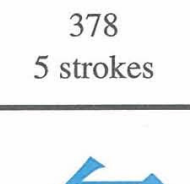
怜



378
5 strokes

BÀN, half [A]
The vertical stroke bisects the "eight" radical and the two "one" radicals to suggest "half."

半天 **bàntiān** a long time [A]
一大半 **yí dà bàn** majority (大半: C)
三点半 **sān diǎn bàn** 3:30
另一半 **lìng yībàn** the other half (of a couple)



379
6 strokes

DUŌ, be numerous [A]
多么 **duōme** how... (as in 多么好 **Duōme hǎo** How very good!) [A]
多半 **duōbàn** the greater part; for the most part, probably [C]
多谢 **duōxiè** Many thanks!
好多了 **hǎo duō le** Much better!

380
4 strokes

SHǍO, be few; SHÀO, be young [A]

多少 **duōshǎo** How much? How many? [A]
少女 **shàonǚ** young girl [C]
少不了 **shǎobuliǎo** cannot do without; must have; be unavoidable
少了三个 **shǎo le sānge** to be three short

381
5 strokes

JÙ, sentence; verse-line; measure for sentences and verse-lines [A]

句子 **jùzi** sentence [A]

382
11 strokes

GÒU, be enough [A]

Duō "be numerous" (379, p. 76) suggests the meaning; **jù** (381) once suggested the sound.

够朋友 **gòu péngyǒu** be a friend indeed

383
4 strokes

JUĒ, archer's thimble; GUÀI, to divide.

The character may be a picture of a person (here = the "big" radical) drawing the bow or fitting the thimble before he or she draws. It functions to give the sound (**jue** or **kuai**) in about six modern characters. Rarely independent.

384
7 strokes

KUÀI, lump, clod; a measure for dollars [A]

The "earth" radical gives the meaning; 383, above, gives the sound.

七块钱 **qīkuài qián** seven dollars
一块田 **yíkuài tián** a piece of land, a field

塊

385
9 strokes

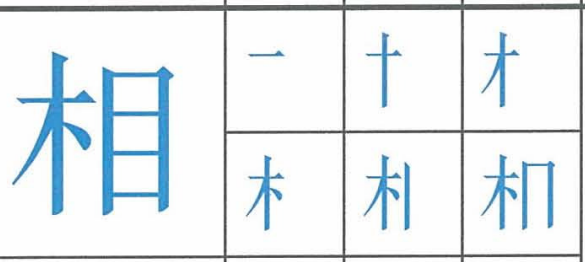
GUǏ, ghost. GHOST radical (216) [B]

Guǐ is said to be the picture of a ghost.

白鬼 **báiguǐ** Caucasian, Westerner (non-standard; derisory, sometimes considered offensive)

鬼点子 **guǐdiǎnzi** (dialect), dirty trick, evil plan

心里有鬼 **xīnlǐ yǒu guǐ** to have a guilty conscience

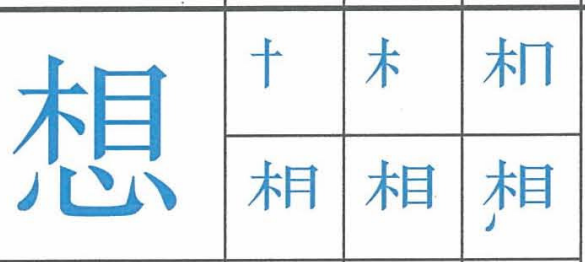


386
9 strokes

XIĀNG, mutually, each other; XIÀNG, face, appearance; to examine [A]

The original meaning was "to examine." 相 is supposed to show someone studying a tree or a piece of wood with his eye; a carpenter checking material.

相对 **xiāngduì** relative (not absolute) [C]; opposite to one another; face to face



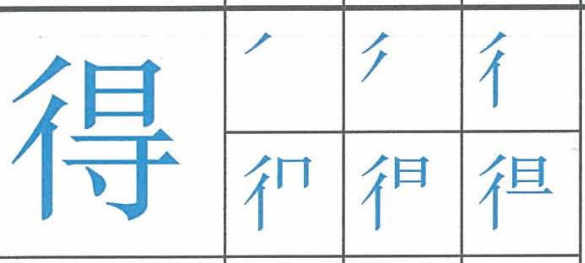
387
13 strokes

XIǍNG, to think [A]

This character may stand for a word cognate to 386, above. The "heart" radical means "mind," as it often does, and 想 can be explained as "to examine in the mind, to think." The character is then a reclarified compound.

想要 **xiǎngyào** to feel like, to want to

理想 **lǐxiǎng** ideals; be ideal [B]



388
11 strokes

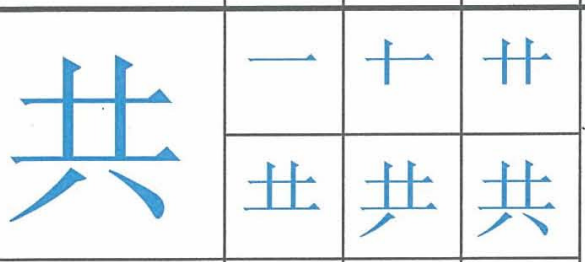
DĚI, must; DÉ, to get; DE; a grammatical particle [A]

得了 **dé le** That does it! Enough!

贵得多 **guì de duō** be much more expensive

看得见 **kàndejiàn** be able to see

巴不得 **bābude** (colloquial) be eager to do something, really want to do something



389
6 strokes

GÒNG, all together, collectively, joint [A]

Older forms have "clasp" (193, p. 39) twice.

一共 **yígòng** all together

中共 **Zhōng Gòng** Chinese Communists (an acronym for "Chinese Collective Production [= Communist] Party")

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">供
390
8 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>亻</td><td>仁</td><td rowspan="3">GŌNG, to supply; GÒNG, to offer in worship, offering; to testify, testimony [B]
供给 gōngjǐ to provide, to supply [B]</td></tr>
<tr><td>仁</td><td>供</td><td>供</td></tr>
<tr><td>供</td><td>供</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">洪
391
9 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>氵</td><td>氵</td><td rowspan="3">HÓNG, be big, be vast; a flood; a family name [C]</td></tr>
<tr><td>氵</td><td>汁</td><td>洪</td></tr>
<tr><td>洪</td><td>洪</td><td>洪</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">巷
392
9 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>十</td><td>艹</td><td rowspan="3">XIÀNG, crooked side street, lane [C]
巷口 xiàngkǒu entrance/opening to a lane</td></tr>
<tr><td>艹</td><td>共</td><td>共</td></tr>
<tr><td>共</td><td>巷</td><td>巷</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">港
393
12 strokes</td><td>氵</td><td>氵</td><td>汁</td><td rowspan="3">GǍNG, small stream; port; lagoon [B]
港口 gǎngkǒu port, harbor [C]</td></tr>
<tr><td>洪</td><td>洪</td><td>洪</td></tr>
<tr><td>洪</td><td>港</td><td>港</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">尤
394
4 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>ナ</td><td>尢</td><td rowspan="3">YÓU, still more; a family name [A]
尤其 yóuqí particularly
姓尤的 xìng Yóu de someone surnamed “Yóu”
尤毛氏 YóuMáoshì Mrs. Yóu (whose maiden name was Máo)</td></tr>
<tr><td>尤</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">京
395
8 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>亠</td><td>宀</td><td rowspan="3">JĪNG, capital (city) [B]
The character is a picture of a tall building (compare with 99, p. 20), and “tall building” was its original meaning. It soon came, by metonymy, to mean “tall buildings: capital.”
京都 Jīngdū Kyoto
东京 Dōngjīng Tokyo</td></tr>
<tr><td>亠</td><td>亩</td><td>京</td></tr>
<tr><td>亰</td><td>京</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">景
396
12 strokes</td><td>丨</td><td>冂</td><td>日</td><td rowspan="3">JǏNG scenery, view; condition, situation [B]
美景 měijǐng beautiful scenery; picturesque landscape</td></tr>
<tr><td>日</td><td>昆</td><td>昱</td></tr>
<tr><td>昌</td><td>景</td><td>景</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">就
397
12 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>亠</td><td>京</td><td rowspan="3">JIÙ, then; only; to go to; to go with [A]
就学 jiù xué go to school
就是 jiùshì be precisely…; namely…; That’s right! [B]
就是说 jiùshìshuō in other words [C]
就有三个 jiù yǒu sānge to have only three</td></tr>
<tr><td>京</td><td>京</td><td>京</td></tr>
<tr><td>就</td><td>就</td><td>就</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">厂
398
2 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>厂</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">No pronunciation. Radical (22), “top of 盾” (401, p. 81). Distinguish from the “slope” radical (229, p. 46)
厂 is the radical in only four common modern characters: 反 fǎn (418, p. 84), 后 hòu (402, p. 81), 质 zhí (Pt. 2, p. 234a), and 盾 dùn (401, p. 81).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">历
399
4 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>厂</td><td>厅</td><td rowspan="3">LÌ, to pass through, to experience; calendar [A]
In rural China, the main routes of passage in many places are roads or paths on the dykes that crisscross the paddies —whence, perhaps, the “slope” radical. Lì (11, p. 3) is phonetic. Distinguish from 厉 (400, p. 81).
歷 (pass through); 曆 (calendar)</td></tr>
<tr><td>历</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

400
5 strokes

LÌ, be harsh, be severe; family name [B]
Distinguish from 历 (399, p. 80).

厲

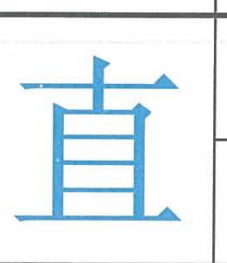
401
9 strokes

DÙN, shield [B]
An important function of **dùn** in modern China has been as part of 矛盾 **máodùn** "contradiction," which is, of course, an important concept-word in Hegelian and Marxist dialectic. For 矛, see Pt. 2, p. 226a. 矛盾 is an interesting word, glossable as "spear-shield," a good metonymy (or metaphor) for "contradiction."

402
6 strokes

HÒU, back, in back of [A]
后天 **hòutiān** (on) the day after tomorrow [B]

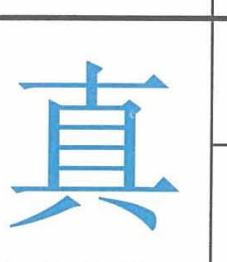
後



403
8 strokes

ZHÍ, be straight; to keep on; be a certain length [A]
A meaning-meaning compound: ten (十) eyes (目) inspect the line (一) and find it to be straight. 直 gives the sound in several characters (see following).

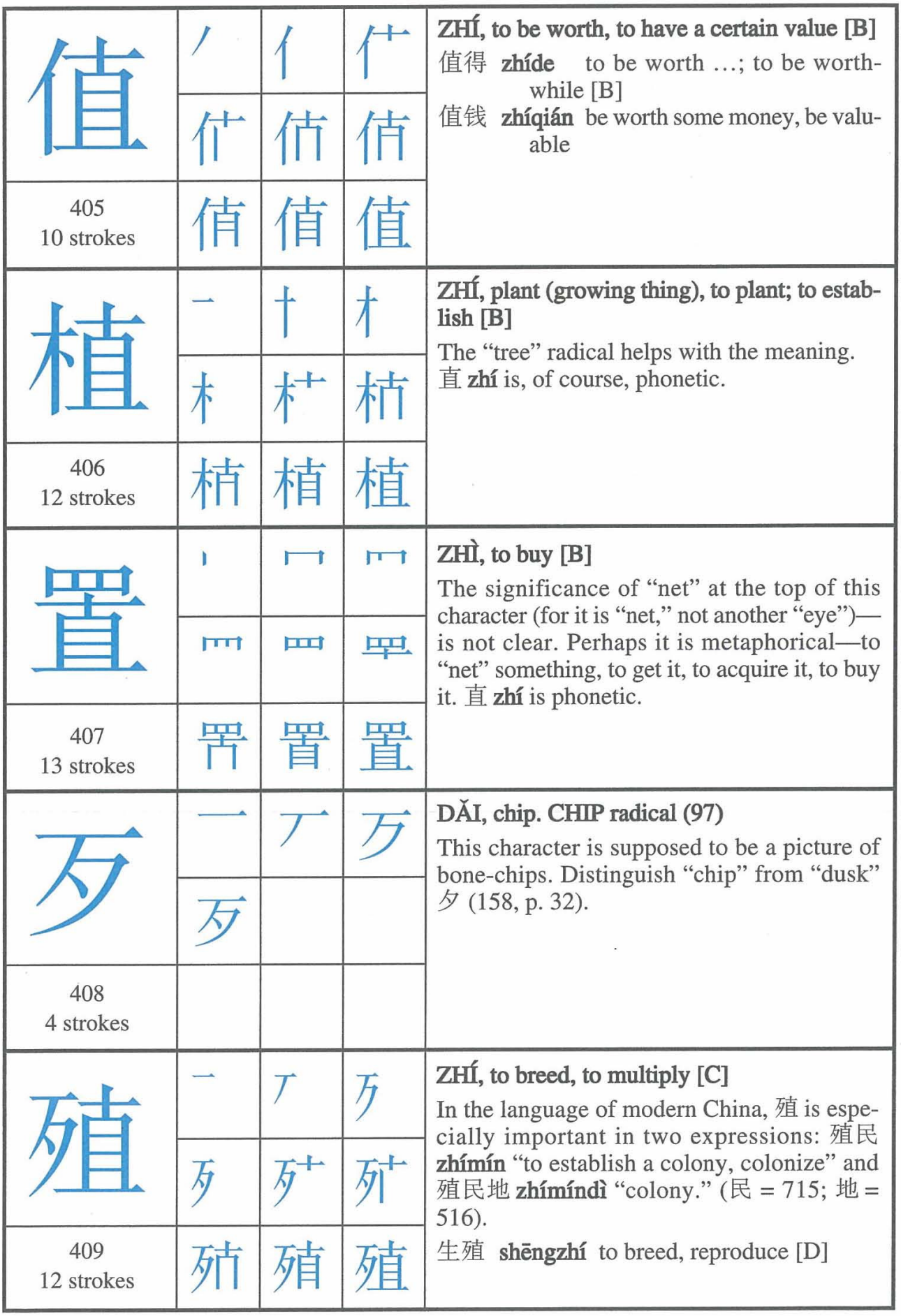
一直 **yìzhí** so far; straight on [A]
直言 **zhíyán** to "talk straight," speak bluntly



404
10 strokes

ZHĒN, be real, be true; truly [A]
Of **zhēn**, the bottom part was originally a pedestal. 真 was analyzed: ten eyes check out something put in plain view, on a pedestal, so it must be real, genuine.

真是 **zhēnshì** Oh, that's bad. [C]
真相 **zhēnxiàng** true picture [D]
真好 **zhēn hǎo** Great!



405
10 strokes

ZHÍ, to be worth, to have a certain value [B]

值得 **zhíde** to be worth …; to be worthwhile [B]

值钱 **zhíqián** be worth some money, be valuable

406
12 strokes

ZHÍ, plant (growing thing), to plant; to establish [B]

The "tree" radical helps with the meaning. 直 **zhí** is, of course, phonetic.

407
13 strokes

ZHÌ, to buy [B]

The significance of "net" at the top of this character (for it is "net," not another "eye")—is not clear. Perhaps it is metaphorical—to "net" something, to get it, to acquire it, to buy it. 直 **zhí** is phonetic.

408
4 strokes

DǍI, chip. CHIP radical (97)

This character is supposed to be a picture of bone-chips. Distinguish "chip" from "dusk" 夕 (158, p. 32).

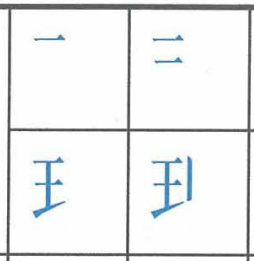
409
12 strokes

ZHÍ, to breed, to multiply [C]

In the language of modern China, 殖 is especially important in two expressions: 殖民 **zhímín** "to establish a colony, colonize" and 殖民地 **zhímíndì** "colony." (民 = 715; 地 = 516).

生殖 **shēngzhí** to breed, reproduce [D]

410
8 strokes

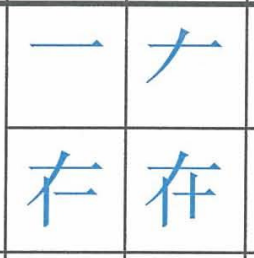


XIÀN, present, now [A]

现钱 **xiànqián** ready money [D]
兑现 **duìxiàn** to cash a check; to fulfill a promise [D]

現

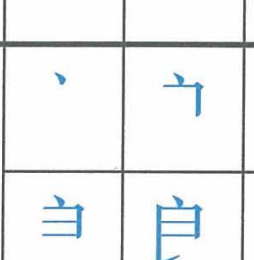
411
6 strokes



ZÀI, be at, in, on [A]

现在 **xiànzài** now [A]
在我看 **zài wǒ kàn** as I see it
不在了 **bú zài le** to exist no more, to be dead

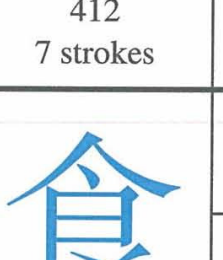
412
7 strokes



LIÁNG, be good, be well [B]

The student should distinguish **liáng** from the "stubborn" radical 艮 (51, p. 11). **Liáng** has the dot at the top.

良好 **liánghǎo** be good, be well [B]
良心 **liángxīn** conscience
良友 **liángyǒu** good companion

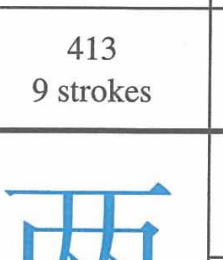


413
9 strokes

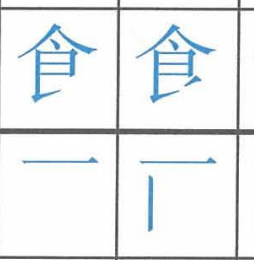
SHÍ, food; to eat. FOOD radical (217) [A]

The "food" radical is a picture of a jar commonly used to hold food.

零食 **língshí** snack
日食 **rìshí** solar eclipse
月食 **yuèshí** lunar eclipse
食言 **shíyán** go back on your word, break a promise



414
7 strokes

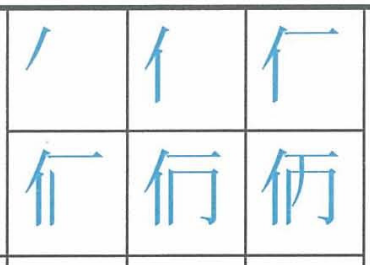


LIǍNG, two; a tael (ancient unit of weight equaling 50 grams) [A]

两手 **liǎngshǒu** trick, skill; dual aspects [D]
两块钱 **liǎngkuài qián** two dollars
两口子 **liǎng kǒuzi** husband and wife [D]
一两金字 **yìliǎng jīnzi** a tael of gold

兩

415
9 strokes

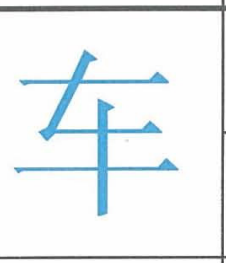


LIǍ, (colloquial) two; some, several [A]

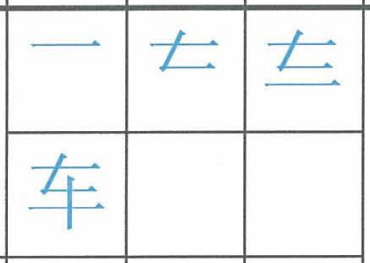
俩 is pronounced **liǎng** in the (not-too-common) term 伎俩 **jìliǎng** "trick, ruse."

你们俩 **nǐmen liǎ** the two of you
俩钱 **liǎqián** a little money (not much)

俩



416
4 strokes



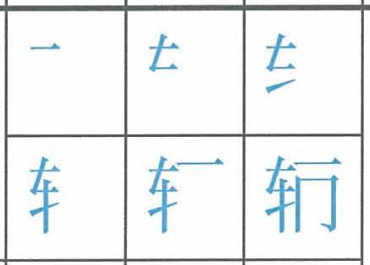
CHĒ, car; family name. CAR radical (100) [A]

The character is a picture of a car or chariot (top view—the top and bottom horizontal strokes being the two wheels).

火车 **huǒchē** train (railroad) [A]
车间 **chējiān** workshop [B]
车夫 **chēfū** chauffeur

車

417
11 strokes

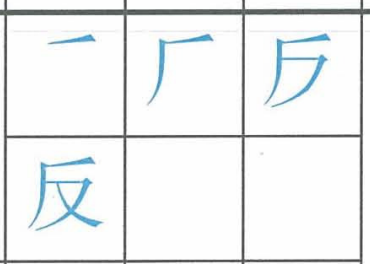


LIÀNG, a measure for vehicles [A]

三辆车子 **sānliàng chēzi** three (small) vehicles

輛

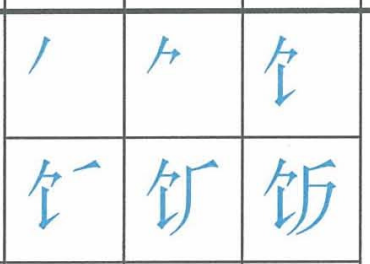
418
4 strokes



FǍN, to turn back; to rebel [A]

反对 **fǎnduì** to oppose [A]
相反 **xiāngfǎn** be the opposite of [B]
反问 **fǎnwèn** respond to a question with a question; rhetorical question [C]
反射 **fǎnshè** reflex; reflection [D]
反目 **fǎnmù** to quarrel (especially of husband and wife)

419
7 strokes



FÀN, cooked rice, food [A]

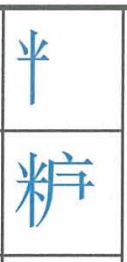
Fàn is a sound-meaning compound. The "side-food" radical gives the meaning; **fǎn** (418, above) suggests the sound.

米饭 **mǐfàn** cooked rice [A]
要饭 **yàofàn** beg for food
煮饭 **zhǔfan** to cook rice

飯

返	一	厂	厅	**FǍN, to return, go back to [C]** This is a sound-meaning compound: "halt" to suggest movement, motion, travel; 反 **fǎn** to give the sound.
	反	反	返	
420 7 strokes	返			
板	一	十	木	**BǍN, board; printing plate; a measure for editions; be "wooden" (lifeless) [A]** The "tree" radical suggests the meaning. 反 is the phonetic (now not such a good one). 闆
	木	木	杁	
421 8 strokes	枋	板		
片	丿	丿	片	**PIÀN, slice, to slice, piece; an expanse; PIÀN, PIĀN, card. SLICE radical (114) [A]**
	片			
422 4 strokes				
版	丿	丿	片	**BǍN, printing block; edition [B]** Compare this to the character (421) above.
	片	片	版	
423 8 strokes	版	版		
唐	丶	亠	广	**TÁNG, the name of the Tang (T'ang) dynasty; family name [D]** The classic dictionary *Shuō wén jiě zì* says that **táng** originally meant "to talk big," that is, to boast rudely. The "mouth" radical, of course, helps with the meaning. Tang dynasty by sound-loan.
	广	庐	唐	
424 10 strokes	庚	庚	唐	

425
16 strokes



TÁNG, sugar, candy [A]

The "rice" radical helps with the meaning; it often appears in characters for words that mean a powdery substance, grain, or granular foodstuffs. **Táng** (424, p. 85) is, of course, phonetic.

白糖 **báitáng** white sugar, refined sugar
糖水 **tángshuǐ** syrup

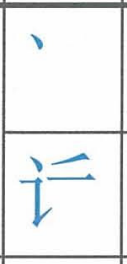
426
6 strokes

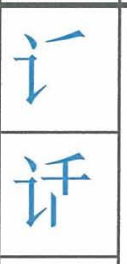
SHÉ, tongue. TONGUE radical (177) [B]

Shé is a picture of a tongue sticking out of a mouth.

学舌 **xuéshé** to learn "by tongue," that is, so that you can parrot the teacher's words without really understanding them; (colloquial) gossipy

427
8 strokes





HUÀ, speech, language [A]

Huà combines meanings: "words" + "tongue" = "speech, language."

说话 **shuōhuà** to speak, talk
白话 **báihuà** the ordinary spoken language, contrasted to "classical Chinese" 文言: see 215
中国话 **Zhōngguóhuà** the Chinese language

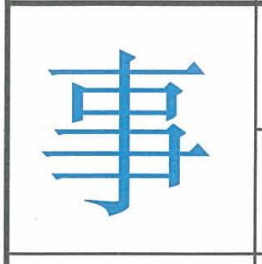
428
8 strokes

SHÈ, home; SHĚ, to give up, to give charity [A]

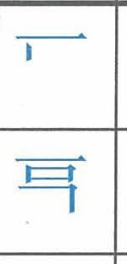
Once a meaning-meaning compound, 舍 now = "man" + "tongue," which doesn't help much with the meaning "home."

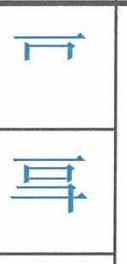
舍得 **shèdé** be willing to part with [C]
舍不得 **shěbudé** be unwilling to part with [C]

(verbs only)



429
8 strokes





SHÌ, affair, event [A]

事 shows a hand holding a writing instrument. It meant "to hold office, to serve" and suggested the scribes—early rulers' most important servants.

事情 **shìqíng** affair, business [A]
故事 **gùshì** story [A]
懂事 **dǒng shì** be sensible, wise [C]

430
14 strokes

GĒ, song [A]

The "yawn" radical (to suggest the open mouth) combines with **gē** 哥 (269, p. 54) in this sound-meaning compound.

歌迷 **gēmí** fan of vocalist
歌手 **gēshǒu** singer [D]
国歌 **guógē** national anthem
情歌 **qínggē** love song

431
3 strokes

No pronunciation; FOLLOW/SLOW radical (65)

This modern radical results from the combination of two old radicals, meaning "follow" and "slow." It looks sort of like a person taking a long stride. It is the radical in eight common modern characters, appearing in all cases except one at the top or side.

432
6 strokes

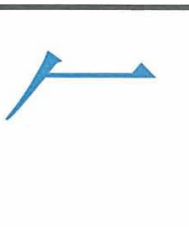
GÈ, each; various [A]

各别 **gèbié** be different, peculiar, eccentric [B]
各人 **gèrén** each person, everyone
各个 **gège** every one; one by one
各国 **gèguó** various nations
各位 **gèwèi** everybody (used in addressing an audience, to get people's attention); each person

433
9 strokes

KÈ, guest [A]

客人 **kèrén** guest [B]
请客 **qǐng kè** to give a party [B]
客车 **kèchē** passenger train; bus [D]
说客 **shuōkè** an (informal) emissary, an eloquent fellow sent to win others to your point of view



434
2 strokes

No pronunciation. Radical (20), "Top of 每 *měi*"

Měi 每 is 684, p. 137.

435
3 strokes

QǏ, to beg [D]

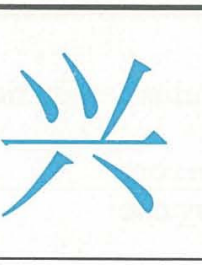
This character once was identical to the "breath" radical (64, p. 13) and meant "breath, vapors, exhalations." It was probably by sound-loan that it came to mean "to beg."

乞食 **qǐ shí** to beg for food

436
6 strokes

CHĪ, to eat [A]

吃饭 **chīfàn** to eat
吃力 **chīlì** to require strength and exertion; be arduous [C]
吃苦 **chīkǔ** to suffer [C]
吃的东西 **chīde dōngxi** food, things to eat
我吃饱了 **wǒ chībǎole** Thanks, I've had enough to eat



437
6 strokes

XÌNG, be happy; XĪNG, to begin; family name [A]

高兴 **gāoxìng** be happy, be cheerful [A]

興

438
10 strokes

NÉNG, be able to; be expert (in…); energy [A]

For the sense "energy," see 443, p. 89.

能够 **nénggòu** be able to [A]
能干 **nénggàn** be capable, be competent [B]
能力 **nénglì** ability [B]
能手 **néngshǒu** an expert [D]

439
12 strokes

CÉNG, already; ZĒNG, relationship between great-grandparents and great-grandchildren through the male line; a family name [B]

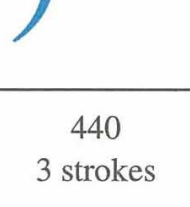
(日 179)

440
3 strokes

SHĪ, corpse. CORPSE radical (67) [D]

The character was originally a picture of a man lying down. The student should learn to distinguish the "corpse" radical from the "door" radical 户 (504).

屍 (not a radical)



441
6 strokes

HUÌ, to know how to, be able to; to meet; a while; KUÀI, to calculate [A]

会话 **huìhuà** conversation, dialog [A]
会客 **huì kè** to receive a guest [B]
会见 **huìjiàn** to meet with (e.g., a foreign visitor) [B]
学会 **xuéhuì** an academic society; to learn, to master [C]
一会子 **yí huìzi** a moment

會

442
4 strokes

YǏ, using, taking; because of; used as an indicator before words showing time, position, direction, or quantity (see below, and also 459 and 463) [A]

可以 **kéyi** may, be permitted to [A]
… 以外 **yǐwài** beyond…, outside of…, in addition to… [B]
… 以东 **yǐdōng** to the east of …

443
10 strokes

YUÁN, origin; a plain [A]

The character originally was "slope" + "white" + "water" and meant "spring" (i.e., a water-source). "Water" was corrupted into "small."

原先 **yuánxiān** at first, previously
原子 **yuánzi** atom
原子能 **yuánzi néng** nuclear energy

444
14 strokes

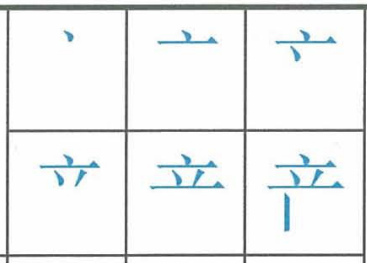
YUÀN, be willing [A]

The modern form and traditional form (below) are sound-meaning compounds, but in the modern form the "heart" radical replaces the "head" radical. A shift in the understanding of willingness?

心愿 **xīnyuàn** heart's desire [D]
情愿 **qíngyuàn** voluntarily

願

445
9 strokes

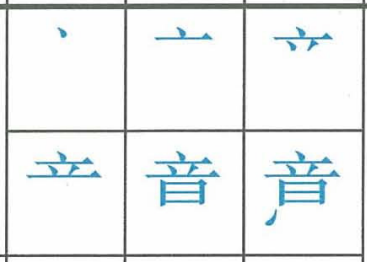


YĪN, tone. TONE radical (211) [A]

The old form of the "tone" radical was a mouth blowing on a flute—a pretty good way to suggest "tone." The character has been corrupted into "stand" over "say."

口音 **kǒuyīn** voice; accent
他的口音很重 **tāde kǒuyīn hěn zhòng** He has a very thick accent.

446
13 strokes

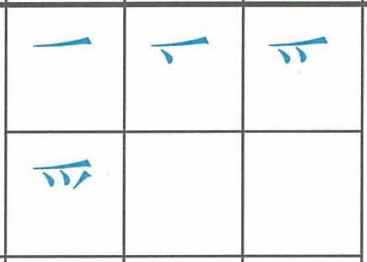


YÌ, idea, opinion, motive [A]

This character is sometimes explained as "the tone in the heart" = "idea, motive."

愿意 **yuànyì** be willing [A]
意见 **yìjiàn** opinion [A]
注意 **zhùyì** pay attention [A]
故意 **gùyì** on purpose [B]
意外 **yìwài** be unforeseeable (literally, "beyond thought"); accident [B]

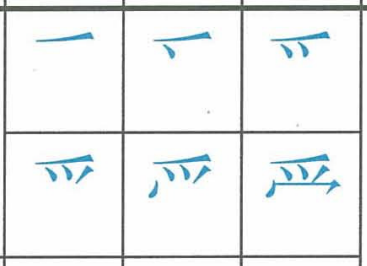
447
4 strokes



No pronunciation. CLAWS radical (116)

This is the form of the "claws" radical that appears as a part of characters. For the independent form, see 306, p. 62. The form ⺤ always appears at the top of characters.

448
8 strokes

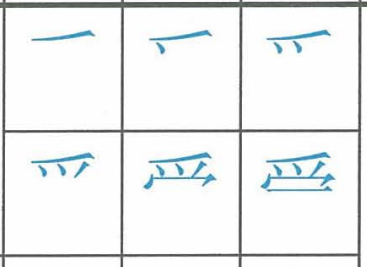


SHÒU, to receive [B]

The "crown" radical is said to be an object being received from the "claws" (fingernails, hand) by the right hand.

受累 **shòulèi** be hassled, be put to a lot of trouble; **shòuliě**, to get involved for someone else
受不了 **shòubuliǎo** be unable to bear
受气 **shòuqì** get pushed around

449
10 strokes



ÀI, to love [A]

"Love" used to have the "heart" radical (87, p. 18) in it (see below), but that has been replaced by 友 **yǒu** "friend" (363, p. 53). Distinguish "to love" from 受 (448).

爱情 **àiqíng** love (man and woman's) [B]
爱人 **àirén** lover, wife, husband [A]
爱国 **àiguó** be patriotic
喜爱 **xǐ'ài** to be fond of, to love [B]

愛

450
4 strokes

RÉN, humaneness, kindness [D]
仁 and **rén** 人 "person; be human" may be cognates. The "two" (二) is often explained philosophically: "two" = "another, other." 仁 is one of the four starting points of social order in Confucianism, with commitment to the common good 义 (1020), respect for social and religious forms 礼 (591), and wisdom 智 (1023).

451
5 strokes

ZHÀ, suddenly
This character is not frequently seen independently, but it occurs as the sound element in several common characters—where it usually has the value **zha**.
乍看 **zhà kàn** at first sight
乍有乍没 **zhà yǒu zhà méi** Now it's here, now it's not (idiomatically: "now you see it, now you don't").

452
7 strokes

ZUÒ, to do, to make [A]
Sometimes foreign students have trouble distinguishing this character in meaning from the homonymous 做 "make, produce, act as, be…" (See Pt. 2, p. 224a).
作者 **zuòzhě** writer, author [B]
合作 **hézuò** to cooperate [B]
作对 **zuò duì** to oppose

453
9 strokes

ZHÀ, to set off, blast [C]

454
5 strokes

XUÉ, cave; lair; acupuncture point; a family name. CAVE radical (128) [D]
穴位 **xuéwèi** (Chinese medicine) acupuncture point

455
10 strokes

ZHǍI, be narrow [B]

See 950, p. 191, for 窄 in a common combination, 宽窄 **kuānzhǎi** "the broad and the narrow," i.e., "width, breadth."

456
8 strokes

CHĀNG, sunlight, splendor; a family name [D]

This is a meaning-meaning compound: "sun" + "sun."

昌言 **chāngyán** (bookish) frank and open speech or remarks

457
11 strokes

CHÀNG, to sing; a family name [A]

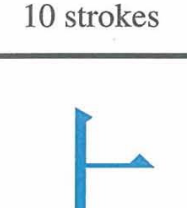
The "mouth" gives the meaning; **chāng** (456, above) suggests the sound.

唱歌 **chànggē** to sing
合唱 **héchàng** a chorus (group of singers)
卖唱 **màichàng** to sing for a living

458
10 strokes

CHÀNG, to initiate, start off, advocate [B]

倡言 **chàngyán** (bookish) to propose



459
3 strokes

SHÀNG, up, upon, above; to come or go up [A]

…以上 **...yǐ shàng** more than…; …and more
上学 **shàngxué** go to school, be in school [A]
上衣 **shàng yī** jacket, outer garment [B]
上马 **shàngmǎ** to get on a horse; to start a project
上个月 **shàngge yuè** last month

460
5 strokes

XIĚ, to write [A]

写字 **xiězì** to write
写作 **xiězuò** to write (e.g., a novel, a poem) [C]
写生 **xiěshēng** (artist's expression) to draw from life

寫

461
9 strokes

SĪ, to think, thought [A]

This character was originally "head" + "heart;" "head" was corrupted to "field."

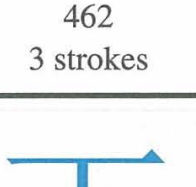
思想 **sīxiǎng** thought [A]
意思 **yìsi** idea [A]

462
3 strokes

XIĀNG, country (opposite to city) [B]*

故乡 **gùxiāng** hometown, birthplace[B]
乡亲 **xiāngqīn** fellow villager; local people, folks [D]
思乡 **sīxiāng** be homesick, suffer nostalgia
乡土 **xiāngtǔ** native soil; local
乡音 **xiāngyīn** local accent; accent of your native place

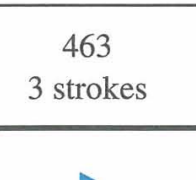
鄉



463
3 strokes

XIÀ, below; to come or go down [A]

上下 **shàngxià** high and low, old and young, top to bottom [C]
乡下 **xiāngxià** in the country; rural
…以下 **yǐxià** below…, under…
下个月 **xiàge yuè** next month
上山下乡 **shàngshān xiàxiāng** go work in the back country (as educated youth did, for socialist education)



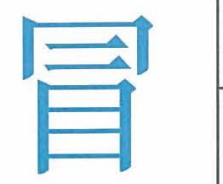
464
3 strokes

JĪN, cloth. CLOTH radical (57) [B]

The character is a picture of a small piece of cloth—a kerchief, napkin, or towel—hanging down.

毛巾 **máojīn** towel [B]
手巾 **shǒujīn** small towel, face towel [D]
纸巾 **zhǐjīn** paper towel, napkin

*In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 乡 is one of the 11 "left-over" characters, not classified under a radical.



465
9 strokes

MÀO, to cover the eyes; to rush blindly forward, act rashly; to try to "pull the wool over people's eyes," to fool or defraud them; to emit [B]

冒名 **mào míng** to use another's name
冒雨 **mào yǔ** to brave the rain
冒气 **mào qì** to emit steam

466
12 strokes

MÀO, hat [A]

The "cloth" radical gives the meaning; **mào** (465, above) gives the sound.

帽子 **màozi** hat, cap [A]
帽舌 **màoshé** peak of a cap; visor
笔帽儿 **bǐ màor** cap of a pen

467
13 strokes

XĪN, be new [A]

新闻 **xīnwén** news [A]
重新 **chóngxīn** again, anew; fresh [B]

(亲 267)

468
5 strokes

JIÙ, be old (things, not people) [A]

The "sun" radical may give a hint as to the meaning of this character, the sun being our measurer of time's passing.

旧日 **jiùrì** bygone days of yore
旧学 **jiùxué** old (Chinese) learning (contrasted to Western learning)
旧金山 **Jiùjīnshān** San Francisco

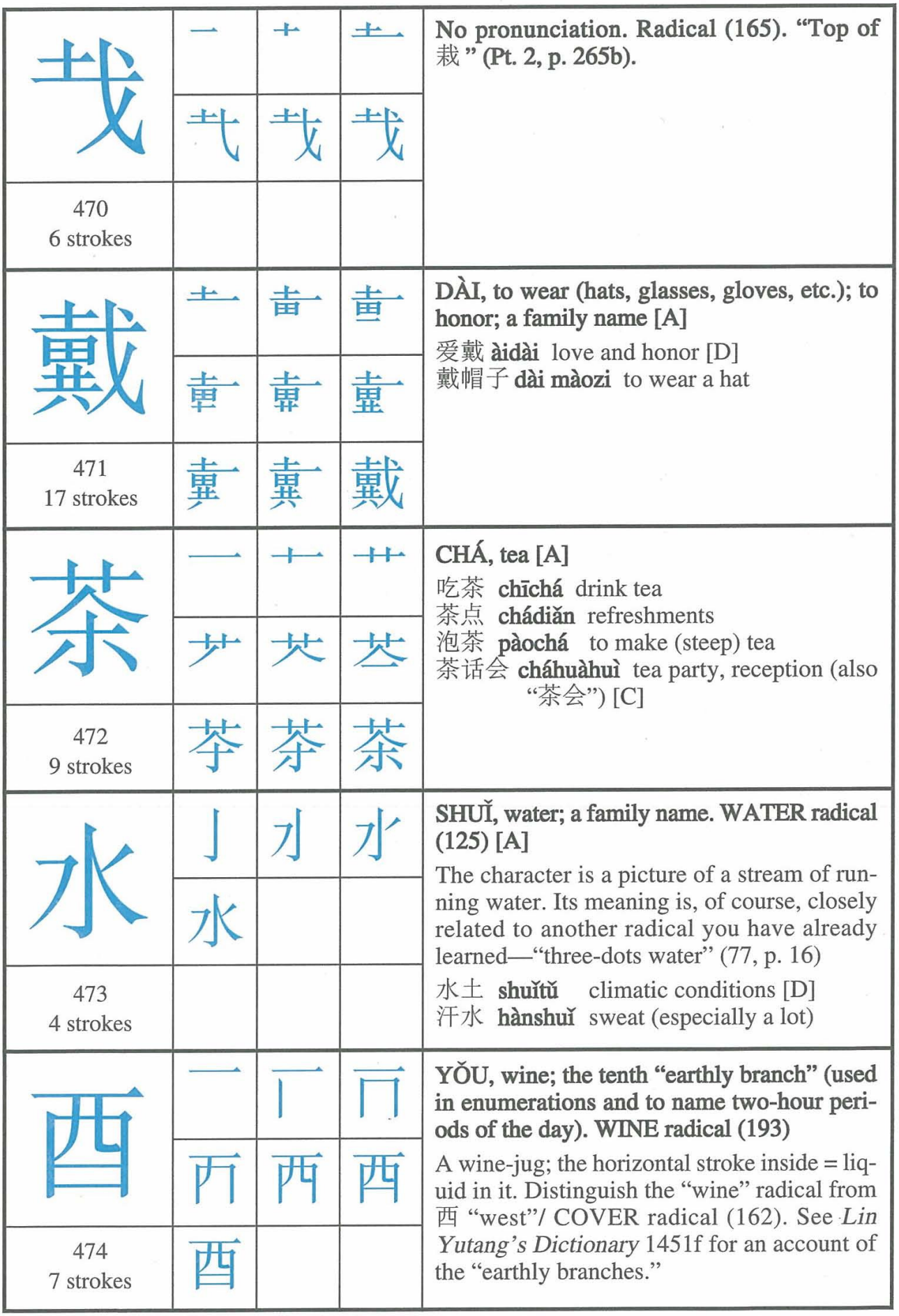
舊

469
6 strokes

YÌ, be strange; be separate; regard as strange [B]

奇异 **qíyì** be weird, bizarre, alien
异己 **yìjǐ** dissident, person belonging to another party
异乡 **yìxiāng** alien land
日新月异 **rìxīn yuèyì** to change or develop every day

異



470
6 strokes

No pronunciation. Radical (165). "Top of 栽" (Pt. 2, p. 265b).

471
17 strokes

DÀI, to wear (hats, glasses, gloves, etc.); to honor; a family name [A]

爱戴 **àidài** love and honor [D]
戴帽子 **dài màozi** to wear a hat

472
9 strokes

CHÁ, tea [A]

吃茶 **chīchá** drink tea
茶点 **chádiǎn** refreshments
泡茶 **pàochá** to make (steep) tea
茶话会 **cháhuàhuì** tea party, reception (also "茶会") [C]

473
4 strokes

SHUǏ, water; a family name. WATER radical (125) [A]

The character is a picture of a stream of running water. Its meaning is, of course, closely related to another radical you have already learned—"three-dots water" (77, p. 16)

水土 **shuǐtǔ** climatic conditions [D]
汗水 **hànshuǐ** sweat (especially a lot)

474
7 strokes

YǑU, wine; the tenth "earthly branch" (used in enumerations and to name two-hour periods of the day). WINE radical (193)

A wine-jug; the horizontal stroke inside = liquid in it. Distinguish the "wine" radical from 西 "west"/ COVER radical (162). See *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f for an account of the "earthly branches."

475
10 strokes

JIǓ, wine, alcoholic beverage [A]

Jiǔ combines meanings: "water" (氵) + "wine" (酉) = "wine, alcoholic beverage (酒)."

酒会 **jiǔhuì** cocktail party [D]
酒鬼 **jiǔguǐ** an alcoholic, wino, lush
酒意 **jiǔyì** mild high from drink; tipsy feeling

476
8 strokes

QǓ, to grab, take hold of [A]

The form, of course, is "right hand" (又) + "ear (耳)." The hand is supposed to be grabbing the ear, hence "to grab."

取得 **qǔdé** to get, to obtain [A]
取笑 **qǔxiào** to make fun of, to tease

477
12 strokes

ZUÌ, most [A]

最好 **zuìhǎo** the greatest; the best thing to do is … [B]

478
8 strokes

SHÀNG, still (adverb); to esteem, to respect; a family name [D]

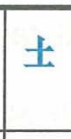
尚 gives, or once gave, the sound in a number of characters. See following items.

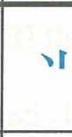
479
15 strokes

TǍNG, to lie down [A]

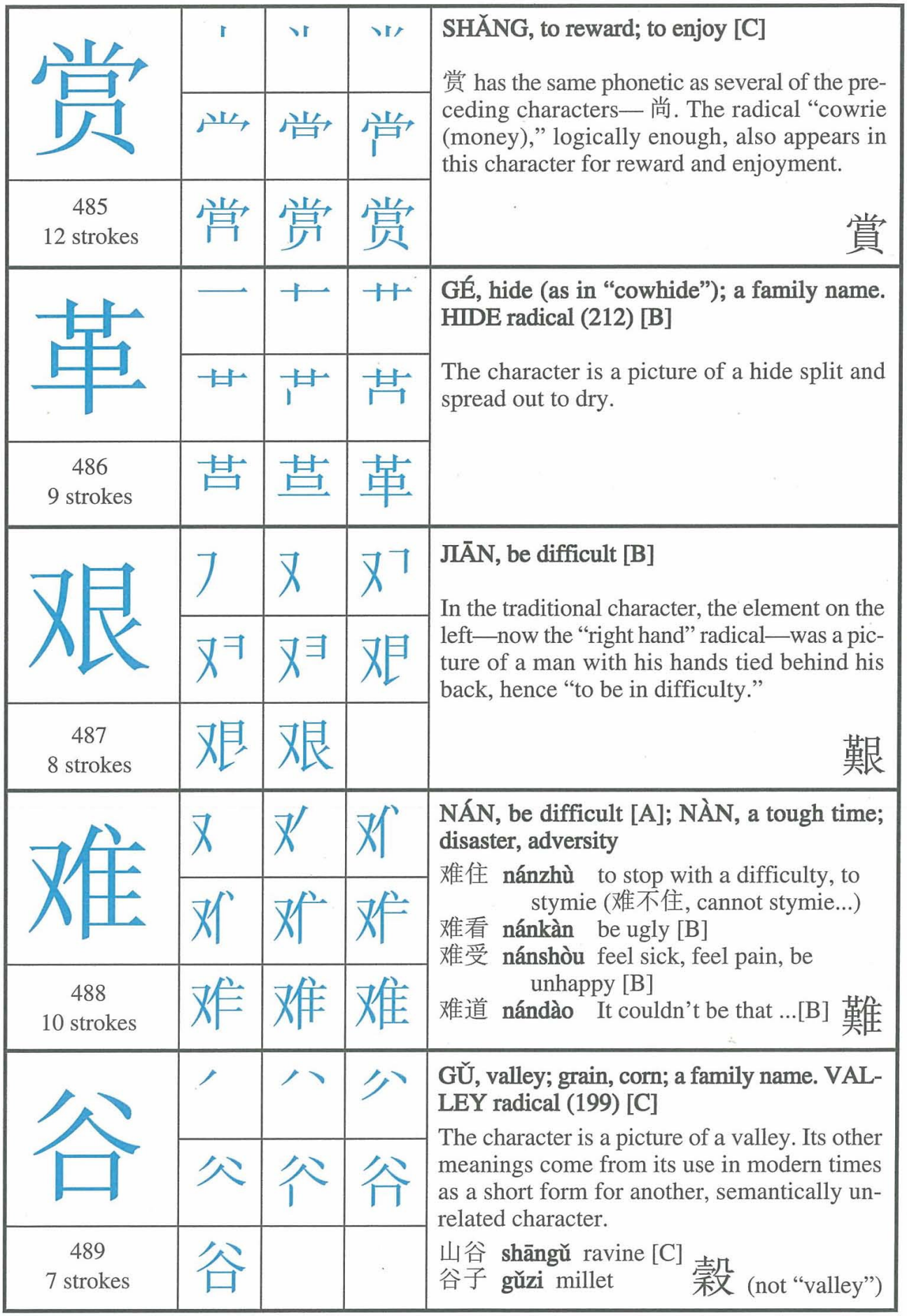
The "torso" radical helps, perhaps, with the meaning. The character 尚 (preceding) once helped with the sound.

躺下 **tǎngxià** to lie down
躺椅 **tǎngyǐ** a "lying-down" chair, i.e., a chaise longue, deck chair





趟	一	十	土	**TÀNG, a measure for trips or visits; column, row [B]**
	丰	丰	丰	
480 15 strokes	走	赶	趟	
倘	丿	亻	亻丨	**TǍNG, if [C]** 倘或 **tǎnghuò** if; supposing that...; in case
	亻丨	亻丨	倘	
481 10 strokes	倘	倘	倘	
尚	丨	丷	丷	**No pronunciation. Radical (139). "Top of 常" (see next character).**
	丷	尚		
482 5 strokes				
常	丨	丷	丷	**CHÁNG, often; as a rule; a family name [A]** The significance of the "cloth" radical is unclear. 常常 **chángcháng** often [A] 异常 **yìcháng** be unusual, abnormal; extremely [B] 常见 **chángjiàn** be common, ordinary [D]
	尚	尚	常	
483 11 strokes	常	常	常	
掌	丨	丷	丷	**ZHǍNG, palm of the hand; to slap; hold in the palm of your hand; be in charge of; bottom of some animals' feet (e.g., ducks, bears); sole or heel of a shoe; a horseshoe [A]** The significance of the "hand" radical is obvious; 尚 (478, p. 96) helps with the sound.
	尚	常	掌	
484 12 strokes	掌	掌	掌	



485
12 strokes

SHǍNG, to reward; to enjoy [C]

赏 has the same phonetic as several of the preceding characters— 尚. The radical "cowrie (money)," logically enough, also appears in this character for reward and enjoyment.

賞

486
9 strokes

GÉ, hide (as in "cowhide"); a family name. HIDE radical (212) [B]

The character is a picture of a hide split and spread out to dry.

487
8 strokes

JIĀN, be difficult [B]

In the traditional character, the element on the left—now the "right hand" radical—was a picture of a man with his hands tied behind his back, hence "to be in difficulty."

艱

488
10 strokes

NÁN, be difficult [A]; NÀN, a tough time; disaster, adversity

难住 **nánzhù** to stop with a difficulty, to stymie (难不住, cannot stymie...)
难看 **nánkàn** be ugly [B]
难受 **nánshòu** feel sick, feel pain, be unhappy [B]
难道 **nándào** It couldn't be that ...[B]

難

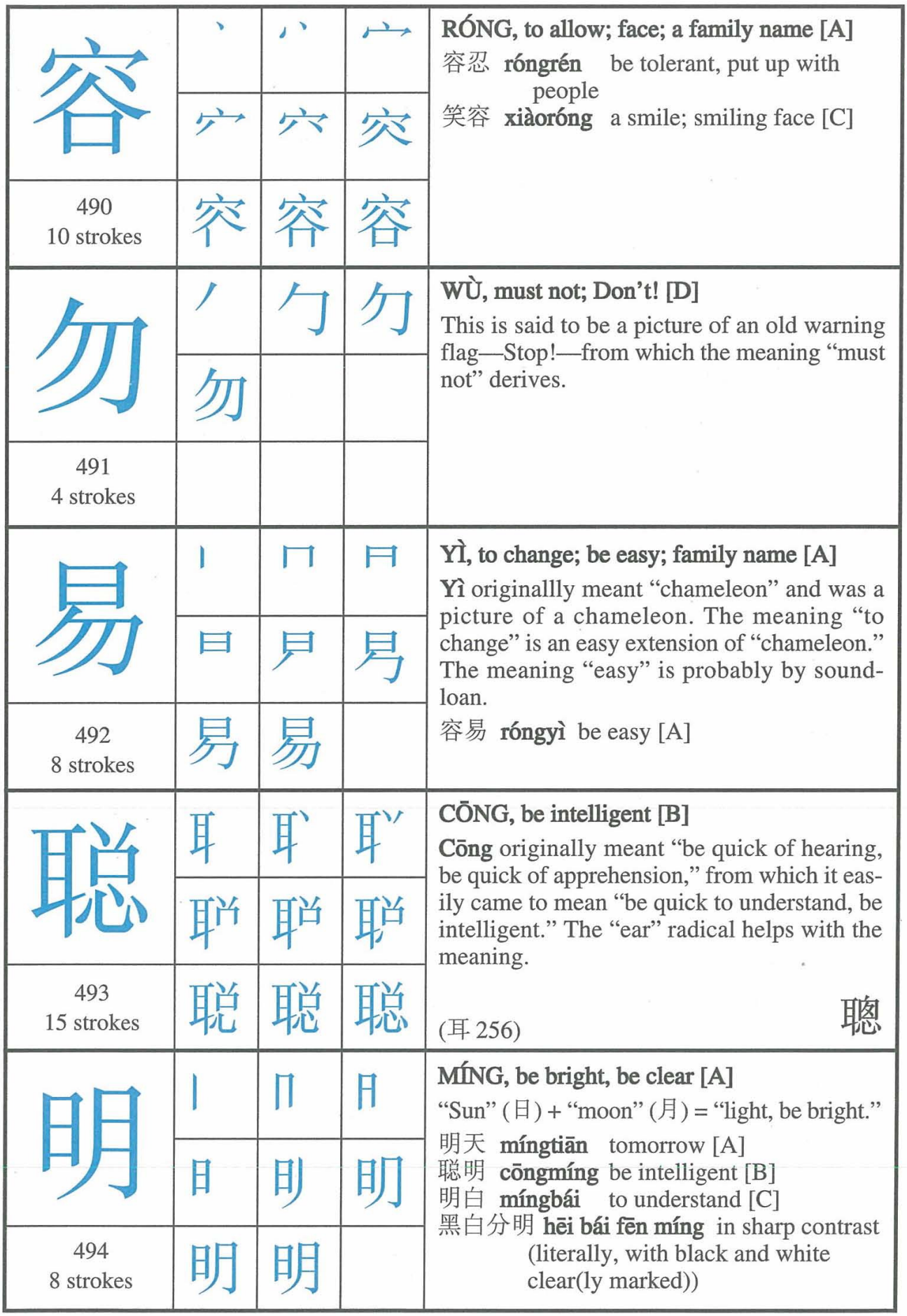
489
7 strokes

GǓ, valley; grain, corn; a family name. VALLEY radical (199) [C]

The character is a picture of a valley. Its other meanings come from its use in modern times as a short form for another, semantically unrelated character.

山谷 **shāngǔ** ravine [C]
谷子 **gǔzi** millet

穀 (not "valley")



容 490 — 10 strokes

RÓNG, to allow; face; a family name [A]

容忍 **róngrén** be tolerant, put up with people

笑容 **xiàoróng** a smile; smiling face [C]

勿 491 — 4 strokes

WÙ, must not; Don't! [D]

This is said to be a picture of an old warning flag—Stop!—from which the meaning "must not" derives.

易 492 — 8 strokes

YÌ, to change; be easy; family name [A]

Yì originallly meant "chameleon" and was a picture of a chameleon. The meaning "to change" is an easy extension of "chameleon." The meaning "easy" is probably by sound-loan.

容易 **róngyì** be easy [A]

聪 493 — 15 strokes

CŌNG, be intelligent [B]

Cōng originally meant "be quick of hearing, be quick of apprehension," from which it easily came to mean "be quick to understand, be intelligent." The "ear" radical helps with the meaning.

(耳 256)

聰

明 494 — 8 strokes

MÍNG, be bright, be clear [A]

"Sun" (日) + "moon" (月) = "light, be bright."

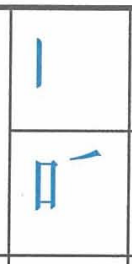
明天 **míngtiān** tomorrow [A]

聪明 **cōngmíng** be intelligent [B]

明白 **míngbái** to understand [C]

黑白分明 **hēi bái fēn míng** in sharp contrast (literally, with black and white clear(ly marked))

495
7 strokes



TĪNG, to listen [A]
Said to be a new meaning-meaning compound, but "mouth"(口) + "ax"(斤) = "to listen"...? The old form had "ear" as one of its meaning parts.
听见 **tīngjiàn** to hear [A]
听说 **tīngshuō** to hear it said that... [A]
听写 **tīngxiě** dictation, do dictation (in class) [A]
聽

496
4 strokes

JĪN, be of/at the present time, be contemporary [A]
今天 **jīntiān** today [A]
今日 **jīnrì** today, the present time, "these days" [C]
古今 **gǔjīn** past and present
今生 **jīnshēng** this life

497
8 strokes

NIÀN, to study [A]
This character is supposed to be a meaning-meaning compound: "be present" (今) + the "heart" (心) radical (for "mind") = "to have present in the mind, to study."
想念 **xiǎngniàn** to miss, to remember longingly [B]
念书 **niànshū** to study, do some serious reading [C]

498
7 strokes

XIÀO, filial piety; family name [D]
The character combines meanings: the "old" (耂) radical + the "child" (子) radical = "filial piety."
孝心 **xiàoxīn** filial piety, love and respect for parents
孝子 **xiàozǐ** filial son

499
11 strokes

JIĀO, to teach; JIÀO, to tell; religion; family name [A]
教 looks like a meaning-meaning compound: old (耂) + child (子) + a hand holding a stick (for discipline)(攵). In fact, "old" used to be "crisscross" and was the character the child was being taught to write.
教书 **jiāoshū** to teach

曷	丨	冂	曰	**HÉ, what? why?** The form at the top is the "say" (曰) radical, not the "sun" (日) radical. This character is now bookish.
	曰	尸	曷	
500 9 strokes	曷	曷	曷	
喝	丨	口	口	**HĒ, to drink; HÈ, to shout [A]** **Hé** (500, above) gives the sound; the "mouth" radical gives the meaning. 喝茶 **hē chá** to drink tea 大吃大喝 **dà chī dà hē** to pig out, to eat and drink extravagantly
	吅	吅	吗	
501 12 strokes	喝	喝	喝	
豕	一	丆	丆	**SHǏ, pig. PIG radical (194)** The character is a picture of a pig.
	豕	豕	豕	
502 7 strokes	豕			
家	丶	宀	宀	**JIĀ, home, house, family; specialist; family name (rare) [A]** **Jiā** combines meanings: "pig" under "roof" = "home." Some commentators say the pig is really outside the house. 家乡 **jiāxiāng** hometown, ancestral home [B] 家长 **jiāzhǎng** head of a family [D] 家母 **jiāmǔ** my mother
	宀	宁	宁	
503 10 strokes	家	家	家	
户	丶	亠	亠	**HÙ, door; a measure for households; family name. DOOR radical (86) [B]** This character is a picture. The student should distinguish it from "corpse" 尸 (440, p. 89). 户口 **hùkǒu** population; household [D] 三户人家 **sānhù rénjiā** three households
	户			
504 4 strokes				

505
4 strokes

FĀNG, square; direction; locality; family name. SQUARE radical (85) [A]
Fāng may originally have been a picture of a man leaning hard to one side—the original character for 旁 **páng** "side"—(875). By tradition, "square" radical. It gives the sound in several characters (below).
方便 **fāngbiàn** be convenient [A]
东方 **dōngfāng** the East, the Orient [B]

506
8 strokes

FÁNG, house, building; family name [B]
"Door" gives the meaning; **fāng** (505, above) gives the sound.
房子 **fángzi** house, building; room [B]
房东 **fángdōng** landlord [D]
房事 **fángshì** sexual intercourse (between husband and wife)

507
6 strokes

FǍNG, to look for; to dig up (the news); to visit [B]
The "side-word" radical here may help with the meaning. 方 is phonetic.

訪

508
7 strokes

FǍNG, to reel, to spin; silk [A]
The "silk" radical ("side-silk (纟)") suggests the meaning.
纺车 **fǎngchē** spinning wheel

紡

509
6 strokes

FǍNG, to copy, imitate; to resemble [B]
仿古 **fǎnggǔ** to build or design, be built or designed, on an ancient model or models

510
6 strokes

FÁNG, to guard against [B]

The "left ear" ("mound") suggests the meaning (perhaps as a metonymy for ramparts). 方 **fāng**, as with several characters on these pages, gives the sound.

511
7 strokes

FÁNG, to hinder [C]

The "woman" radical, in a use which appears to be sexist, suggests the meaning "to hinder." Scholarly articles have been written on such a bias in the writing system. The scribes and script-masters, of course, were all male. 方 **fāng** (505, p. 102) is the phonetic.

512
8 strokes

FÀNG, to lay down; to put; to tend; to lend; to fire (a weapon) [A]

放心 **fàngxīn** to be at ease about [B]
放大 **fàngdà** to enlarge, to magnify [B]
放手 **fàngshǒu** to let go of [C]
放学 **fàngxué** to get out of class, get out of school [C]

513
13 strokes

LÓU, a building of two or more stories; family name [A]

楼房 **lóufáng** building of two or more stories [C]
下楼 **xiàlóu** to go downstairs
楼下 **lóuxià** downstairs

樓

514
6 strokes

ZHÌ, to reach, to arrive at; REACH radical (171) [B]

The character is a picture of a bird alighting, from which came the idea of "to reach, to arrive at."

至今 **zhìjīn** up to the present time [B]
至少 **zhìshǎo** at least [B]

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">屋
515
9 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>𠂇</td><td>尸</td>
<td rowspan="3">WŪ, a room [A]
The “corpse” radical here is supposed to mean “to lie or sit,” and the character is explained as “where you come (reach) to lie or sit down—your room.”
屋子 wūzi room [A]
房屋 fángwū houses, buildings [C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尸</td><td>尸</td><td>尸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>屋</td><td>屋</td><td>屋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">地
516
6 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>十</td><td>土</td>
<td rowspan="3">DÌ, the earth; soil; place [A]
地方 dìfāng place [A]
土地 tǔdì land [B]
地点 dìdiǎn place, site [B]
地位 dìwèi job, status [B]
地下 dìxià be underground; be secret [B]
地支 dìzhī earthly branch(es): see 44, p. 9.
谢天谢地 xiètiān xièdì Thank God!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>土</td><td>地</td><td>地</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">戊
517
5 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>厂</td><td>𠂆</td>
<td rowspan="3">WÙ, halberd; the fifth “heavenly stem.” HALBERD radical (138)
戊 is a picture of a halberd—a lance with an ax-like blade in the middle. Distinguish from 戈 the “lance” radical (30, p. 7). On the “heavenly stems,” see Lin Yutang’s Dictionary 1451f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戊</td><td>戊</td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">成
518
6 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>厂</td><td>厅</td>
<td rowspan="3">CHÉNG, to perfect; to become; family name [A]
成就 chéngjiù accomplishment [B]
成立 chénglì to set up [B]
成长 chéngzhǎng grow up, mature [B]
成分 chéngfèn component(s); class status (Marxist/Maoist concept) (also written 成份) [B]
成人 chéngrén an adult [D]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成</td><td>成</td><td>成</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">城
519
9 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>十</td><td>土</td>
<td rowspan="3">CHÉNG, city wall; city [A]
The “earth” radical gives the meaning, and chéng (preceding character) gives the sound.
城乡 chéngxiāng town and country
长城 Chángchéng the Great Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>土一</td><td>圹</td><td>圻</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>城</td><td>城</td><td>城</td>
</tr>
</table>

520
6 strokes

JIĀO, to hand over, to exchange

The original meaning of this character was "to cross;" it was a picture of a man with crossed legs. Distinguish it from "pattern" 文 (215, p. 44). 交 gives the sound in several common characters (see following).

交易 **jiāoyì** to trade [B]
交手 **jiāoshǒu** fight hand-to-hand [D]

521
10 strokes

XIÀO, school [A]; JIÀO, to check, collate

学校 **xuéxiào** school [A]
校长 **xiàozhǎng** principal (of a school); college president [B]
校对 **jiàoduì** to proofread

522
10 strokes

JIÀO, to compare [A]

交 **jiāo** (520, above) gives the sound. The significance of the "car" radical in this character is not clear. Karlgren (*AD* 357) sees a connection with chariot competitions.

較

523
9 strokes

JIǍO, dumpling [A]

This is a sound-meaning compound: the "side-food" radical for meaning, 交 **jiāo** (520, above) for sound.

饺子 **jiǎozi** dumpling (stuffed with meat and vegetables)

餃

524
8 strokes

JIĀO, suburb; outskirts of a city [B]

The "city" (now called "right ear"—see 191, p. 39) gives the meaning. 交 **jiāo** (520, above) gives the sound.

郊外 **jiāowài** outskirts, suburban

525
10 strokes

XIÀO, effect; to imitate; to devote [B]

效力 **xiàolì** to render a service to; an effect [D]
效能 **xiàonéng** efficacy
仿效 **fǎngxiào** to imitate; to follow the example of
生效 **shēngxiào** be in effect; become effective

526
9 strokes

JIǍO, be crafty, be cunning [C]

The "dog" (on the left) may allude to small animals (see 183, p. 37) and some idea that such are cunning. In English, we say "foxy" and "to outfox someone."

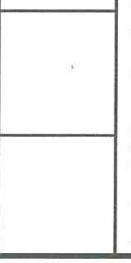
527
10 strokes

JIĀO, be sticky; glue; sticky stuff; plastic; rubber [C]

The "moon/meat" radical on the left, with the significance here of "meat," perhaps suggests the meaning. 交 **jiāo** (520, p. 105) gives the sound.

膠

528
9 strokes



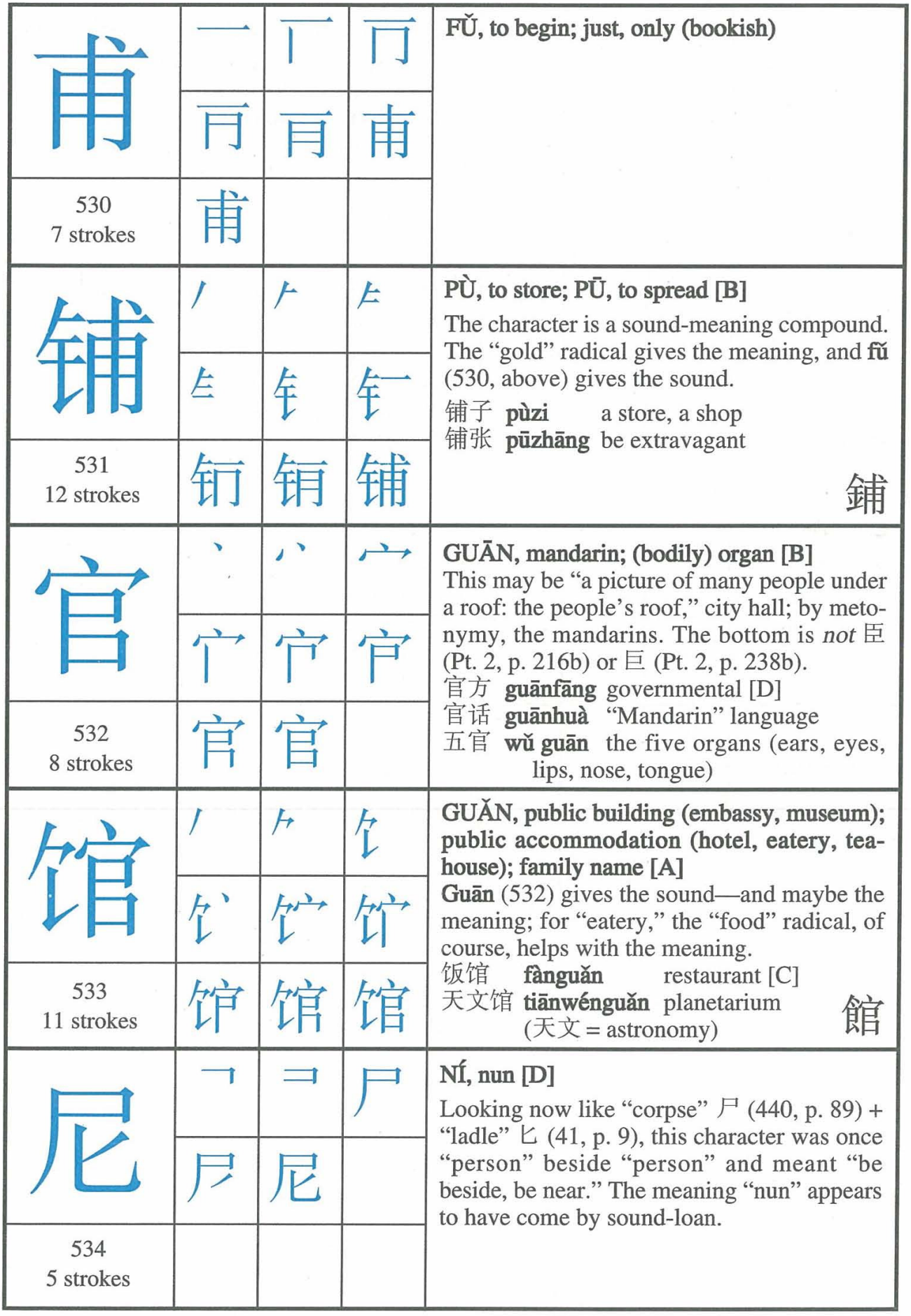
YǍO, to bite; to incriminate an innocent person with false testimony [B]

529
5 strokes

YÒNG, to use [A]

Scholars say, "This shows an arrow shot into a bull's-eye, so 'fit to the purpose, usable, to use'."

作用 **zuòyòng** function; to affect [B]
用力 **yònglì** put effort into [B]
运用 **yùnyòng** use, put into practice [B]
用心 **yòngxīn** motive; diligently [C]
用人 **yòngrén** servant [D]



FǓ, to begin; just, only (bookish)

530
7 strokes

PÙ, to store; PŪ, to spread [B]

The character is a sound-meaning compound. The "gold" radical gives the meaning, and **fǔ** (530, above) gives the sound.

铺子 **pùzi** a store, a shop
铺张 **pūzhāng** be extravagant

531
12 strokes

GUĀN, mandarin; (bodily) organ [B]

This may be "a picture of many people under a roof: the people's roof," city hall; by metonymy, the mandarins. The bottom is *not* 臣 (Pt. 2, p. 216b) or 巨 (Pt. 2, p. 238b).

官方 **guānfāng** governmental [D]
官话 **guānhuà** "Mandarin" language
五官 **wǔ guān** the five organs (ears, eyes, lips, nose, tongue)

532
8 strokes

GUǍN, public building (embassy, museum); public accommodation (hotel, eatery, teahouse); family name [A]

Guān (532) gives the sound—and maybe the meaning; for "eatery," the "food" radical, of course, helps with the meaning.

饭馆 **fànguǎn** restaurant [C]
天文馆 **tiānwénguǎn** planetarium (天文 = astronomy)

533
11 strokes

NÍ, nun [D]

Looking now like "corpse" 尸 (440, p. 89) + "ladle" 匕 (41, p. 9), this character was once "person" beside "person" and meant "be beside, be near." The meaning "nun" appears to have come by sound-loan.

534
5 strokes

535
8 strokes

NE, a grammatical particle [A]; NÍ, wool-stuff

Ní (534) gives the sound; the mouth here warns that the character may be a particle. Chao's *Grammar* says that **ne** may signal a question, a deliberate pause, or a mild warning (pp. 801f.) The meaning "wool-stuff" comes by sound-loan.

我呢 **Wǒ ne** What about me?

536
8 strokes

SUǑ, place; which? what? family name [A]

"Door" and "ax" here combine to mean "to build a living place," whence "place." Other meanings by sound-loan.

所以 **suǒyǐ** therefore [A]
所有 **suǒyǒu** all; to own; possessions [A]
所在 **suǒzài** place [C]

537
7 strokes

QÌ, gas, steam [A]

The character combines meanings: "water" + "breath" (vapor) = "steam."

汽车 **qìchē** automobile [A]
汽水 **qìshuǐ** carbonated drink, soda water [A]

538
6 strokes

ZHŌU, boat. BOAT radical (182) [D]

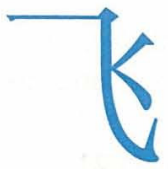
The "boat" radical is a picture of a boat.

舟车 **zhōuchē** (bookish) boat and car; (by metonymy) journey
舟子 **zhōuzi** (bookish) boatman

539
11 strokes

CHUÁN, boat [A]

汽船 **qìchuán** steamship [C]
下船 **xiàchuán** disembark
船长 **chuánzhǎng** master, captain, of a ship
船首 **chuánshǒu** the bows of a boat, prow



540
3 strokes

FĒI, to fly [A]

Fēi is a picture, somewhat abbreviated, of a flying bird.

飞船 **fēichuán** blimp, airship [D]
飞舟 **fēizhōu** a very fast boat (speed-boat)

飛

541
2 strokes

JǏ, several, a few; how many? [A]; JĪ, (small) table. TABLE radical (30)

A picture of a table. Other meanings by sound-loan. Distinguish from 儿 (67, p. 14). As a radical, 几 may appear a bit different, as in 风 **fēng** wind (819, p. 164), 朵 **duǒ** flower, etc.

几点了 **jǐ diǎn le** What time is it?

幾

542
6 strokes

JĪ, machine,mechanism; crucial point; opportunity; be quick-witted [A]

飞机 **fēijī** airplane [A]
机子 **jīzi** (colloquial) loom, small machine, trigger
机会 **jīhuì** opportunity [A]
唱机 **chàngjī** a record-player, phonograph

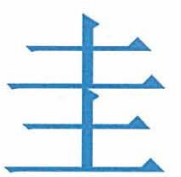
機

543
6 strokes

XÍNG, to go, do, perform; be okay [A]; behavior, conduct [B]; HÁNG, row (e.g., of trees), line (of verse) [B]; business firm, "hong" [C]

"Step" (50, p. 10) + "step" (now slightly corrupted) = "to go."

行李 **xínglǐ** baggage [B]
行人 **xíngrén** pedestrian(s) [C]
行业 **háng yè** trade, profession



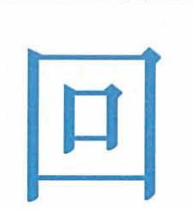
544
6 strokes

GUĪ, jade tablets or jade batons used in the old days as symbols of authority

Note that in **guī** "earth" appears twice. These jade symbols were the tokens used in conferring fiefs (land).

圭表 **guībiǎo** old Chinese sundial (it measured the length of the year and of the 24 solar terms)

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">街
545
12 strokes</td>
<td>ノ</td><td>彳</td><td>彳</td>
<td rowspan="3">JIĒ, a street (A)
Jiē is a sound-meaning compound. “Go” gives the meaning; guī (544, p. 109) at one time gave the sound.
街道 jiēdào street; neighborhood [B]
大街 dàjiē boulevard [B]
唐人街 Tángrén jiē Chinatown [A]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彳</td><td>彳</td><td>彳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彳</td><td>彳</td><td>街</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">封
546
9 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>十</td><td>土</td>
<td rowspan="3">FĒNG, to seal up [C]; a measure for letters; a family name [A]
信封 xìnfēng envelope [A]
封口 fēngkǒu to seal up (a letter, a wound); to end a debate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>土</td><td>圭</td><td>圭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>圭</td><td>封</td><td>封</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">定
547
8 strokes</td>
<td>丶</td><td>丷</td><td>宀</td>
<td rowspan="3">DÌNG, be calm, stable; to settle (a matter); subscribe; family name [A]
The character combines meanings: first “set right” (正 600, p. 121) things under your “roof” 宀 (40) to have a settled life. 正 now looks more like 疋 (326, p. 66).
一定 yídìng certainly; fixed, set [A]
不一定 bùyídìng not necessarily, not for sure [A]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宀</td><td>宁</td><td>宁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宁</td><td>定</td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">怎
548
9 strokes</td>
<td>ノ</td><td>𠂉</td><td>乍</td>
<td rowspan="3">ZĚN, how? why? [A]
The character is supposed to be a meaning-meaning compound: “suddenly” 乍 (451, p. 91) + “heart/mind” = bewilderment = the questions “how? why?”
怎么 zěnme how? why? [A]
不怎么 bùzěnme not very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乍</td><td>乍</td><td>乍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>怎</td><td>怎</td><td>怎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">从
549
4 strokes</td>
<td>丿</td><td>人</td><td>从</td>
<td rowspan="3">CÓNG, to follow; from [A]; a family name
Two persons, one following the other.
从不 cóngbù never [B]
从没 cóngméi has/have never [B]
从此 cóngcǐ from now (then) on [B]
从事 cóngshì go in for, deal with [B]
從</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
</table>



550
6 strokes

HUÍ, to return; a time, occurrence; Muslim; a family name [A]
The character is supposed to symbolize going around something until you return to the starting point.
回想 **huíxiǎng** bring back to mind, recollect [C]
回家 **huíjiā** to return home
下回 **xiàhuí** next time

551
8 strokes

DÀO, to arrive at; verb-ending, indicating successful completion of the action of the verb; family name [A]
The "reach" radical gives the meaning; **dāo** (232, p. 47) gives the sound.
从…到… **cóng…dào…** from…to… [A]
到了 **dào le** [some subject] has arrived
看到 **kàndào** to see
想不到 **xiǎngbudào** be unexpected [A]

552
10 strokes

DÀO, on the contrary; be flipped, be upside down; DǍO, to fall, topple

553
7 strokes

ZUÒ, to sit down; to travel by [A]
Zuò is a picture of two people sitting on the earth.
坐下 **zuòxià** to sit down
坐船 **zuò chuán** to travel by boat
坐飞机 **zuò fēijī** to travel by plane

554
10 strokes

ZUÒ, a measure-word for buildings, mountains, cities, clocks, tombs [A]
座位 **zuò wèi** a seat [B]
一座山 **yízuò shān** one mountain

555
7 strokes

LÁI, to come; a family name [A]
Lái once meant "wheat" and was a picture of growing wheat. It means "to come" by sound-loan.
回来 **huílai** to return [A]
未来 **wèilái** the future [B]
来回 **láihuí** to make a round-trip; back and forth [C]
来客 **láikè** guest, visitor [C]

556
5 strokes

QÙ, to go; to cause to go; get rid of. GO radical (133) [A]
Qù was a cup (now "cocoon" 厶 (46, p. 10) with a lid (now "earth" 土 (34)). Why it should mean "to go" is unclear.
回去 **huíqù** to return, go back [A]
下去 **xiàqù** to go down
说来说去 **shuō lái shuō qù** to say over and over

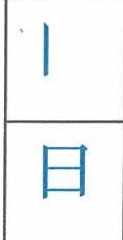
557
10 strokes

QǏ, to rise, to raise [A]
Jǐ (297, p. 60) suggests the sound in this character; the "walk" radical is supposed to help with the meaning.
起来 **qǐlai** to stand up, to get up (as, out of bed); **qǐlai**, a verb-ending, indicating "up:" 站起来, stand up; or "begin:" 唱起来, begin singing
起飞 **qǐfēi** to take off (airplane)

558
9 strokes

ZUÓ, yesterday [A]
The "sun" radical suggests the meaning; **zhà** (451, p. 91) once gave the sound.
昨天 **zuótiān** yesterday [A]
昨儿 **zuór** (colloquial) yesterday

559
5 strokes



DÀN, dawn [C]
The character is a picture of the sun just above the horizon, and it suggests "dawn." It gives the sound in a few characters.
元旦 **Yuándàn** New Year's Day [C]
一旦 **yídàn** in one day, pronto, right away [D]
旦夕 **dànxī** (bookish) in the morning or the evening—pretty soon

560
7 strokes

DÀN, but, only; family name [A]

但是 **dànshì** but [A]
不但 **búdàn** not only [A]
但愿 **dànyuàn** if only; I wish that

561
8 strokes

DĀN, to carry on a pole on your shoulder (between two persons) [B]

The side-hand radical gives the meaning; **dàn** (559, p. 112) gives the sound.

擔

562
9 strokes

DǍN, gall bladder; courage; inside of a thermos bottle [B]

The "moon/meat" radical (as "meat") gives the meaning. 旦 **dàn** is the phonetic.

膽

563
6 strokes

ZǍO, be early; long ago; Good morning! [A]

早饭 **zǎofàn** breakfast [A]
早上 **zǎoshàng** in the (early) morning [A]
早已 **zǎoyǐ** long ago; for a long time [C]
早日 **zǎorì** soon; at an early date [D]
早点 **zǎodiǎn** breakfast [D]

564
7 strokes

MIǍN, to escape [B]

Miǎn is supposed to be a picture of a running hare, whence "to escape." Do not confuse it with **tù** 兔 "hare" (Pt. 2, p. 244b). The "dot" in "hare" 兔 is the key.

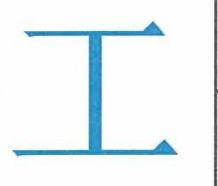
免得 **miǎnde** to save (as, from inconvenience); to avoid [C]
免税 **miǎnshuì** to be exempt from taxes

565
11 strokes

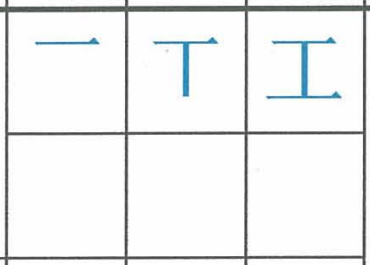
WǍN, be late; evening; family name [A]

"Sun" for meaning, **miǎn** (564) for sound (once upon a time).

晚上 **wǎnshang** in the evening; at night [A]
晚饭 **wǎnfàn** supper [A]
晚会 **wǎnhuì** soiree, evening party [A]
晚报 **wǎnbào** evening newspaper [C]



566
3 strokes

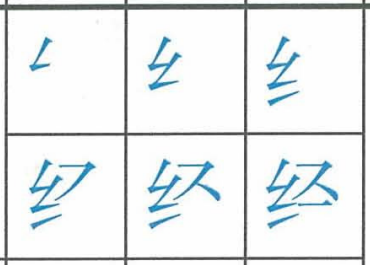


GŌNG, work. WORK radical (48) [A]

工 is a carpenter's square; so, "work."

工厂 **gōngchǎng** factory, mill [A]
工作 **gōngzuò** work, job [A]
工人 **gōngrén** workman [A]
工夫 **gōngfu** time, effort [B]
工会 **gōnghuì** labor union [B]
分工 **fēn gōng** to divide the labor [C]

567
8 strokes



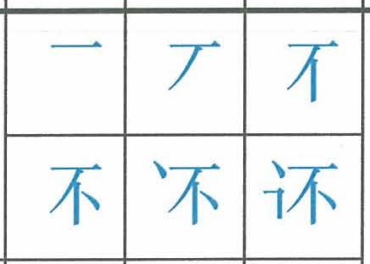
JĪNG, warp (of fabric); pass through; literary classic; family name [A]

Right half: a picture of threads run across a loom; the "silk" radical reclarifies. Other meanings derived from "warp."

经常 **jīngcháng** every day, often [A]
已经 **yǐjīng** already [A]
曾经 **céngjīng** have done it [B]

經

568
7 strokes



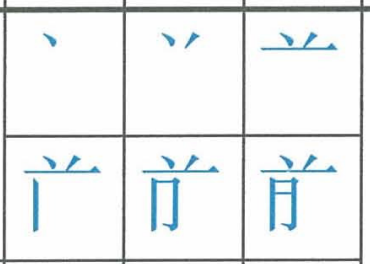
HÁI, still, yet; HUÁN, to return [A]

The upper right-hand part of 还 has nothing to do with the negator of verbs 不—it is a shorthand way to suggest the upper right-hand part of the traditional character (see below, this frame).

还是 **háishi** still, yet [A]

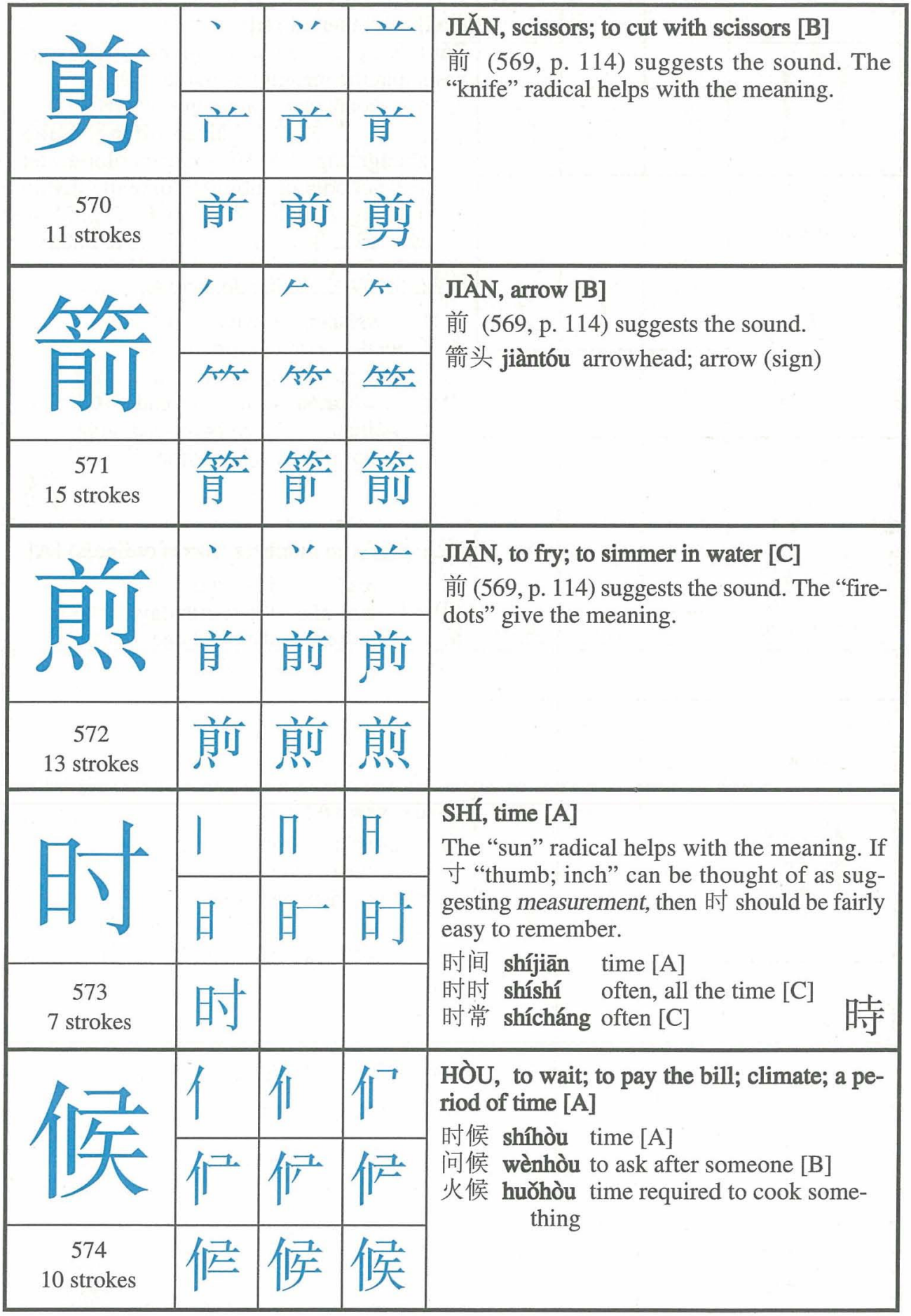
還

569
9 strokes



QIÁN, front, in front of [A]

从前 **cóngqián** in the past [A]
前天 **qiántiān** the day before yesterday [B]
前方 **qiánfāng** ahead; the front [C]
前后 **qiánhòu** in front and back; from beginning to end [C]
前门 **qiánmén** (at) the front door
前两天 **qiánliǎngtiān** the past two days



剪
570
11 strokes

JIǍN, scissors; to cut with scissors [B]
前 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound. The "knife" radical helps with the meaning.

箭
571
15 strokes

JIÀN, arrow [B]
前 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound.
箭头 **jiàntóu** arrowhead; arrow (sign)

煎
572
13 strokes

JIĀN, to fry; to simmer in water [C]
前 (569, p. 114) suggests the sound. The "fire-dots" give the meaning.

时
573
7 strokes

SHÍ, time [A]
The "sun" radical helps with the meaning. If 寸 "thumb; inch" can be thought of as suggesting *measurement,* then 时 should be fairly easy to remember.
时间 **shíjiān** time [A]
时时 **shíshí** often, all the time [C]
时常 **shícháng** often [C]
時

候
574
10 strokes

HÒU, to wait; to pay the bill; climate; a period of time [A]
时候 **shíhòu** time [A]
问候 **wènhòu** to ask after someone [B]
火候 **huǒhòu** time required to cook something

575
6 strokes

BǍI, one hundred [A]
Bái (282, p. 57) gives the sound; "one" suggests that the meaning is numerical.
老百姓 **lǎobǎixìng** common folks [B]
百花齐放，百家争鸣 **bǎihuā qífàng, bǎijiā zhēngmíng** "Let 100 flowers bloom, let 100 schools of thought contend." (Mao Tsetung) [D] (花= 787, 齐= Pt. 2, p. 217b, 放 = 512, 争 = 709, 鸣 = Pt. 2, p. 268a)

576
4 strokes

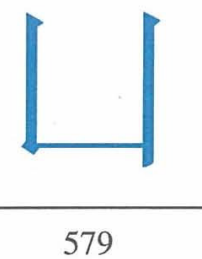
WÈI, for; WÉI, to be, do, act [A]
为什么 **wèishénme** why? [A]
为了 **wèile** for; in order to [A]
为止 ... **wéizhǐ** up to ..., until ... [C]
为首 ... **wéishǒu** with ... as leader [C]
为难 **wéinán** be embarrassed; give somebody a hard time [C]
為

577
11 strokes

DÌ, a prefix to numbers (forms ordinals) [A]
第一 **dìyī** first, the first
第四天 **dìsì tiān** the fourth day
第三者 **dìsānzhě** the third one

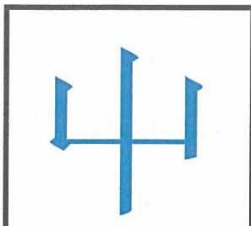
578
6 strokes

NIÁN, year [A]
去年 **qùnián** last year [A]
今年 **jīnnián** this year [A]
明年 **míngnián** next year [A]
年纪 **niánjì** age (a person's) [A]
一百年 **yìbǎinián** a hundred years; a lifetime

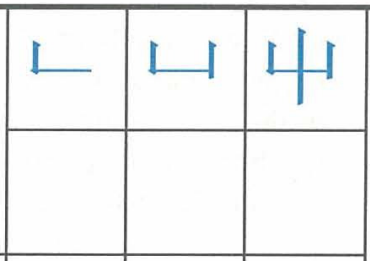


579
2 strokes

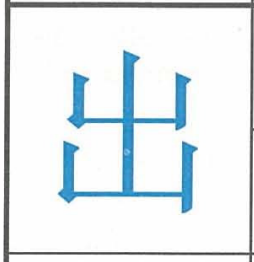
KǍN, bowl. BOWL radical (38)
Kǎn is a picture of a bowl.



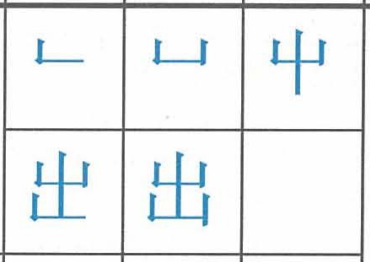
580
3 strokes



CHÈ, sprout. SPROUT radical (61)
The "sprout" radical is a picture of a sprout.

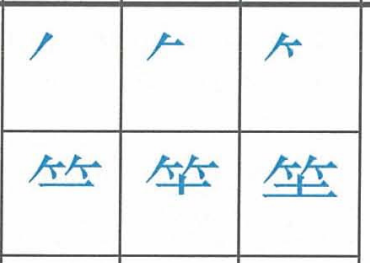


581
5 strokes



CHŪ, to come/go out; to produce [A]
Picture of a sprout coming out of a bowl.
出版 **chūbǎn** to publish; put out [B]
出来 **chūlái** to come out [A]
出去 **chūqù** to go out [A]
出口 **chūkǒu** exit, way out [A]
出现 **chūxiàn** to appear, emerge [A]
出生 **chūshēng** be born [B]
出门 **chūmén** be away from home

582
12 strokes



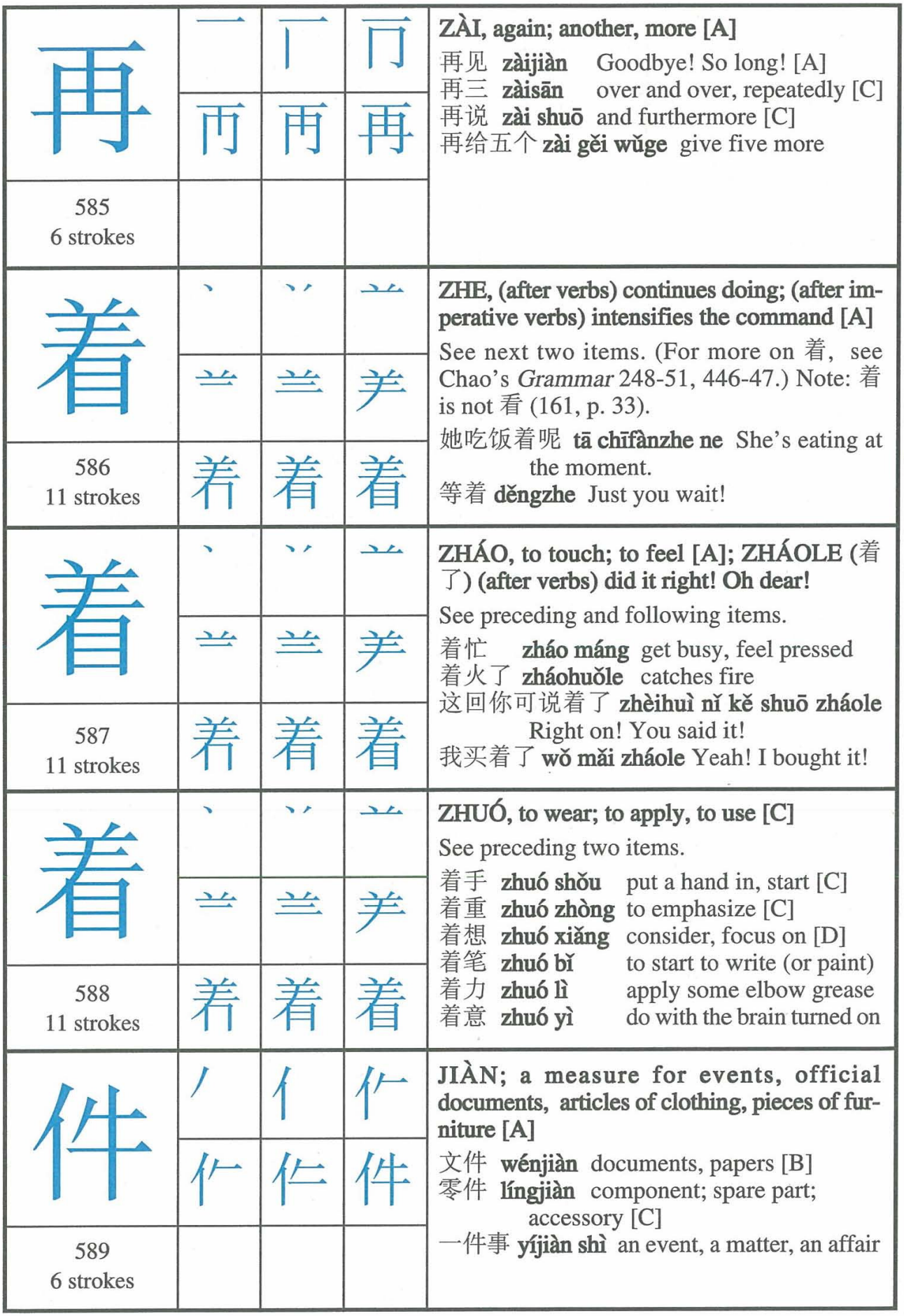
DĚNG, to wait; to equal; rank; "etc." [A]
Although the authorities all equate 等 with English "etc.," 等 often seems rather just to signal the list's end.
等候 **děnghòu** to wait for [C]
等到 **děngdào** by the time that … [C]
马、牛、羊、等 **mǎ, níu, yáng, děng** horses, cows, sheep, etc. OR (better): horses, cows, and sheep.

583
7 strokes

KUÀI, be fast; soon; be happy; be sharp [A]
快车 **kuàichē** express train
快刀 **kuài dāo** sharp knife
飞快 **fēikuài** be very fast; be very sharp
快点 **kuàidiǎn** "Faster, please."

584
14 strokes

MÀN, be slow [A]
慢车 **mànchē** local train
快慢 **kuàimàn** "the fast and the slow of it," i.e. speed
慢走 **mànzǒu** Watch your step! "Take care of yourself!" (said to a departing guest)



再 585 6 strokes

ZÀI, again; another, more [A]

再见 **zàijiàn** Goodbye! So long! [A]
再三 **zàisān** over and over, repeatedly [C]
再说 **zài shuō** and furthermore [C]
再给五个 **zài gěi wǔge** give five more

着 586 11 strokes

ZHE, (after verbs) continues doing; (after imperative verbs) intensifies the command [A]

See next two items. (For more on 着, see Chao's *Grammar* 248-51, 446-47.) Note: 着 is not 看 (161, p. 33).

她吃饭着呢 **tā chīfànzhe ne** She's eating at the moment.
等着 **děngzhe** Just you wait!

着 587 11 strokes

ZHÁO, to touch; to feel [A]; ZHÁOLE (着了) (after verbs) did it right! Oh dear!

See preceding and following items.

着忙 **zháo máng** get busy, feel pressed
着火了 **zháohuǒle** catches fire
这回你可说着了 **zhèihuì nǐ kě shuō zháole** Right on! You said it!
我买着了 **wǒ mǎi zháole** Yeah! I bought it!

着 588 11 strokes

ZHUÓ, to wear; to apply, to use [C]

See preceding two items.

着手 **zhuó shǒu** put a hand in, start [C]
着重 **zhuó zhòng** to emphasize [C]
着想 **zhuó xiǎng** consider, focus on [D]
着笔 **zhuó bǐ** to start to write (or paint)
着力 **zhuó lì** apply some elbow grease
着意 **zhuó yì** do with the brain turned on

件 589 6 strokes

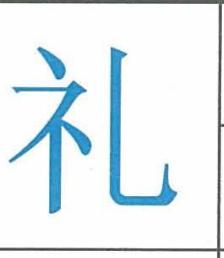
JIÀN; a measure for events, official documents, articles of clothing, pieces of furniture [A]

文件 **wénjiàn** documents, papers [B]
零件 **língjiàn** component; spare part; accessory [C]
一件事 **yíjiàn shì** an event, a matter, an affair

590
4 strokes

JǏNG, well, mineshaft [B]

井, say the scholars, depicts the traditional eight-family village, with a central area cultivated by all families for tax purposes: in the central area was the village well (sometimes in ancient characters marked with a big dot) (Karlgren *AD* 1084)



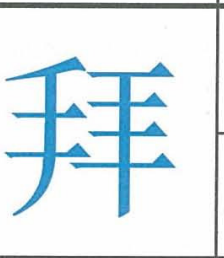
591
5 strokes

LǏ, ritual; manners [A]

As often, the "sign" radical appears in a character related to religion.*

礼帽 **lǐmào** top hat
礼金 **lǐjīn** cash given in congratulation or for respect

禮



592
9 strokes

BÀI, to worship [B]

The radical is "hand" (27, p. 6) slightly distorted (compare with 161, p. 33). **Bài** originally had two "hands" + "to lower." "Lower the hands" = "to worship."

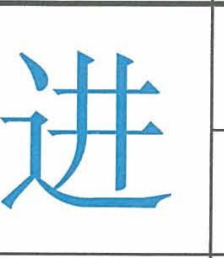
礼拜 **lǐbài** to worship; to pay homage to the gods; week [C]
礼拜天 **lǐbài tiān** Sunday [B]

593
10 strokes

NÁ, to pick up [A]

The character combines meanings: "to join" + "hand" = "to pick up."

拿 … 来说 **ná … lái shuō** as to… [C]
拿起来 **náqǐlái** to pick up
拿走 **názǒu** to take away
拿住 **názhù** to hold onto firmly
拿着 **názhe** Hold on to it! Hang on!



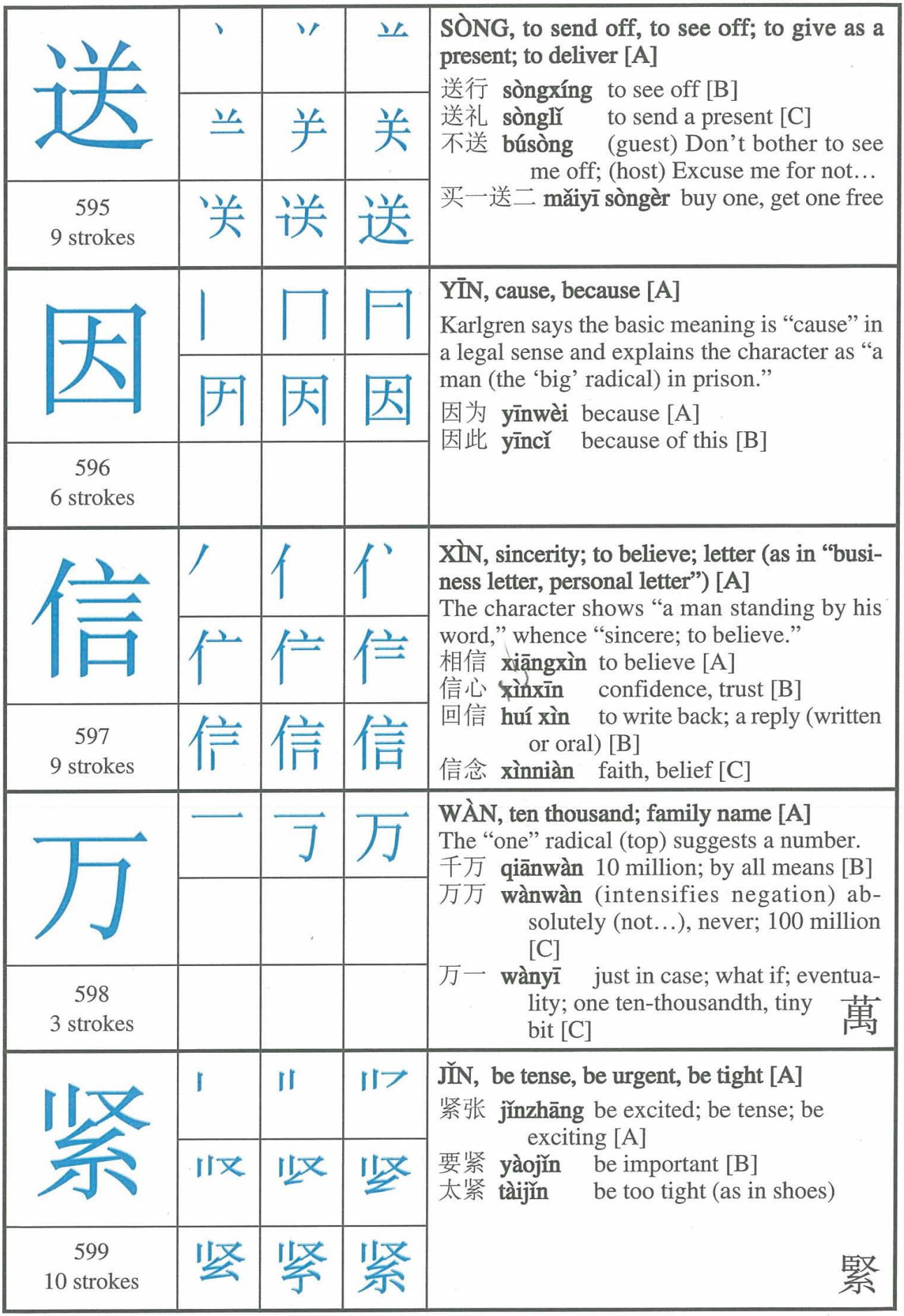
594
7 strokes

JÌN, to enter [A]. 井 (590, above) gives the sound imperfectly.

进去 **jìnqù** to go in [A]
进来 **jìnlái** to come in [A]
进行 **jìnxíng** to make progress with; to pull strings [A]
进口 **jìnkǒu** entrance, way in; to enter port; to import [B]
进入 **jìnrù** to enter [B]

進

* See 450, p. 90, on 礼's significance in Confucian China. In the traditional character (see below, this frame), the right half is a ritual dish holding flowers.



SÒNG, to send off, to see off; to give as a present; to deliver [A]

送行 **sòngxíng** to see off [B]
送礼 **sònglǐ** to send a present [C]
不送 **búsòng** (guest) Don't bother to see me off; (host) Excuse me for not…
买一送二 **mǎiyī sòngèr** buy one, get one free

595
9 strokes

YĪN, cause, because [A]

Karlgren says the basic meaning is "cause" in a legal sense and explains the character as "a man (the 'big' radical) in prison."

因为 **yīnwèi** because [A]
因此 **yīncǐ** because of this [B]

596
6 strokes

XÌN, sincerity; to believe; letter (as in "business letter, personal letter") [A]

The character shows "a man standing by his word," whence "sincere; to believe."

相信 **xiāngxìn** to believe [A]
信心 **xìnxīn** confidence, trust [B]
回信 **huí xìn** to write back; a reply (written or oral) [B]
信念 **xìnniàn** faith, belief [C]

597
9 strokes

WÀN, ten thousand; family name [A]

The "one" radical (top) suggests a number.

千万 **qiānwàn** 10 million; by all means [B]
万万 **wànwàn** (intensifies negation) absolutely (not…), never; 100 million [C]
万一 **wànyī** just in case; what if; eventuality; one ten-thousandth, tiny bit [C]

萬

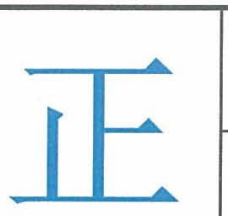
598
3 strokes

JǏN, be tense, be urgent, be tight [A]

紧张 **jǐnzhāng** be excited; be tense; be exciting [A]
要紧 **yàojǐn** be important [B]
太紧 **tàijǐn** be too tight (as in shoes)

緊

599
10 strokes

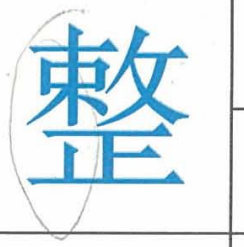


600
5 strokes

ZHÈNG, be true; truly; be straight, upright; be in the midst of (doing) [A]
正 gives the sound in several characters (see below) in which rectification seems to be part of the meaning.*
正在 **zhèng zài** be in the midst of [A]
正好 **zhèng hǎo** be just right; it just happens that… [B]
正常 **zhèngcháng** be normal [B]

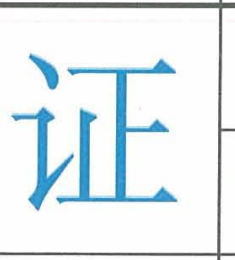
601
9 strokes

ZHÈNG, government; political administration [A]
正 gives the sound. The significance of "knock" is unclear.
政客 **zhèngkè** politician (pejorative)



602
16 strokes

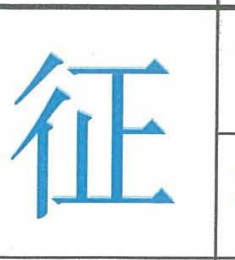
ZHĚNG, to tinker with; to give trouble; whole, exactly [A]
正 is phonetic. The top part— 束 "bundle, to bind" + "to knock" means "to correct; imperial orders."
整个 **zhěnggè** whole, entire [B]
整整 **zhěngzhěng** whole, entire [D]
(两) 点整 (**liǎng**) **diǎn zhěng** (2) o'clock sharp [C]



603
7 strokes

ZHÈNG, proof, to prove; permit [B]
证明 **zhèngmíng** to prove; to testify; certificate, I.D. [B]
证书 **zhèngshū** certificate, credentials [C]
证件 **zhèngjiàn** papers, credentials [C]

證

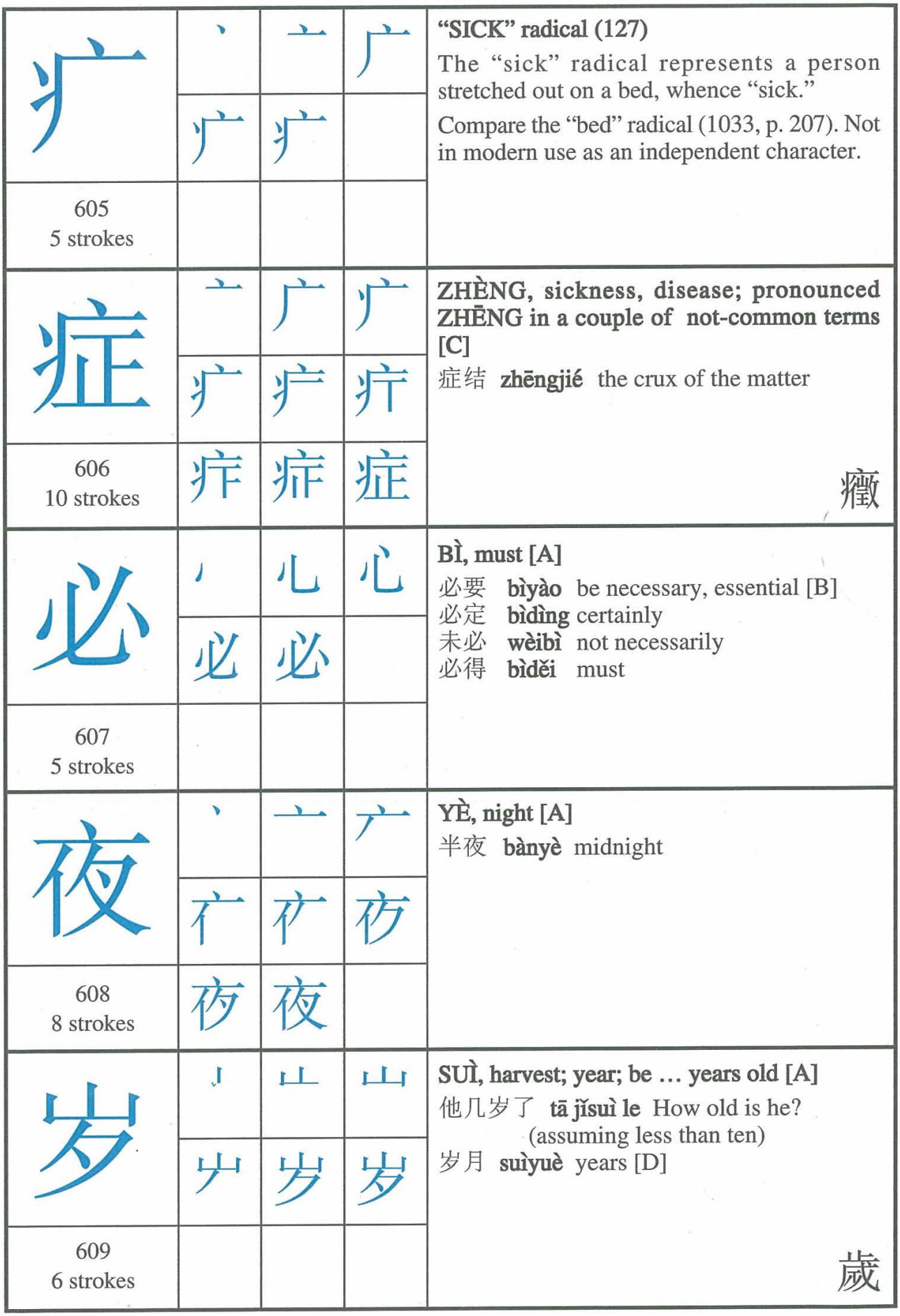


604
8 strokes

ZHĒNG, 1) To go on a trip; to go on an expedition; 2) evidence; to examine evidence; to summon to court; to recruit or levy [B]
The "step" radical may help with the meaning. 正 (600, above) gives the sound.

徵 (2nd meanings only)

*Karlgren, in "Word-classes in Chinese" (*Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* V (1933)) and "Cognate Words in the Chinese Phonetic Series" (*BMFEA* XXVIII (1956)) advances the idea that



“SICK” radical (127)

The “sick” radical represents a person stretched out on a bed, whence “sick.”

Compare the “bed” radical (1033, p. 207). Not in modern use as an independent character.

605
5 strokes

ZHÈNG, sickness, disease; pronounced ZHĒNG in a couple of not-common terms [C]

症结 **zhēngjié** the crux of the matter

癥

606
10 strokes

BÌ, must [A]

必要 **bìyào** be necessary, essential [B]
必定 **bìdìng** certainly
未必 **wèibì** not necessarily
必得 **bìděi** must

607
5 strokes

YÈ, night [A]

半夜 **bànyè** midnight

608
8 strokes

SUÌ, harvest; year; be … years old [A]

他几岁了 **tā jǐsuì le** How old is he? (assuming less than ten)
岁月 **suìyuè** years [D]

歲

609
6 strokes

(*cont’d from p. 121*)

a common *phonetic* in a series of characters may indicate the scribes’ belief that the words of the series are cognate.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">忘

610
7 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>亠</td><td>亡</td><td rowspan="4">WÀNG, to forget; to overlook [A]
The “heart” radical (“heart-mind”) for meaning, wáng (85, p. 18) for sound. Compare with 86, and note that “side-heart” + wáng means “be busy” [忄 + 亡 = 忙] while “heart” + wáng means “to forget.”
忘八 wángbā tortoise; cuckold (abusive); note the change to wáng). (Also written 王八.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>亡</td><td>忘</td><td>忘</td></tr>
<tr><td>忘</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">差

611
9 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>丷</td><td>⺶</td><td rowspan="4">CHÀ, to differ; to fall short, to owe [A]; CHĀ, to differ; difference (arithmetical); mistake; CHĀI, to send; to commission; official
Distinguish 差 from 着 (586–88, p. 118).
差别 chàbié difference [C]
差不多 chàbuduō be almost the same
差事 chāishì job, official assignment</td></tr>
<tr><td>⺶</td><td>⺶</td><td>羊</td></tr>
<tr><td>差</td><td>差</td><td>差</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">开

612
4 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>二</td><td>干</td><td rowspan="4">KĀI, to open; to start; to drive (a car); to boil [A]
开学 kāi xué school/term opens [A]
开会 kāi huì hold or attend a meeting [B]
开明 kāimíng be enlightened [B]
开口 kāi kǒu start to talk [C]
开饭了 kāi fànle Dinner’s ready! [C]
开玩笑 kāi wánxiào to joke, ridicule [A]
開</td></tr>
<tr><td>开</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">关

613
6 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>丷</td><td>⺷</td><td rowspan="4">GUĀN, to shut [A]; a barrier; family name [C]
关心 guānxīn be concerned about [A]
关头 guāntóu moment, point in time [C]
关门 guānmén to shut the door
关税 guānshuì customs duty
關</td></tr>
<tr><td>⺷</td><td>⺷</td><td>关</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">刻

614
8 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>亠</td><td>亥</td><td rowspan="4">KÈ, quarter of a hour [A]; to carve, engrave [B]; be stingy, be sarcastic
The original meaning was “carve.” “Knife” gave the meaning, hài (331, p. 67) suggested the sound.
立刻 lìkè immediately, right away
木刻 mùkè a woodcut, wood engraving
三点一刻 sāndiǎn yíkè 3:15 (a quarter past three)</td></tr>
<tr><td>亥</td><td>亥</td><td>亥</td></tr>
<tr><td>刻</td><td>刻</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

内

615
4 strokes

NÈI, inside [A]

Nèi is a picture of a person entering a space marked off by the "borders" radical.

内容 **nèiróng** content, substance [A]
内地 **nèidì** interior (of a country) [D]
内在 **nèizài** be inherent, intrinsic [D]
内心 **nèixīn** heart; innermost being [D]
三天内 **sāntiānnèi** within three days

呐

616
7 strokes

NE, particle indicating two closely related questions, a pause ("as for ..."), a mild warning, a continuing state ("still"), an antagonistic retort ("Whadda ya mean, ...?"), "as much as ...," "really, even" [A]

(See Chao's *Grammar*, pp. 801-03.)
... 着呐 **....zhene** "Oh, yes, ... is true." (See Chao's *Grammar*, pp. 809-10.)

丙

617
5 strokes

BǏNG, fish tail; the third "heavenly stem" (used to enumerate headings in an outline, like "C"—third letter of the Western alphabet). [C]

See *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f for an account of the "heavenly stems."

过

618
6 strokes

GUÒ, to go over [A]

过来 **guòlái** to come over[A]
过去 **guòqù** to go over; to die; in the past [A]
过年 **guònián** to celebrate the New Year [B]
过分 **guòfèn** be excessive, go over the (due) measure [C]

過

自

619
6 strokes

ZÌ, nose; self; from. SMALL NOSE radical (180) [B] (Distinguish from 目 "eye," 129.) A picture. Compare with the radical 鼻 (Pt. 2, p. 231b).

自己 **zìjǐ** self, oneself [A]
自我 **zìwǒ** self- (before 2-syllable verbs) [B]
自从 **zìcóng** from, since [B]
自学 **zìxué** to study independently [B]
自行车 **zìxíngchē** bicycle [B]

620
8 strokes

CǍI, to cull, to pick, to pick out, to gather; to extract, to mine; bright colors; CULL radical (197) [B]

采取 **cǎiqǔ** to take; to adopt [B]
采用 **cǎiyòng** to adopt, to use [B]

(first six meanings only) 採

621
11 strokes

CǍI, be ornamented; good luck; colorful [A]

五彩 **wǔcǎi** be multi-colored

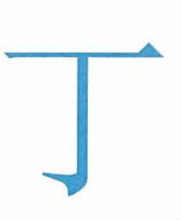
622
11 strokes

CÀI, vegetables; course or dish in a Chinese meal [A]

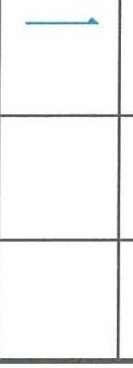
点菜 **diǎncài** to choose dishes (from a menu)
菜地 **càidì** vegetable plot
一道菜 **yídào cài** one course (of a meal)

623
15 strokes

CǍI, to trample underfoot; to step on [B]



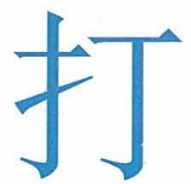
624
2 strokes



DĪNG, person; nail; be strong; single; the fourth "heavenly stem" (used to enumerate items in an outline, like "D"—fourth letter of the Western alphabet); a family name [C]

For more on the "heavenly stems," see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f.

尼古丁 **nígǔdīng** nicotine
丁字街 **dīngzìjiē** T-shaped junction



625
5 strokes

DǍ, to beat [A]; from [C]; DÁ, a dozen [C]

打听 **dǎtīng** to inquire [B]
打开 **dǎkāi** to open
打扮 **dǎban** to put on make up; dress up
打入 **dǎrù** to branch out (in business); to force your way in
打字机 **dǎzìjī** typewriter
打交道 **dǎjiāodào** make contact with; have dealings with [C]

626
14 strokes

SUÀN, to add up; to add in; to consider as … [A]

打算 **dǎsuàn** to plan to [A]
算了 **suànle** That's enough! Forget it!
心算 **xīnsuàn** do arithmetic in your head
笔算 **bǐsuàn** do arithmetic with pencil and paper

627
4 strokes

RÈN, to recognize; to admit [A]

The "side-word" radical for meaning, **rén** "person" (replacing a complex phonetic) to suggest the sound.

认为 **rènwéi** to think, feel, deem [A]
认真 **rènzhēn** be conscientious [A]
认得 **rènde** to recognize [B]
认字 **rènzì** to be literate

認

628
7 strokes

SHÍ, to know; knowledge [A]; ZHÌ (bookish) to remember; a mark, sign

认识 **rènshi** to recognize, to know [A]
常识 **chángshí** general knowledge [C]
识别 **shíbié** to distinguish, discern [D]
识字 **shízì** be literate

識

629
8 strokes

DǏ, foundation; bottom [B]

底下 **dǐxia** underneath, below [B]
底子 **dǐzi** background, origin, foundation; original copy
年底 **niándǐ** year's end

630
13 strokes

LÙ, road; kind, sort; family name [A]

The "foot" radical for meaning ("road"); the other part once gave the sound.

路上 **lùshang** on the road; en route [B]
路口 **lùkǒu** (road) intersection [C]
路过 **lùguò** to go past [C]
路子 **lùzi** approach, means; "pull" [D]
走路 **zǒulù** to walk

631
10 strokes

BÌNG, sickness, be sick [A]

The "sick" radical + **bǐng** (617) for sound.

看病 **kànbìng** to see a doctor; to examine a patient [A]
病人 **bìngrén** an invalid, a patient [B]
病房 **bìngfáng** sickroom, ward [B]
生病 **shēngbìng** to get sick [C]
病情 **bìngqíng** patient's condition [C]

632
6 strokes

BĀNG, nation [D]

邦交 **bāngjiāo** diplomatic relations

633
9 strokes

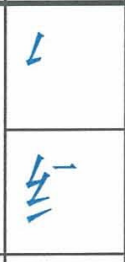
BĀNG, to help; clique, group [A]

Bāng (632) gives the sound. "Cloth" is abbreviated from an earlier "riches," perhaps with the idea "help (collaboration) is important in creating wealth."

帮忙 **bāngmáng** to help [B]
帮手 **bāngshǒu** helper
一帮人 **yìbāng rén** gang, clique

幫

634
9 strokes



BǍNG, to bind, to tie; to kidnap [C]

The "silk" radical is there for the meaning, 邦 **bāng** (632) for the sound.

綁

635
8 strokes

CHUÍ, to droop [C]

Chuí was originally a picture of a tree with drooping leaves.

垂直 **chuízhí** be perpendicular, vertical [C]
垂老 **chuílǎo** (bookish) to be getting old
垂青 **chuíqīng** (bookish) to appreciate (a person), favor a person

636
13 strokes

SHUÌ, to sleep; to lie down [A]

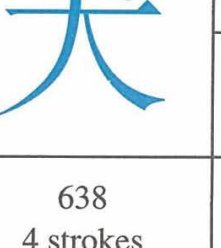
Chuí (635) is probably in 睡 to give the sound, but 睡 can also be explained as a meaning-meaning compound: "eye" + "to droop"= "to nod off, to sleep."

睡衣 **shuìyī** pyjamas
睡意 **shuìyì** sleepiness, desire to sleep

637
9 strokes

DÀI, belt; to wear around the waist; to bring along [A]

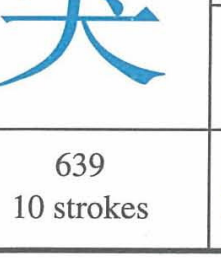
带头 **dàitóu** to take the lead; to take the initiative; to set an example [C]
带路 **dàilù** to show or lead the way [C]
带孩子 **dài háizi** to bring up a child



638
4 strokes

QUǍN, dog. DOG radical (96) [D]

The "dog" radical was a picture of a dog, corrupted over time to "big" + "dot." Care should be taken to distinguish the "dog" radical from "big" 大 (61, p. 13) and from 太 (98, p. 20). Note that there is also a "side-dog" radical (183, p. 37).



639
10 strokes

KŪ, to cry, to howl [A]

Kū combines meanings: "dog" + "mouth" = "to howl, to cry." This was originally the top part of 丧 "to mourn"– traditional form 喪 — (Pt. 2, p. 269a); the bottom was a person, hidden in the grave.

哭笑不得 **kū-xiào bùdé** not know whether to laugh or cry; find a thing both painful and amusing

640
5 strokes

PÍNG, to weigh; be calm, level, flat [A]

Píng is a picture of a scale in balance.

平常 **píngcháng** be ordinary [B]
平等 **píngděng** be equal [B]
平原 **píngyuán** a plain (flatland) [B]
平方 **píngfāng** (in math) square [B]
平时 **píngshí** in ordinary times [B]
平行 **píngxíng** of equal rank; parallel [C]

641
7 strokes

PÍNG, to comment on, criticize; to judge [A]

"Words" + "to weigh" can easily be seen as a meaning-meaning compound for "to criticize, to judge." Karlgren sees 640 and 641 as standing for the same word, etymologically (*AD* 743).

評

642
8 strokes

PÍNG, first syllable of 苹果***píngguǒ*, "apple" [A].** (For 果, see 690, p. 139)

平 **píng** (640, above) gives the sound. The "grass" radical (as indicative of plants, flora) helps with the meaning.

643
7 strokes

YĪNG, to promise; ought; a family name; YÌNG, to respond; to turn out to be true [A]

应用 **yīngyòng** to put into practice [B]
应得的 **yīng déde** ought to be gotten; be deserved

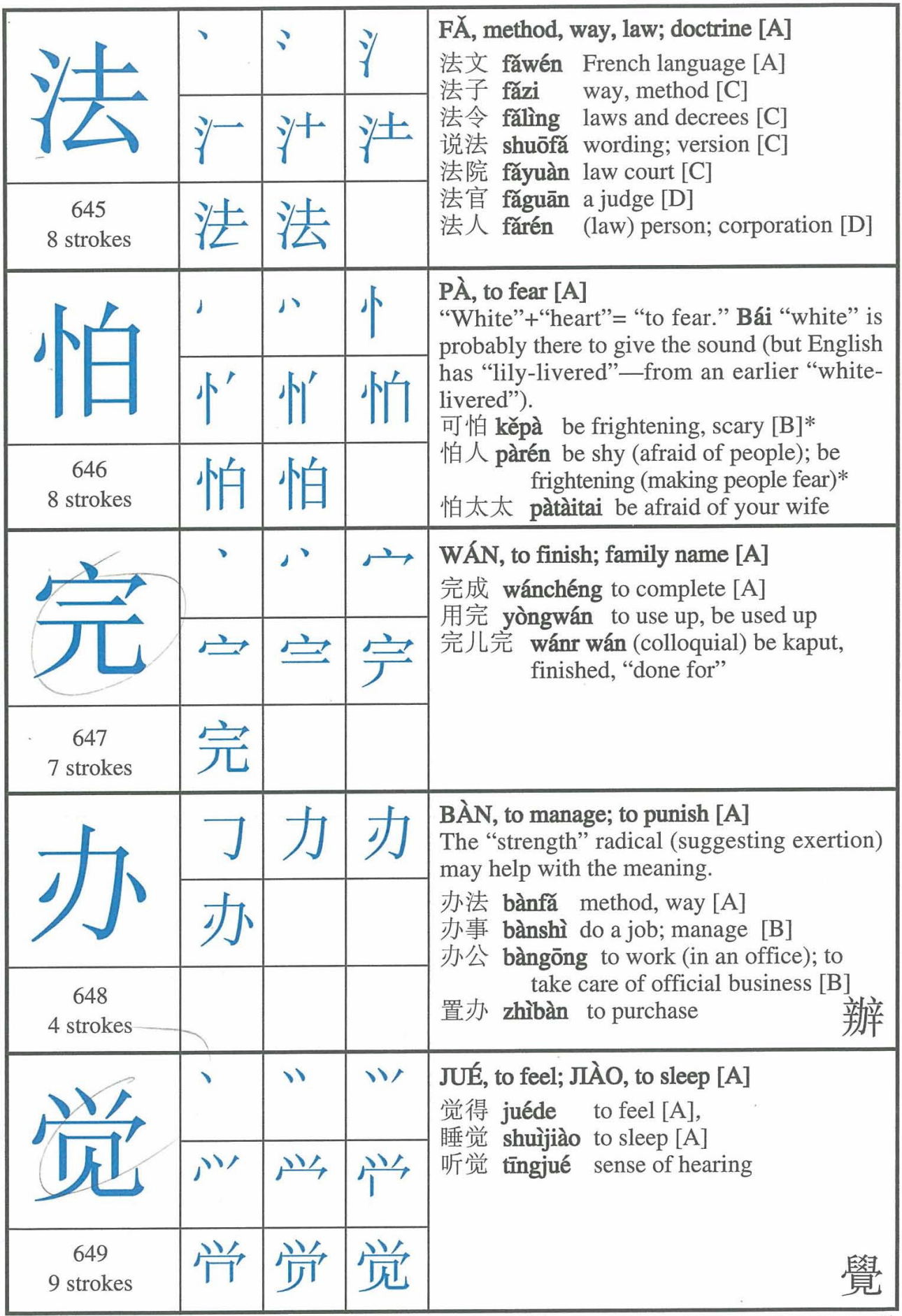
應

644
6 strokes

DĀNG, to serve as; in the presence of; the very same; DǍNG, to think (mistakenly) that; DÀNG, to think (mistakenly) that; to pawn [A]

应当 **yīngdāng** ought to (do) [B]
当时 **dāngshí** (at) that time [B]
当店 **dàngdiàn** pawnshop
当 … 的时候 **dāng... de shíhòu** just when… [B]

當



645
8 strokes

FǍ, method, way, law; doctrine [A]

法文 **fǎwén** French language [A]
法子 **fǎzi** way, method [C]
法令 **fǎlìng** laws and decrees [C]
说法 **shuōfǎ** wording; version [C]
法院 **fǎyuàn** law court [C]
法官 **fǎguān** a judge [D]
法人 **fǎrén** (law) person; corporation [D]

646
8 strokes

PÀ, to fear [A]

"White"+"heart"= "to fear." **Bái** "white" is probably there to give the sound (but English has "lily-livered"—from an earlier "white-livered").

可怕 **kěpà** be frightening, scary [B]*
怕人 **pàrén** be shy (afraid of people); be frightening (making people fear)*
怕太太 **pàtàitai** be afraid of your wife

647
7 strokes

WÁN, to finish; family name [A]

完成 **wánchéng** to complete [A]
用完 **yòngwán** to use up, be used up
完儿完 **wánr wán** (colloquial) be kaput, finished, "done for"

648
4 strokes

BÀN, to manage; to punish [A]

The "strength" radical (suggesting exertion) may help with the meaning.

办法 **bànfǎ** method, way [A]
办事 **bànshì** do a job; manage [B]
办公 **bàngōng** to work (in an office); to take care of official business [B]
置办 **zhìbàn** to purchase

辦

649
9 strokes

JUÉ, to feel; JIÀO, to sleep [A]

觉得 **juéde** to feel [A],
睡觉 **shuìjiào** to sleep [A]
听觉 **tīngjué** sense of hearing

覺

*Note the typical versatility of the Chinese verb here: 1) 可怕, can/should be feared (passive); 2a) 怕人, fears people (is shy)(transitive); 2b) 怕人 causes people to fear (transitive-causative). (The terms "passive," "transitive," etc. here are not intended to be part of an analysis of Chinese grammar, but

650
13 strokes

CUÒ, to make a mistake [A]

不错 **búcuò** be pretty good [A]
错字 **cuòzì** incorrectly written character; misprint [C]
错过 **cuòguò** to miss a chance
错觉 **cuòjué** illusion, wrong impression

錯

651
7 strokes

HUÀI, be bad, rotten, sly [A]

The right-hand part of 坏 has nothing to do with the negator of verbs 不. It is just a short-hand way to suggest the right-hand part of the traditional character (see below, this frame).

车坏了 **chē huàile** The car broke down.

壞

652
8 strokes

HÉ, river [A]

Kě (106, p. 22) gives the sound; the "three-dots water" radical, of course, gives the meaning.

河道 **hédào** river course, riverbed [D]
河口 **hékǒu** mouth of a river
河马 **hémǎ** hippopotamus

653
8 strokes

YÚ, fish; family name. FISH radical (210) [A]

飞鱼 **fēiyú** flying fish
鱼网 **yúwǎng** fishnet
金鱼 **jīnyú** goldfish
煎鱼 **jiān yú** fry fish

魚

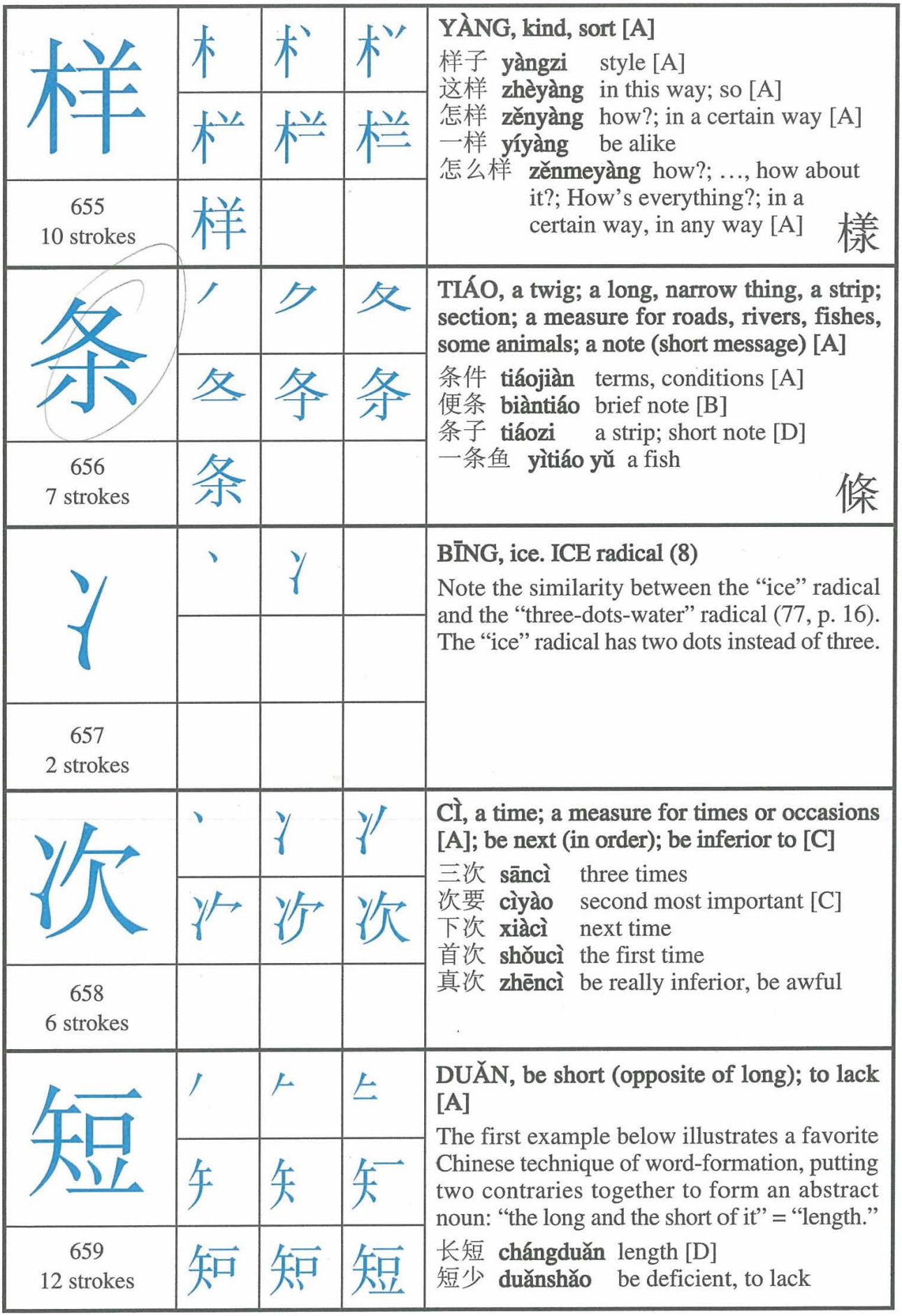
654
5 strokes

YǑNG, be eternal [A]

The character is supposed to be a picture of water currents and thus suggests "go on and on" like flowing water: "be eternal."

永远 **yǒngyuǎn** forever, always [A]
永不 **… yǒngbu…** never…
永生 **yǒngshēng** (religious term) eternal life; be immortal

rather a "quick and dirty" way to help native speakers of English and other Indo-European languages deal with Chinese verbs and get from Chinese sentences the same picture as the Chinese speaker had in his/her mind.)



样

655
10 strokes

YÀNG, kind, sort [A]

样子 **yàngzi** style [A]
这样 **zhèyàng** in this way; so [A]
怎样 **zěnyàng** how?; in a certain way [A]
一样 **yíyàng** be alike
怎么样 **zěnmeyàng** how?; …, how about it?; How's everything?; in a certain way, in any way [A]

樣

条

656
7 strokes

TIÁO, a twig; a long, narrow thing, a strip; section; a measure for roads, rivers, fishes, some animals; a note (short message) [A]

条件 **tiáojiàn** terms, conditions [A]
便条 **biàntiáo** brief note [B]
条子 **tiáozi** a strip; short note [D]
一条鱼 **yìtiáo yú** a fish

條

冫

657
2 strokes

BĪNG, ice. ICE radical (8)

Note the similarity between the "ice" radical and the "three-dots-water" radical (77, p. 16). The "ice" radical has two dots instead of three.

次

658
6 strokes

CÌ, a time; a measure for times or occasions [A]; be next (in order); be inferior to [C]

三次 **sāncì** three times
次要 **cìyào** second most important [C]
下次 **xiàcì** next time
首次 **shǒucì** the first time
真次 **zhēncì** be really inferior, be awful

短

659
12 strokes

DUǍN, be short (opposite of long); to lack [A]

The first example below illustrates a favorite Chinese technique of word-formation, putting two contraries together to form an abstract noun: "the long and the short of it" = "length."

长短 **chángduǎn** length [D]
短少 **duǎnshǎo** be deficient, to lack

660
4 strokes

BǏ, set side by side, to compare. COMPARE radical (123)

The modern character looks like "ladle" + "ladle" (41, p. 9). The old forms have two people standing side by side. In any case, there are two similar objects side by side, as if for comparison.

比较 **bǐjiào** to compare [A]

661
3 strokes

JÍ, to reach, together with; and; see 来得及 **and** 来不及**, below. [B]**

及时 **jíshí** be timely; be seasonable; promptly, without delay [B]

及早 **jízǎo** as soon as possible; at an early date [D]

来得及 **láidejí** there's still time, it can be done [B]

来不及 **láibují** it's too late to do it now [B]

662
7 strokes

JÍ, to reach an extreme; extremely; pole (extreme point) [A]

及 **jí** (661, above) gives the sound.

(verb) + 极了 **…jíle** be extremely…: e.g., 好极了 **hǎojíle** Superb! Great! [A]

极力 **jílì** with all your strength [D]

极点 **jídiǎn** extreme point

663
6 strokes

JÍ, level, class, grade; a measure for levels, classes, and grades [A]

及 **jí** (661, above) gives the sound.

664
6 strokes

XĪ, to inhale; to soak up [B]

The "mouth" radical helps with the meaning; 及 **jí** (661, above) at one time helped with the sound.

665
9 strokes

NÁN, south; family name [A]

English-speakers say "southwest"; Chinese speakers "westsouth." See also 666.

南方 **nánfāng** south; S. China [B]
西南 **xīnán** southwest; SW China [B]
东南 **dōngnán** southeast; SE China [B]
南极 **nánjí** South Pole
南京 **Nánjīng** Nanjing (the city)

666
5 strokes

BĚI, north [A]

北方 **běifāng** the North [B]
东北 **dōngběi** northeast; NE China [B]
西北 **xīběi** northwest; NW China [B]
北京 **Běijīng** Beijing
城北 **chéngběi** north of the city

667
9 strokes

BÈI, back; to turn one's back on; be bad; to memorize; to recite; BĒI, to carry on the back [B]

背后 **bèihòu** in back of; behind someone's back
背包 **bēibāo** knapsack

揹 (**BĒI** only)

668
5 strokes

ZUǑ, left (opposite of right) [A]

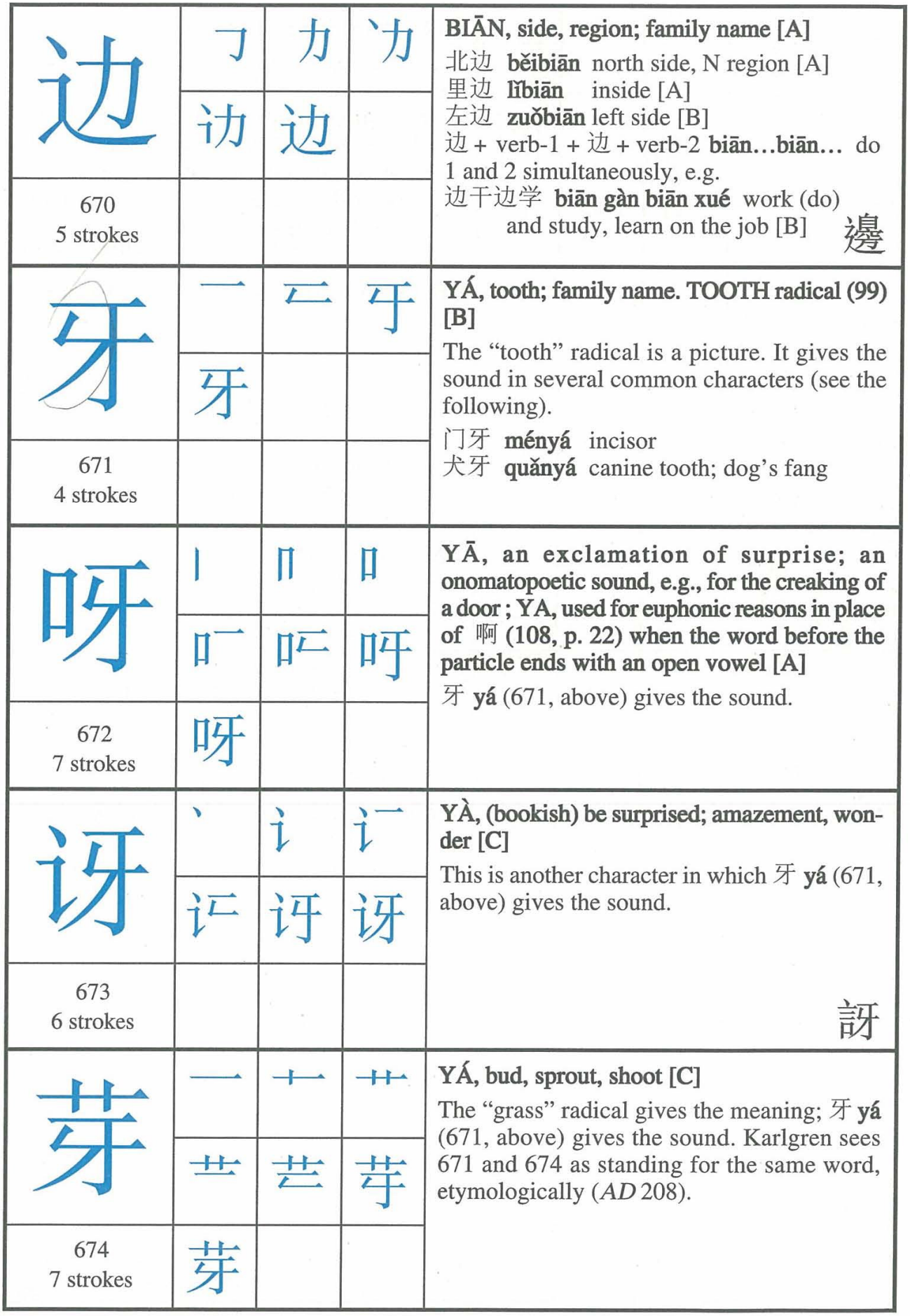
左手 **zuǒshǒu** left hand
想左了 **xiǎngzuǒle** to think incorrectly

669
5 strokes

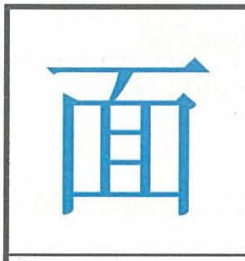
YÒU, right (opposite of left) [A]

左右 **zuǒyòu** left and right; alternately
左右开弓 **zuǒyòu kāi gōng** fire away left and right; be ambidextrous
十个左右 **shíge zuǒyòu** approximately ten [B]

左 … 右 … do something repeatedly, e.g.
左思右想 **zuǒ sī yòu xiǎng** keep thinking about it



边	丿	力	力	**BIĀN, side, region; family name [A]** 北边 **běibiān** north side, N region [A] 里边 **lǐbiān** inside [A] 左边 **zuǒbiān** left side [B] 边 + verb-1 + 边 + verb-2 **biān…biān…** do 1 and 2 simultaneously, e.g. 边干边学 **biān gàn biān xué** work (do) and study, learn on the job [B] 邊
	辺	边		
670 5 strokes				
牙	一	𠂆	牙	**YÁ, tooth; family name. TOOTH radical (99) [B]** The "tooth" radical is a picture. It gives the sound in several common characters (see the following). 门牙 **ményá** incisor 犬牙 **quǎnyá** canine tooth; dog's fang
	牙			
671 4 strokes				
呀	丨	口	口	**YĀ, an exclamation of surprise; an onomatopoetic sound, e.g., for the creaking of a door ; YA, used for euphonic reasons in place of 啊 (108, p. 22) when the word before the particle ends with an open vowel [A]** 牙 **yá** (671, above) gives the sound.
	吖	吖	呀	
672 7 strokes	呀			
讶	丶	讠	讠	**YÀ, (bookish) be surprised; amazement, wonder [C]** This is another character in which 牙 **yá** (671, above) gives the sound. 訝
	讠	讶	讶	
673 6 strokes				
芽	一	十	艹	**YÁ, bud, sprout, shoot [C]** The "grass" radical gives the meaning; 牙 **yá** (671, above) gives the sound. Karlgren sees 671 and 674 as standing for the same word, etymologically (*AD* 208).
	艹	芒	芽	
674 7 strokes	芽			



675
9 strokes

MIÀN, face; flour, noodles [A]

The character is a picture of a face. Now it stands, by sound-loan, for an homonymous word meaning "flour, noodles" (in the traditional character, 面 had been the phonetic, with the meaning element "wheat:" see below).

版面 **bǎnmiàn** layout; space on a whole page

麵 ("flour, noodles" only)

676
9 strokes

CHUĀN, to pierce; to thread; to don, to wear [A]

Analyzed, 穿 is "cave" (454, p. 91) over "tooth," but the logic…perhaps "tooth" → "make a hole in" → "pierce."

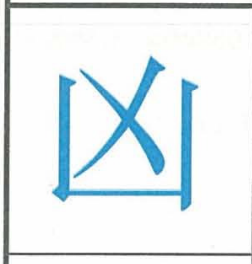
看穿 **kànchuān** to see right through
穿戴 **chuāndài** clothing, apparel
穿着 **chuānzhuó** clothing, apparel

677
7 strokes

JÌN, be near [A]

斤 (342, p. 69) gives the sound, "halt" (90, p. 19) the meaning.

近来 **jìnlái** recently [B]
远近 **yuǎnjìn** distance (compare 长短 in 659, p. 132); far and near
远近闻名 **yuǎnjìn wénmíng** have your name heard far and near: be famous
邻近 **línjìn** be near; be close to



678
4 strokes

XIŌNG, be cruel; be unlucky (bring bad luck); be calamitous [C]

The "bowl" radical in this character used to be a pit, and the X shape was a person falling, legs up, into the pit: "calamity."

凶手 **xiōngshǒu** murderer, (figurative senses) butcher
行凶 **xíngxiōng** to commit physical assault or murder

679
10 strokes

LÍ, to part from; from [A]

离 once meant "hobgoblin" and was a picture of that creature (with the bottom part being hind legs and a tail). Now in sound-loan for "to part from; from."

离开 **líkāi** to leave [A]
离别 **líbié** to part from (for long) [D]
离间 **líjiān** to cause a rift between

離

680
11 strokes

LIǍN, face [A]
The "moon/meat" radical here (as "meat") helped with the meaning; the righthand part once helped with the sound.
门脸 **ménliǎn** facade
笑脸 **xiào liǎn** a smiling face
不要脸 **búyào liǎn** be shameless, have no conscience
脸盆 **liǎnpén** washbasin

臉

681
13 strokes

SHÙ, number; SHǓ, to enumerate [A]
数学 **shùxué** mathematics [A]
数字 **shùzì** numeral, digit; quantity [B]
数目 **shùmu** number, amount [C]
岁数 **suìshù** (person's) age [C]
数数儿 **shǔshùr** to count ("to enumerate the numbers")

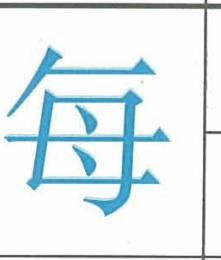
數

682
9 strokes

XǏ, to wash [A]
洗脸 **xǐliǎn** to wash your face
洗手 **xǐshǒu** (figuratively, as in English) to wash your hands of something; (of a criminal) to go straight
洗礼 **xǐlǐ** baptism (literally,"the washing ritual"); (figuratively) a severe test
洗衣机 **xǐyījī** washing machine [B]

683
8 strokes

WǍNG, to go; bygone; toward [A]
往往 **wǎngwǎng** often, frequently [B]
往常 **wǎngcháng** as was habitual [C]
往来 **wǎnglái** 来往 **láiwǎng** deal, to deal, do business with; come and go [C]
往事 **wǎngshì** past events; the past [D]
往日 **wǎngrì** (in) bygone days [D]
往东 **wǎngdōng** eastward



684
7 strokes

MĚI, each [A]
每天 **měitiān** every day
每次 **měicì** each time
每一个 **měi yíge** each, each one

685
8 strokes

GUÀI, to blame; to consider weird; to be weird [B]

奇怪 **qíguài** be peculiar, be weird [B]
怪话 **guàihuà** cynical remark; complaint
别怪她 **bié guài tā** Don't blame her
怪不得 **guàibude** no wonder; so *that*'s the reason; don't blame...

686
12 strokes

RÁN, be right; so, like this [A]

然 once meant "to roast;" it combined meanings: "meat" (deformed) + "dog" + "fire." Other meanings by sound-loan.

然后 **ránhòu** afterward [A],
当然 **dāngrán** certainly; naturally [A]
自然 **zìrán** be natural (大自然: Nature) [B]
必然 **bìrán** certainly [B]

687
4 strokes

WǓ, noon; the 7th "earthly branch" [A]

午 once meant "to knock against" and was a picture of a battering ram. Distinguish from 干 (223, p. 45). "Noon" by sound-loan. On the "branches," see 44, p. 9.

下午 **xiàwǔ** afternoon [A]
午饭 **wǔfàn** noon meal, lunch [A]
正午 **zhèngwǔ** high noon

688
6 strokes

XǓ, to permit; to promise; perhaps; family name [A]

许多 **xǔduō** a lot; many things [A]
许可 **xǔkě** to permit; permission [D]
许愿 **xǔyuàn** to make a vow (to a god); to promise a reward

許

689
3 strokes

CÁI, substance; natural capacity; talent, genius; then (not till then); only [A]

Distinguish from 寸 "thumb" (237, p. 48) and from 扌 ("side-hand") (28).

人才 **réncái** talented person; (colloquial) handsome man [B]
天才 **tiāncái** genius, talent [C]
才能 **cáinéng** talent, ability [C]

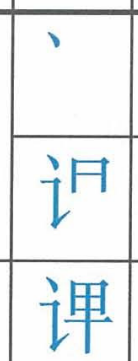
690
8 strokes

GUǑ, fruit; result; really [A]

Guǒ is a picture of fruit on a tree.

水果 **shuǐguǒ** fruit [A]
结果 **jiēguǒ** result [A]
果然 **guǒrán** indeed, certainly [B]
果仁 **guǒrén** nut

691
10 strokes



KÈ, lesson, course; class section [A]

下课 **xiàkè** class dismissed [A]
课本 **kèběn** textbook [A]
课文 **kèwén** text [A]
课时 **kèshí** class hour [D]

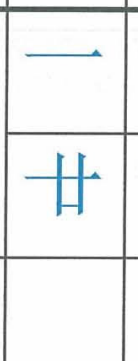
課

692
12 strokes

KĒ, a measure for trees and heads of cabbage [A]

三棵大白菜 **sānkē dàbáicài** three heads of Chinese cabbage ("bok choy" in most American Chinatowns)

693
5 strokes



SHÌ, world, generation; family name [A]

世 is three "ten" 十 radicals (the vertical stroke on the left is bent for the sake of design) written together to suggest "thirty years: a generation."

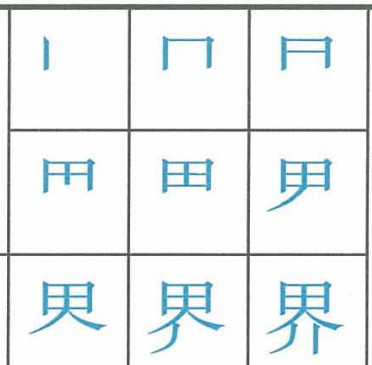
世纪 **shìjì** century [B]
今世 **jīnshì** this age; be contemporary
世上 **shìshang** in this world, on earth

694
4 strokes

JIÈ, between; to regard as important [A]

介入 **jièrù** to intervene, get involved
介子 **jièzi** meson (term from physics: particle of intermediate mass, between baryons 重子[**zhòngzi** "heavy ones"] and leptons 轻子[**qīngzi** "light ones"—see Pt. 2, p. 218a for 轻 "be light"].)

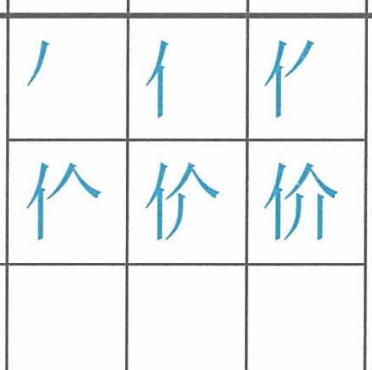
695
9 strokes



JIÈ, boundary; world; scope [A]

世界 **shìjiè** world [A]
边界 **biānjiè** border [C]
国界 **guójiè** national boundaries, borders
新闻界 **xīnwénjiè** journalistic circles

696
6 strokes

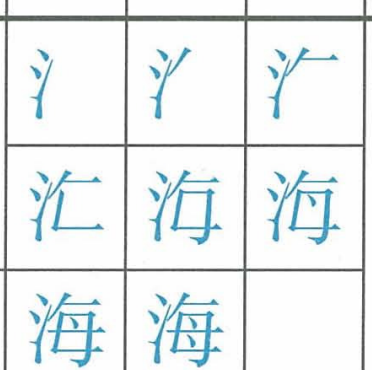


JIÀ, price, value [B]

价钱 **jiàqián** price [C]
原价 **yuánjià** original price
讲价 **jiǎngjià** to haggle, discuss price
租价 **zūjià** rental

價

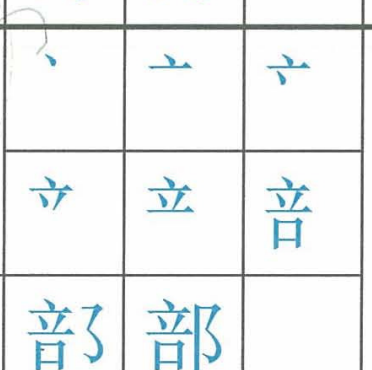
697
10 strokes



HǍI, sea; a family name [A]

海关 **hǎiguān** customs house; Customs [B]
海外 **hǎiwài** overseas, abroad [D]
上海 **Shànghǎi** Shanghai
地中海 **Dìzhōnghǎi** Mediterranean Sea

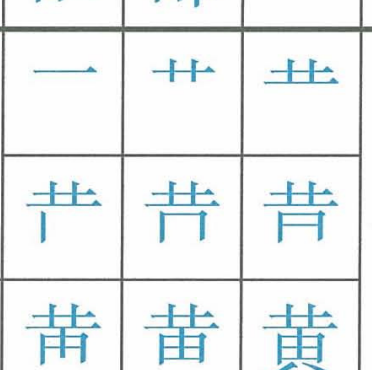
698
10 strokes



BÙ, set, portion, part; department; a measure for vehicles; family name (rare) [A]

部分 **bùfen** portion, part [A]
部门 **bùmén** department [B]
部长 **bùzhǎng** department head [B]
部首 **bùshǒu** a "radical"—an element of the Chinese writing system

699
11 strokes

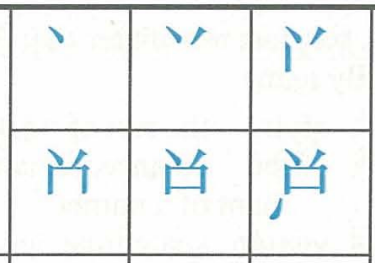


HUÁNG, yellow; family name [A]

黄金 **huángjīn** "the yellow metal," i.e. gold [D]
黄豆 **huángdòu** soyabean
黄河 **Huáng hé** the Yellow River
黄了 **huángle** (collquial) to have fallen through, have come to nothing (literally, "to have turned yellow")

(田 10)

700
9 strokes

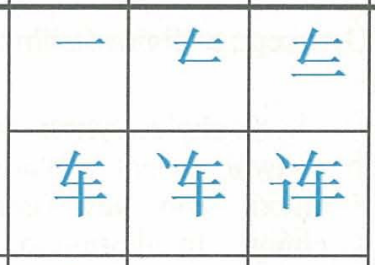


ZǑNG, to add together; always; probably; surely [A]

总是 **zǒngshì** always [A]
总共 **zǒnggòng** altogether [C]
总得 **zǒngděi** must, have to [C]
总算 **zǒngsuàn** at last; on the whole [C]
总数 **zǒngshù** total, total amount [D]

總

701
7 strokes

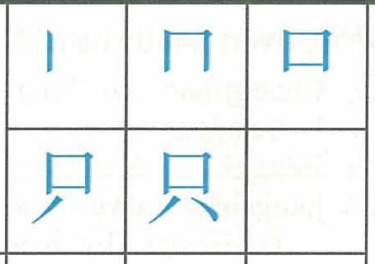


LIÁN, to connect; continuously; including; company (military); even; family name [A]

连忙 **liánmáng** at once, promptly [B]
连连 **liánlián** (colloquial) repeatedly
连年 **liánnián** in consecutive years; year after year
连... 都(也)... **lián ... dou (yě)** even (see Chao's *Grammar*, p. 766) [B]

連

702
5 strokes

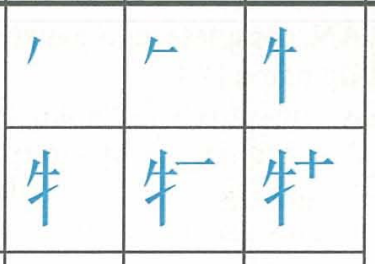


ZHǏ, just, only; ZHĪ, a measure for animals, birds, boats; single [A]

只好 **zhǐhǎo** can do nothing but... [A]
只有 **zhǐyǒu** can do nothing but... [B]
只是 **zhǐshì** but; only [B]
只要 **zhǐyào** so long as [B]
只得 **zhǐdé** can do nothing but... [C]

(**zhī** only) 隻

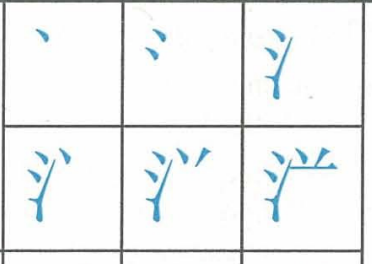
703
10 strokes



TÈ, be special [A]

特别 **tèbié** special, especially [A]
特点 **tèdiǎn** special feature [D]
特定 **tèdìng** be specifically designated [D]
特地 **tèdì** for a specific purpose [D]
特意 **tèyì** same as 特地 [D]

704
9 strokes

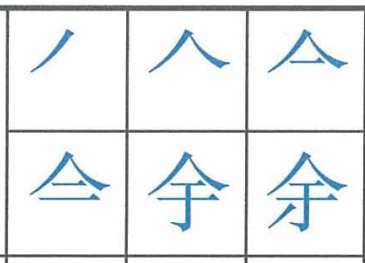


YÁNG, ocean; be foreign [B]

The "water" radical gives the meaning, and "sheep" (**yáng**) gives the sound.

洋鬼子 **yángguǐzi** "foreign devil," foreigner (derogatory)
大西洋 **Dàxīyáng** the Atlantic
太平洋 **Tàipíngyáng** the Pacific

705
7 strokes

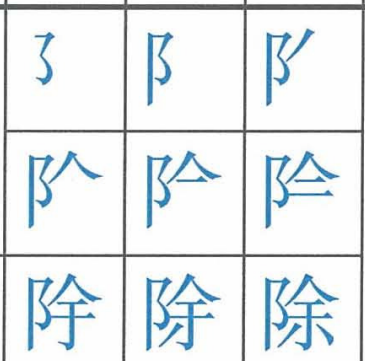


YÚ, surplus; remainder [B]; (bookish) I, me; family name

其余 **qíyú** the rest of it [B]
余数 **yúshù** balance, remainder; complement of a number
余闲 **yúxián** spare time, leisure

(surplus, remainder only) 餘

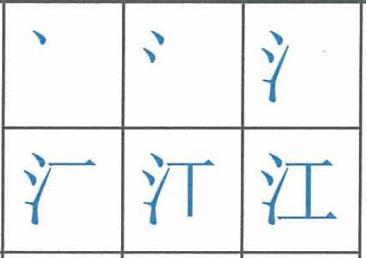
706
9 strokes



CHÚ, except; to divide (arithmetic); to remove [A]

除了… 以外 **chúle…yǐwài** other than… [A]
除外 **chúwài** except, excluding [D]
除夕 **chúxī** (on) New Year's Eve [D]
除去 **chúqù** in addition to; to remove

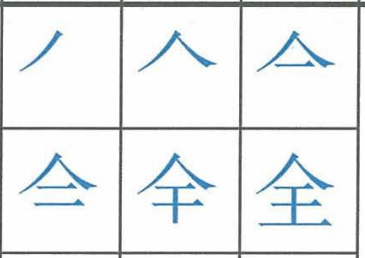
707
6 strokes



JIĀNG, river; family name [A]

长江 **Chángjiāng** the "long river," i.e., the Yangtse
江西 **Jiāngxī** Kiangsi (province)
江山 **jiāngshān** rivers and mountains; landscape; (by metonymy) nation

708
6 strokes

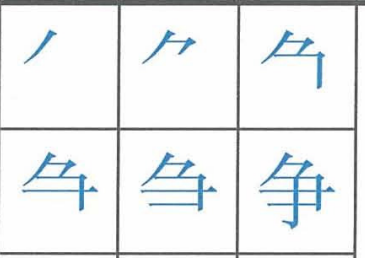


QUÁN, complete, completely; all, the whole; family name [A]

Distinguish from 金 "gold" (218, p. 44).

完全 **wánquán** complete(ly); perfectly [A]
全部 **quánbù** the whole thing; completely
全面 **quánmiàn** overall; be comprehensive [B]
全力 **quánlì** with all your strength [D]
全心全意 **quánxīnquányì** wholeheartedly [D]

709
6 strokes



ZHĒNG, to argue, to fight [B]

The character shows two hands struggling over an object (the hand on top is abbreviated).

争取 **zhēngqǔ** to work hard for [B]
争气 **zhēngqì** be determined; do your best to make a good showing [D]

爭

710
8 strokes

JÌNG, to clean, be clean; net (as opposed to gross); everywhere [A]

干净 **gānjìng** be clean [A]
净得 **jìngdé** net profit
净重 **jìngzhòng** net weight

淨

711
9 strokes

HÚ, Tartars; Mongols; be foolish; beard, mustache; family name [B]

胡子 **húzi** beard, mustache [B]
胡说 **húshuō** to talk nonsense, to blather; Nonsense! Bunkum! [C]
胡来 **húlái** not know what you're doing; to act like a fool, make trouble; to blunder [D]

712
12 strokes

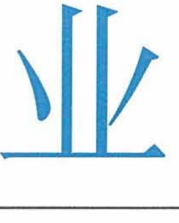
HÚ, lake [A]

湖北 **Húběi** Hubei (province)
湖南 **Húnán** Hunan (province)
江湖 **jiānghú** rivers and lakes; all over the country
江湖 **jiānghu** traveling con artists (entertainers, fake doctors, and the like) or itinerant performers and the like

713
11 strokes

SHĀNG, quotient; commerce; merchant; family name [A]

商人 **shāngrén** businessman [A]
商船 **shāngchuán** merchant ship
商会 **shānghuì** chamber of commerce
进口商 **jìnkǒushāng** importer



714
5 strokes

YÈ, business, profession, course of study; property; family name. BUSINESS radical (140) [A]

业 is thick foliage at the top of a tree, to suggest productive activity and prosperity.
商业 **shāngyè** business, commerce [B]
业余 **yèyú** spare time; amateur [B]
重工业 **zhònggōngyè** heavy industry [D]

業

715
5 strokes

MÍN, folk, people [A]*

人民 **rénmín** the common people [A]
民主 **mínzhǔ** democracy, be democratic [B]
民间 **mínjiān** among the people; folk (adjective); non-governmental [C]
民用 **mínyòng** for civil use, civil [C]
民事 **mínshì** relating to civil law [D]
民意 **mínyì** the will of the people [D]

716
10 strokes

DǍNG, association; political party; family name [B]

国民党 **Guómíndǎng** Kuomingtang, Nationalist Party
民主党 **Mínzhǔdǎng** Democratic Party
入党 **rùdǎng** to join or be admitted to a political party (or to the Party)
党报 **dǎngbào** party newspaper

黨

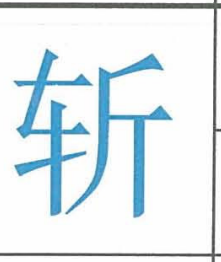
717
6 strokes

CHǍN, to produce, product; property [A]

Distinguish 厂 (229, p. 46), 广 (363), and 严 (Pt. 2, p. 236b).

出产 **chūchǎn** to produce; production output [D]
产业 **chǎnyè** property (real estate) [D]
特产 **tècǎn** special local product [D]
共产党 **Gòngchǎndǎng** Communist Party [B]

產



718
8 strokes

ZHǍN, to behead; to cut to pieces ; (dialect) to cheat somebody; to blackmail [D]

The character is explained as "a chariot with axes in it."

斩除 **zhǎnchū** to eradicate, extirpate
斩首 **zhǎnshǒu** to behead

斬

719
12 strokes

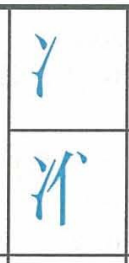
ZÀN, temporarily [B]

暂时 **zànshí** temporarily [B]
暂且 **zànqiě** for a short time [D]
短暂 **duǎnzàn** be brief, transient [D]
暂定 **zàndìng** be provisional, temporary

暫

*In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 民 is one of 11 "left-over" characters, not classified under a radical.

720
10 strokes



ZHǓN, water-level; standard; to deem to meet a standard, to permit, allow; to cause to meet a standard, to regulate; to be up to a standard, be accurate; quasi-

准时 **zhǔnshí** to be on time [B]
准许 **zhǔnxǔ** to permit [D]
水准 **shuǐzhǔn** standard, level
准保 **zhǔnbǎo** for sure

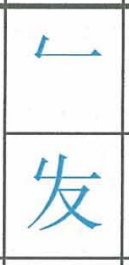
準

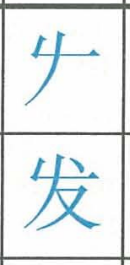
721
3 strokes

JIǓ, to last for a long time [A]

长久 **chángjiǔ** be long (in time), long-lasting [C]
永久 **yǒngjiǔ** eternally, permanently [D]
很久没见 **hěnjiǔ méijiàn** "Long time no see," (as in the English borrowing) "It's been quite a while since I last saw you."

722
5 strokes





FĀ, to send out, to bring out, to shoot; a measure for rounds (ammunition); FÀ, hair [A]

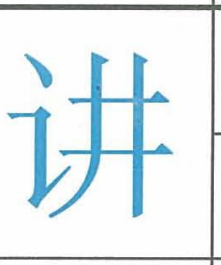
The traditional form: the bow 弓 may help with the meaning "to shoot." 殳 "club" was once an arrow 矢. "Hair" is by sound-loan.

发生 **fāshēng** to happen [A]
发现 **fāxiàn** to discover [A]
头发 **tóufa** hair (hair only) 髮 (other meanings) 發

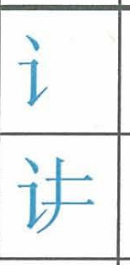
723
11 strokes

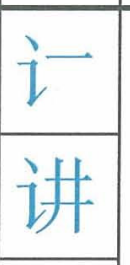
TÁNG, hall; a measure for classes and sets of furniture [A]

堂堂 **táng táng** be impressive; have high aspirations and bold vision



724
6 strokes





JIǍNG, to speak; to be conscientious about [A]

讲话 **jiǎnghuà** to talk, make a speech [B]
听讲 **tīng jiǎng** to attend a lecture [B]
讲课 **jiǎngkè** to teach, to lecture [C]
讲学 **jiǎngxué** an academic subject
讲明 **jiǎngmíng** to clarify, to explain

講

725
9 strokes

ZHǑNG, kind, sort, species [A]; ZHÒNG, to plant, to sow, to grow [B]; CHÓNG, family name (rare)

种子 **zhǒngzi** seed [B]
种地 **zhòngdì** to farm, till the soil [D]
种种 **zhǒngzhǒng** all kinds of [D]
种马 **zhǒngmǎ** stud

種

726
12 strokes

FÙ, to teach; a teacher; to put on, to apply; family name [A]

傅粉 **fùfěn** to make up, put on face powder

727
4 strokes

ZHUĀN, be sole, be unique; solely; family name (rare) [B]

专 gives the sound in a number of characters (see the next few items).

专门 **zhuānmén** be special, specialized [B]
专家 **zhuānjiā** an expert, specialist [B]
专心 **zhuānxīn** concentrate on [B]
专业 **zhuānyè** specialty (profession or field of study) [B]

專

728
6 strokes

CHUÁN, to transmit; ZHUÀN, record, biography [B]

传说 **chuánshuō** to spread a rumor; rumor, legend [C]
传真 **chuánzhēn** facsimile [D]
传教 **chuánjiào** to proselytize
自传 **zìzhuàn** autobiography

傳

729
8 strokes

ZHUǍN, to turn [B]

转变 **zhuǎnbiàn** to transform [B]
转告 **zhuǎngào** pass the word [B]
转入 **zhuǎnrù** to shift to, move over to [C]
转交 **zhuǎnjiāo** to transmit [D]

轉

730
9 strokes

ZHUĀN, brick [C]
砖厂 **zhuāngchǎng** brickyard

磚

731
6 strokes

CHÓNG, bug. BUG radical (174) [B]
虫 is said to be a picture of a bug. The traditional form, presumably twice reclarified, has two more bugs (see below).
虫子 **chóngzi** bug; worm [B]

蟲

732
9 strokes

SUĪ, although [A]
虽然 **suīrán** although [A]
虽说 **suīshuō** (colloquial) although

雖

733
11 strokes

XIÀNG, 1) elephant; image [B]; 2) to present an image of, to look like; picture, portrait, statue; such as… [A]
象 gets meanings marked "2" by being the short form of 像 (see next item). Originally a picture of an elephant. Other meanings by sound-loan.*
现象 **xiànxiàng** phenomenon (B) (meanings marked "2" only)

像

734
13 strokes

XIÀNG, to present an image of, to look like; picture, portrait, statue; such as … [A]
Karlgren (*AD* 797) says 像 stands for the same word as 象 (733, above)—reclarified, then, with the "person" radical.
像样 **xiàngyàng** be up to standard/ acceptable/ appropriate/decorous/ decent [D]

*Karlgren, however, sees a semantic (or metonymic) progression: elephant → ivory → carved ivory → carved things generally → portrait, statue (*AD* 797).

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">亮
735
9 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>亠</td><td>亡</td><td rowspan="3">LIÀNG, be bright; to show
明亮 míngliàng be well-lit; be bright and clear; to become clear [B]
亮相 liàngxiàng (Beijing opera) to strike a pose; to state your views
天亮了 tiān liàng le It's already daylight.</td></tr>
<tr><td>亡</td><td>亩</td><td>亮</td></tr>
<tr><td>亮</td><td>亭</td><td>亮</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">越
736
12 strokes</td><td>土</td><td>丰</td><td>走</td><td rowspan="3">YUÈ, to pass over, to exceed; (if repeated) the more.... the more...; family name [B]
越... 越... yuè... yuè... the more..., the more... [B]
越来越... yuè lái yuè... more and more… [B]
越过 yuèguò to get across; to negotiate [D]
越界 yuèjiè overstep a boundary; cross a border
越南 Yuènán Vietnam</td></tr>
<tr><td>走</td><td>走</td><td>赴</td></tr>
<tr><td>越</td><td>越</td><td>越</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">敢
737
11 strokes</td><td>了</td><td>马</td><td>予</td><td rowspan="3">GǍN, to dare, to be so bold as to ... [A]
敢情 gǎnqing (dialect) Oh, so …; really (intensifier)
不敢当 bùgǎndāng I don't deserve such a compliment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>予</td><td>育</td><td>育</td></tr>
<tr><td>敢</td><td>敢</td><td>敢</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">并
738
6 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>丷</td><td>兰</td><td rowspan="3">BÌNG, be side by side; and; actually; moreover [B]
并且 bìngqiě furthermore [B]
合并 hébìng to merge [D]
并不 bìngbù certainly not (intensifies the negation)
并行 bìngxíng to implement (two things) at the same time</td></tr>
<tr><td>兰</td><td>并</td><td>并</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">瓦
739
4 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>厂</td><td>瓦</td><td rowspan="3">WǍ, tile; watt (electrical term). WÀ, to cover with tile, to tile over (a roof). TILE radical (98)
瓦工 wǎgōng bricklaying, tiling, plastering; bricklayer, tiler, plasterer
瓦时 wǎshí watt-hour (electrical term)</td></tr>
<tr><td>瓦</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">瓶

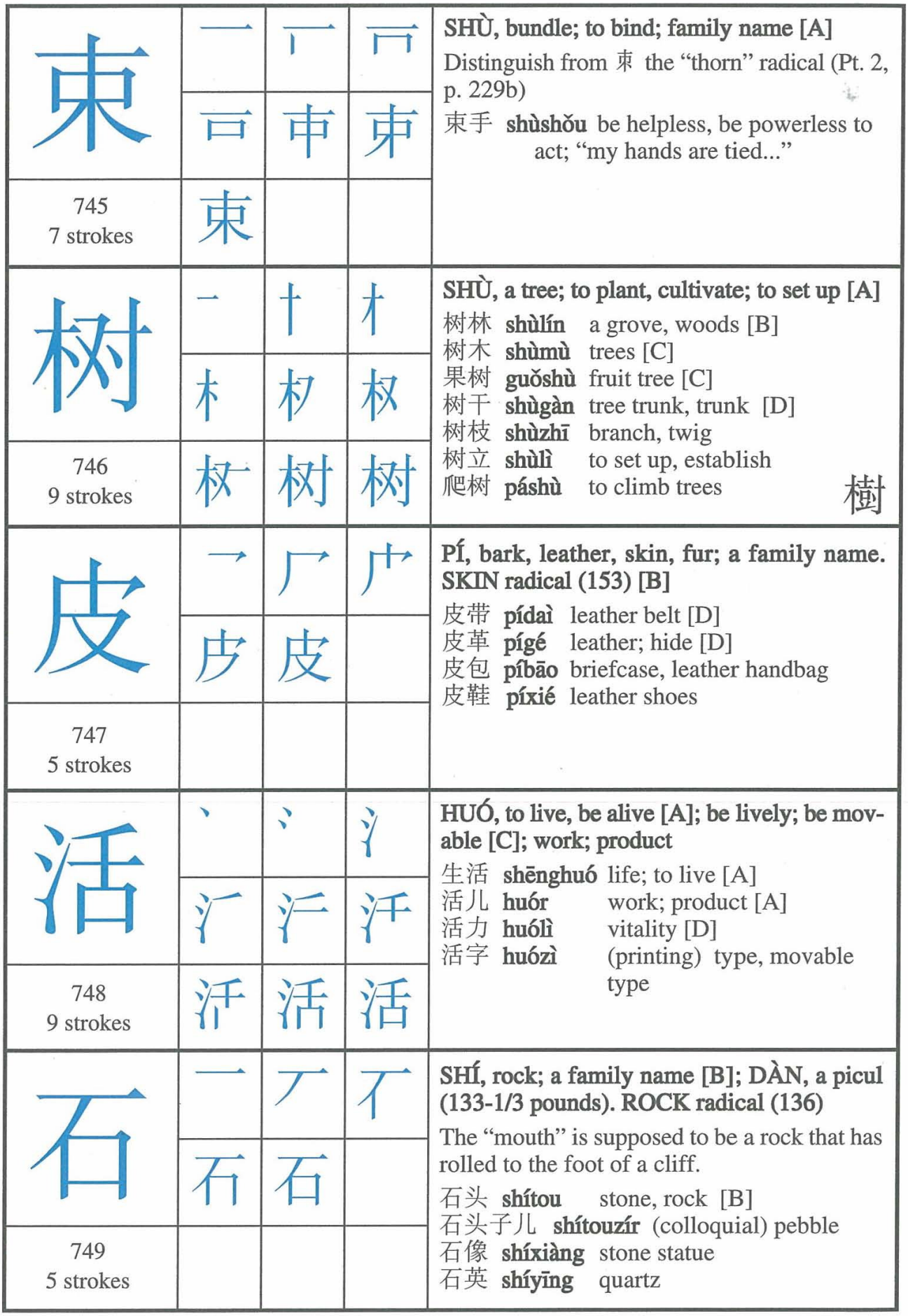
740
10 strokes</td><td>丷</td><td>⺍</td><td>⺍</td><td rowspan="3">PÍNG, bottle, vase [A]
瓶子 píngzi vase, bottle [B]</td></tr>
<tr><td>⺶</td><td>并</td><td>并</td></tr>
<tr><td>瓶</td><td>瓶</td><td>瓶</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">拼

741
9 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>扌</td><td>扌</td><td rowspan="3">PĪN, to put together; to fight or work furiously [B]
拼音 pīnyīn to spell</td></tr>
<tr><td>扌</td><td>扌</td><td>拼</td></tr>
<tr><td>拼</td><td>拼</td><td>拼</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">非

742
8 strokes</td><td>丨</td><td>⺊</td><td>⺊</td><td rowspan="3">FĒI, be wrong; be false; not. WRONG radical (205) [A]
非常 fēicháng exceptionally [A]
是非 shìfēi right and wrong [C]
并非 bìngfēi It's not that... [D]
胡作非为 hú zuò fēi wéi to act barbarously and behave wrongly; to commit many outrages
非...不可 fēi...bù kě must … [B]</td></tr>
<tr><td>⺊</td><td>⺊</td><td>非</td></tr>
<tr><td>非</td><td>非</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">造

743
10 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>𠂉</td><td>𠂉</td><td rowspan="3">ZÀO, to manufacture, to build; party to a lawsuit [B]
造句 zàojù sentence-making [B]
造反 zàofǎn to rebel [D]
造爱 zào'āi to make love
造汽车 zào qìchē to manufacture cars</td></tr>
<tr><td>生</td><td>告</td><td>告</td></tr>
<tr><td>告</td><td>告</td><td>造</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">于

744
3 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>二</td><td>于</td><td rowspan="3">YÚ, on, to, at, than; family name [B]
In old texts, often written 於.
于是 yúshì hence, as a result [B]
等于 děngyú be equal to, be equivalent to [B]
敢于 gǎnyú to dare to [C]
多于 duōyú be more than
于今 yújīn up till now, up till the present
于我 yúwǒ the way I see it,...; with reference to me</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>



745
7 strokes

SHÙ, bundle; to bind; family name [A]

Distinguish from 朿 the "thorn" radical (Pt. 2, p. 229b)

束手 **shùshǒu** be helpless, be powerless to act; "my hands are tied..."

746
9 strokes

SHÙ, a tree; to plant, cultivate; to set up [A]

树林 **shùlín** a grove, woods [B]
树木 **shùmù** trees [C]
果树 **guǒshù** fruit tree [C]
树干 **shùgàn** tree trunk, trunk [D]
树枝 **shùzhī** branch, twig
树立 **shùlì** to set up, establish
爬树 **páshù** to climb trees

樹

747
5 strokes

PÍ, bark, leather, skin, fur; a family name. SKIN radical (153) [B]

皮带 **pídài** leather belt [D]
皮革 **pígé** leather; hide [D]
皮包 **píbāo** briefcase, leather handbag
皮鞋 **píxié** leather shoes

748
9 strokes

HUÓ, to live, be alive [A]; be lively; be movable [C]; work; product

生活 **shēnghuó** life; to live [A]
活儿 **huór** work; product [A]
活力 **huólì** vitality [D]
活字 **huózì** (printing) type, movable type

749
5 strokes

SHÍ, rock; a family name [B]; DÀN, a picul (133-1/3 pounds). ROCK radical (136)

The "mouth" is supposed to be a rock that has rolled to the foot of a cliff.

石头 **shítou** stone, rock [B]
石头子儿 **shítouzír** (colloquial) pebble
石像 **shíxiàng** stone statue
石英 **shíyīng** quartz

750
5 strokes

SĪ, silk; trace, a bit; a unit of weight (0.0005 gram) [B]

真丝 **zhēnsī** real silk
粉丝 **fěnsī** vermicelli
一丝不差 **yìsī búchà** there's no difference at all

絲

751
6 strokes

YÌ, also. ALSO radical (162)

This was originally a drawing of a man with a stroke on either side to indicate the armpits; it meant "armpit." It came to mean "also" by sound-loan.

752
8 strokes

BIÀN, change [A]

变成 **biànchéng** to change into, become [A]
变革 **biàngé** to transform [C]
事变 **shìbiàn** incident; emergency [D]
变更 **biàngēng** to change, alter, modify [D]
变脸 **biànliǎn** suddenly become hostile
转变 **zhuǎnbiàn** to change

變

753
7 strokes

BÙ, step, pace; on foot; a family name [A]

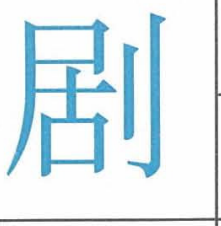
步行 **bùxíng** to walk, go on foot [D]
步子 **bùzi** step; pace [D]

754
8 strokes

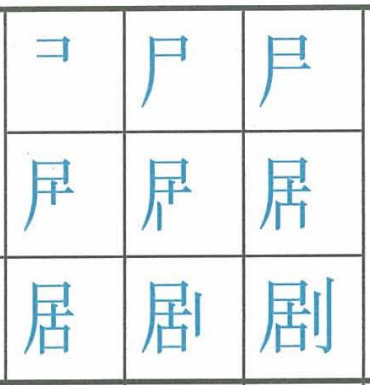
JŪ, to reside; family name [B]

尸 here is a person lying down or sleeping (rather than a corpse) and helps with the meaning: where you sleep is where you reside. 古 in former times helped with the sound.

邻居 **línjū** neighbor [B]
居民 **jūmín** resident [C]
居然 **jūrán** unexpectedly [C]
居住 **jūzhù** to reside [C]



755
10 strokes

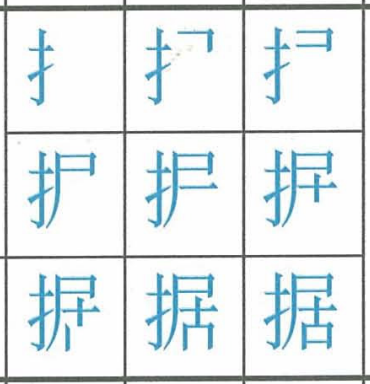


JÙ, stage play; be severe; be intense [B]

京剧 **jīngjù** Beijing Opera

劇

756
11 strokes

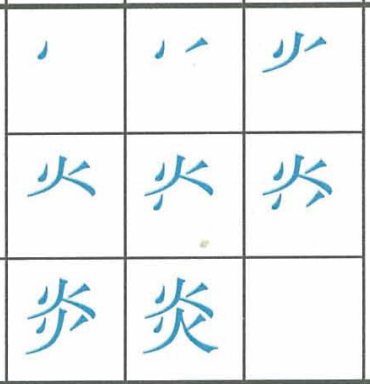


JÙ, according to; to take in your hand; evidence, proof [B]

据说 **jùshuō** it is said… [B]
占据 **zhànjù** to occupy (by force)

據

757
8 strokes

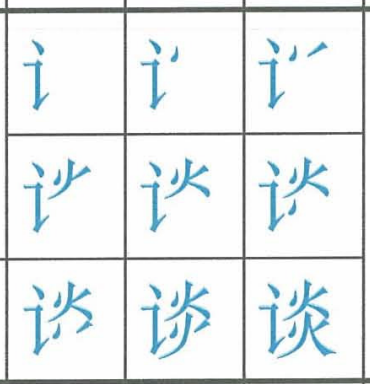


YÁN, to blaze; to be very hot; inflammation [D]

"Fire" over "fire" = "to blaze, to be very hot."

发炎 **fāyán** to become inflamed; inflammation [D]

758
10 strokes



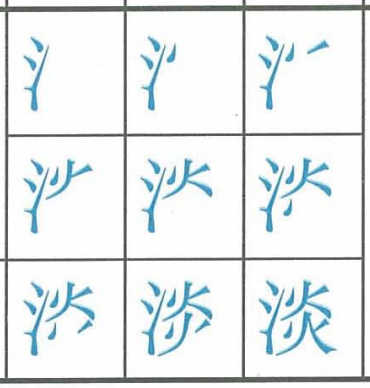
TÁN, to chat, to talk about; a family name [A]

The "word" radical gives the meaning; **yán** (757, above) here has the sound value **tán**. See also 759, below.

谈话 **tánhuà** to talk [B]; statement [C]
谈天 **tántiān** chit-chat [D]
谈心 **tánxīn** have a heart-to-heart talk; heart-to-heart talk

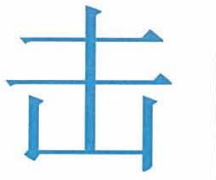
談

759
11 strokes



DÀN, to be weak, thin, insipid, pale [B]

淡水 **dànshuǐ** fresh water
看得很淡 **kànde hěn dàn** be indifferent to
生意很淡 **shēngyì hěn dàn** business is bad



760
5 strokes

JĪ , to beat, to hit; bump into; an assault [D]

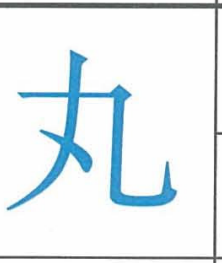
擊

761
7 strokes

LÙ, land; family name [B]

大陆 **dàlù** continent, mainland [B]
陆地 **lùdì** land, dry land [C]

陸

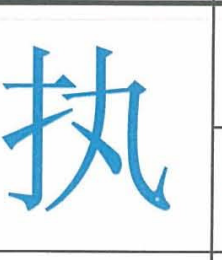


762
3 strokes

WÁN, bullet, BB, pill, ball. BULLET radical (66) [C]

The student should distinguish **wán** from 凡 (768, p. 154) and from 刃 (Pt. 2, p. 227b).

鱼丸 **yúwán** fishball (food)

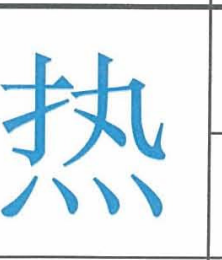


763
6 strokes

ZHÍ , to take hold of, to manage, to direct [B]

执行 **zhíxíng** to carry out, put into effect [B]
执法 **zhífǎ** to enforce the law [D]
固执 **gùzhi** be stubborn, obstinate [D]

執



764
10 strokes

RÈ, to be hot; to make hot, to heat [A]

热情 **rèqíng** enthusiasm, zeal; be enthusiastic, zealous [A]
热爱 **rè'ài** to love ardently [B]
热心 **rèxīn** be enthusiastic; be warm-hearted [B]
热带 **rèdài** the tropics [C]
炎热 **yánrè** be blazing hot [D]
热力学 **rèlìxué** thermodynamics

熱

765
4 strokes

DÒU, to fight [B]; DǑU, unit of volume equal to 316 cubic inches, usually translated as "peck." PECK radical (82)

A picture: the old scoop used to measure out pecks. Now mainly used, by sound-loan, for **dòu** "to fight." Traditionally, "to fight" (see below) was written with a good meaning-meaning compound: two kings in a confined space. ("to fight" only)

766
5 strokes

SHÌ, market, marketplace; municipality; standard system of weights and measures [A]

市长 **shìzhǎng** mayor [C]
市民 **shìmín** townsfolk, residents of a city
黑市 **hēishì** black market
市容 **shìróng** the appearance of a city
市寸 **shìcùn** Chinese standard inch (≈3.333 cm/1.312 inch)

767
8 strokes

NÀO, to make a disturbance; be disturbed by; to get (perhaps with difficulty) [B]

The traditional form combined meanings: "to fight in the marketplace" (see 765, 766). The modern form, a market at the city gate, can also be understood as combining meanings.

热闹 **rènào** be lively; have a hot time [B]
闹笑话 **nào xiàohuà** make a fool of yourself [C]

768
3 strokes

FÁN, be common, be ordinary; all [B]

凡 is said to combine meanings: an object (the dot) thrown under a table may be any old thing you would leave under the table.

凡是 **fánshì** all those who are [C]
平凡 **píngfán** be ordinary [C]
凡人 **fánrén** an ordinary fellow, a bloke

769
10 strokes

KǑNG, to fear [B]; perhaps, maybe

恐怕 **kǒngpà** be afraid that; "probably" [B]
恐水病 **kǒng shuǐbìng** hydrophobia (literally, "fear water sickness")

770
6 strokes

YĪN, be dark, be shaded; "yin" in "yin and yang;" be cloudy; be crafty; secret; lunar; negative; incised; to deceive; family name [A]

阴天 **yīntiān** be overcast
树阴 **shùyīn** shade of a tree
阴部 **yīnbù** private parts
阴门 **yīnmén** vaginal opening
阴户 **yīnhú** vaginal opening

陰

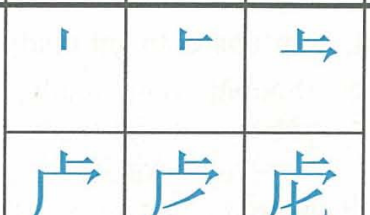
771
6 strokes

YÁNG, sun, solar; "yang" in "yin and yang;" be open; positive; male organ; to cut in relief; family name [A]

太阳 **tàiyáng** sun [A]
太阳能 **tàiyángnéng** solar energy [D]
阳极 **yángjí** (term from electricity) positive pole, anode

陽

772
6 strokes



HǓ, tiger. TIGER radical (173)

This is a picture of a tiger. The independent character for tiger is 虎 **hǔ**, which looks like the radical reclarified with "legs" (see Pt. 2, p. 216b).

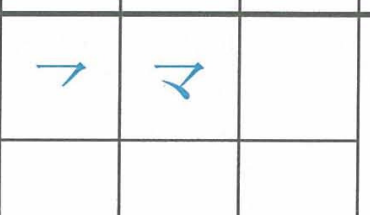
773
5 strokes

HÀO, to call out, cry out; appellations, means of identification; name, size, number, sign, mark; command; bugle [A]

问号 **wènhào** question mark
记号 **jìhào** mark, sign [D]
十一号 (楼) **shíyīhào (loú)** number 11 (building)
今天几号 **jīntiān jǐhào** What's today's date? 十号 **shíhào** The tenth.

號

774
2 strokes



No pronunciation. Radical (31), "top of 予" (see next item).

775
4 strokes

YǓ, to give, grant; YÚ, I [C]

The student should learn to tell 予 from the "child" radical 子 (44, p. 9), from 于 (744), and from the "spear" radical 矛 (Pt. 2, p. 226a).

予以 **yǔyǐ** to grant, to give [D]

776
10 strokes

YÙ, beforehand; to anticipate [A]

预先 **yùxiān** beforehand [C]
预报 **yùbào** a forecast [C]
预告 **yùgào** (give) advance notice [C]
预见 **yùjiàn** foresee, foresight [D]
预算 **yùsuàn** make plans [D]
预言 **yùyán** prophesy, prophecy [D]
预定 **yùdìng** subscribe [D]

預

777
8 strokes

BÈI, to prepare, to get ready for [A]

准备 **zhǔnbèi** to get ready, to intend to [A]
预备 **yùbèi** to get ready, to plan; preparation [B]
备用 **bèiyòng** be reserve, extra, spare [D]
备马 **bèimǎ** to saddle a horse

備

778
7 strokes

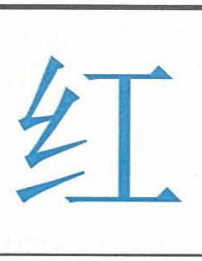
XĪ, be loose; be rare; to hope [A]

The four strokes at the top are supposed to show the loose mesh of a cloth; the "cloth" radical is there to help develop this meaning. The meaning "hope" (the most common modern meaning of this character) is by sound-loan.

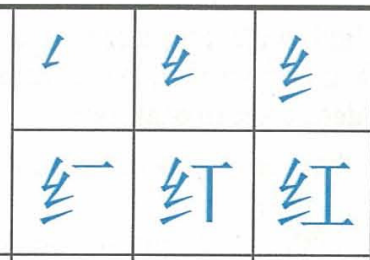
779
11 strokes

WÀNG, to look for; to expect; towards; family name [A]

希望 **xīwàng** hope, to hope for [A]
看望 **kànwàng** to pay a visit to, to call on [D]
名望 **míngwàng** prestige



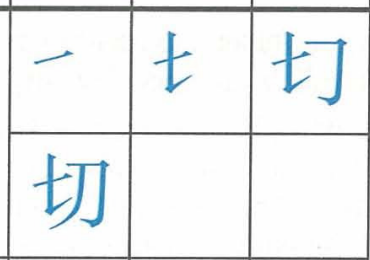
780
6 strokes



HÓNG, be red; red [A]; popular; dividend, bonus

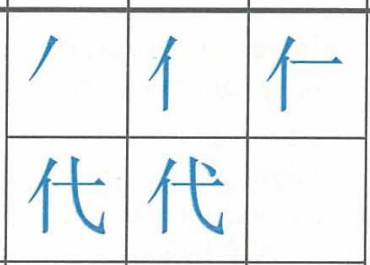
红茶 **hóngchá** "black" tea [B]
脸红 **liǎnhóng** to blush; to get red-faced with anger or other excitement
红人 **hóngrén** favorite of an important person
红十字会 **Hóng Shízì Huì** Red Cross 紅

781
4 strokes



QIĒ, to slice, to carve; tangent in geometry; QIÈ, sure to; be close to [A]
A "knife" in the character for "to slice, carve" obviously helps with the meaning. Meanings for **qiè** seem to be by sound-loan.
亲切 **qīnqiè** be closely related to [B]
切身 **qièshēn** be personal; be of importance to a person
切合 **qièhé** to suit, to go well with

782
5 strokes

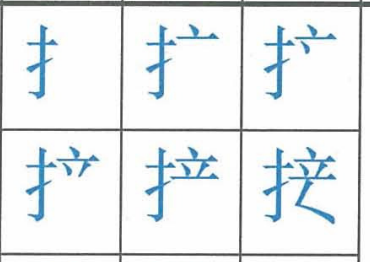


DÀI, to take the place of; an age [A]
代表 **dàibiǎo** to represent; on behalf of... (representing...); a representative [A]
现代 **xiàndài** be contemporary; modern times [A]
古代 **gǔdài** ancient times [B]
代号 **dàihào** code name [D]
代数 **dàishù** algebra

783
11 strokes

DÀI, bag, pocket [B]
The "gown" radical gives the meaning in this character; **dài** (782) gives the sound.
口袋 **kǒudài** bag, pocket [B]
睡袋 **shuìdài** sleeping bag

784
11 strokes

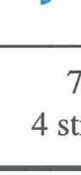


JIĒ, get; connect; meet; catch; take over [A]
接着 **jiēzhe** to catch; to follow closely [A]
接见 **jiējiàn** to receive a visitor; to grant an interview [B]
接到 **jiēdào** to receive, answer (telephone) [B]
接近 **jiējìn** be close to [B]
接受 **jiēshòu** to accept [C]
接连 **jiēlián** in succession [C]
接二连三 **jiē'èr liánsān** one after another [D]

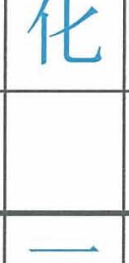
785
8 strokes

HÉ, and, with; to make peace; HUÒ, to mix; HUO, a verb-suffix: "comfortably" [A]; HÚ, complete a set in mahjong

和平 **hépíng** peace; be mild (as, medicine) [B]
和气 **héqì** be gentle, be amiable, be kind [D]
和尚 **héshang** Buddhist monk [D]



786
4 strokes



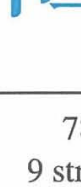
HUÀ, to change; to melt; to evaporate; works like English suffixes –ize, -ify [A]

If "man" + "ladle" suggests "alchemy" to you, you can use that as a mnemonic for 化. "Alchemy" = "to transmute, to change."
化学 **huàxué** chemistry [A]
化工 **huàgōng** chemical industry [C]
(工业)化 **(gōngyè) huà** to (industrial)ize [B]

787
7 strokes

HUĀ, flower, blossom; be flowery; design; cotton; to spend; fireworks [A]

花生 **huāshēng** peanut [C]
花样 **huāyàng** design, pattern [D]
放花 **fànghuā** to set off fireworks
一束花 **yíshù huā** a bunch of flowers



788
6 strokes

HUÁ, flowers; glory; be magnificent; be prosperous; the best part, "cream" of...; Chinese; HUÀ, a family name

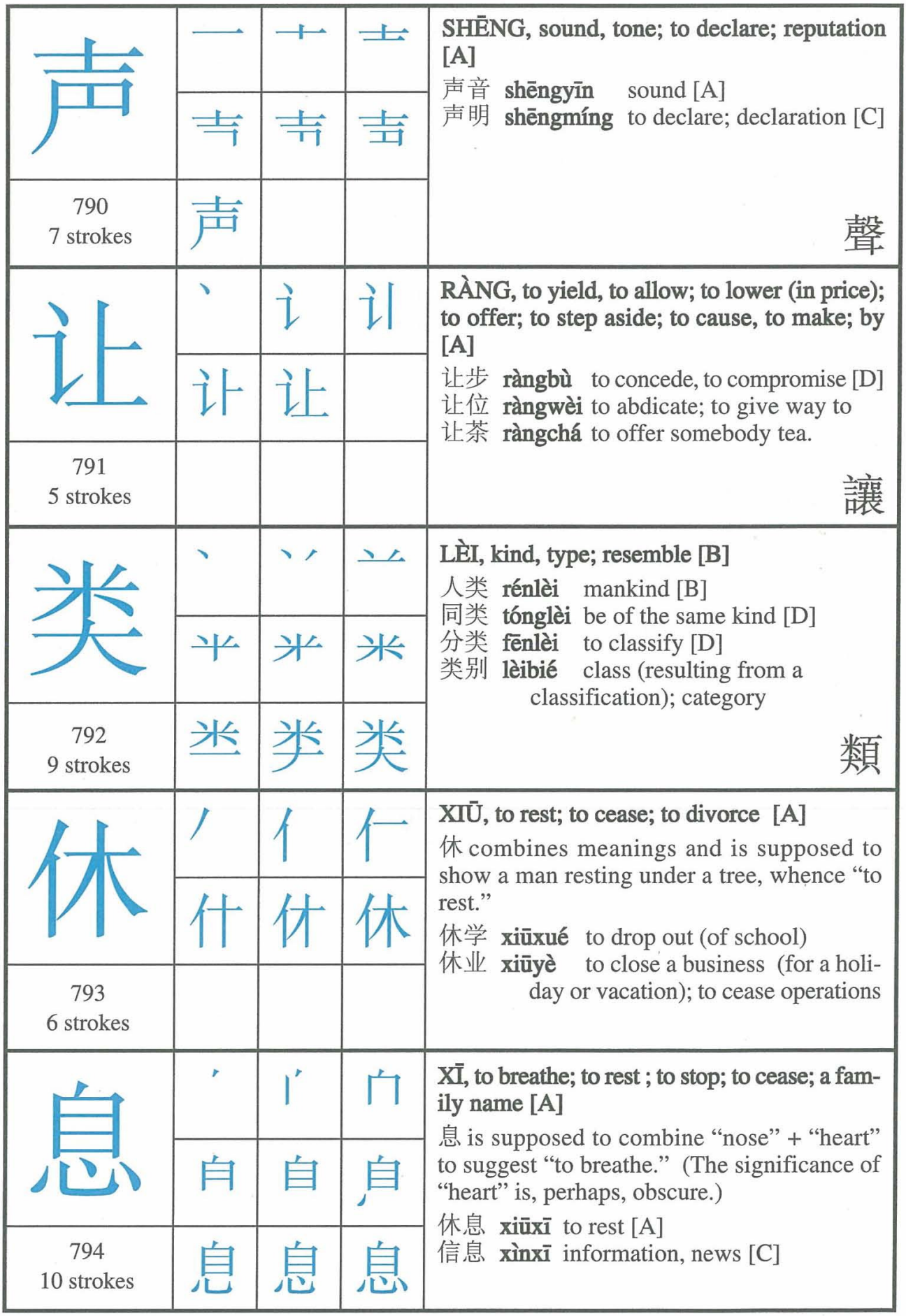
Distinguish from 毕 (1039, p. 208).
中华民国 **Zhōnghuá Mínguó** The Republic of China
中华人民共和国 **Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó** The People's Republic of China

華

789
9 strokes

HUÁ, noise, clamor; HUĀ, onomatopoetic: clang! or gurgle gurgle! (sic) [C]

嘩, 譁 (譁 = **huá** only)



790
7 strokes

SHĒNG, sound, tone; to declare; reputation [A]

声音 **shēngyīn** sound [A]
声明 **shēngmíng** to declare; declaration [C]

聲

791
5 strokes

RÀNG, to yield, to allow; to lower (in price); to offer; to step aside; to cause, to make; by [A]

让步 **ràngbù** to concede, to compromise [D]
让位 **ràngwèi** to abdicate; to give way to
让茶 **ràngchá** to offer somebody tea.

讓

792
9 strokes

LÈI, kind, type; resemble [B]

人类 **rénlèi** mankind [B]
同类 **tónglèi** be of the same kind [D]
分类 **fēnlèi** to classify [D]
类别 **lèibié** class (resulting from a classification); category

類

793
6 strokes

XIŪ, to rest; to cease; to divorce [A]

休 combines meanings and is supposed to show a man resting under a tree, whence "to rest."

休学 **xiūxué** to drop out (of school)
休业 **xiūyè** to close a business (for a holiday or vacation); to cease operations

794
10 strokes

XĪ, to breathe; to rest ; to stop; to cease; a family name [A]

息 is supposed to combine "nose" + "heart" to suggest "to breathe." (The significance of "heart" is, perhaps, obscure.)

休息 **xiūxī** to rest [A]
信息 **xìnxī** information, news [C]

795
6 strokes

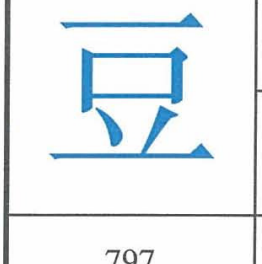
SHÌ, form, fashion, model, style [B]

新式 **xīnshì** new style [C]
式样 **shìyàng** style, type [D]

796
5 strokes

BÒ, back-to-back; be opposed. BACK radical (154)

The character shows two feet—the "toe" radical 止 (246, p. 50)—faced away from each other, that is, back to back. Hence the idea "back." Not seen as an independent character now.



797
7 strokes

DÒU, flask ; bean, pea. FLASK radical (191) [B]

The character is a picture of a flask. The meaning "bean, pea" is by sound-loan.

豆子 **dòuzi** bean, pea [C]
土豆 **tǔdòu** potato [B]

798
12 strokes

DĒNG, to go up; to press down on with the foot; to publish [B]

Distinguish from 凳 (Pt. 2, p. 266a).

登报 **dēngbào** to publish (in a newspaper or magazine)
登山 **dēngshān** mountain-climbing

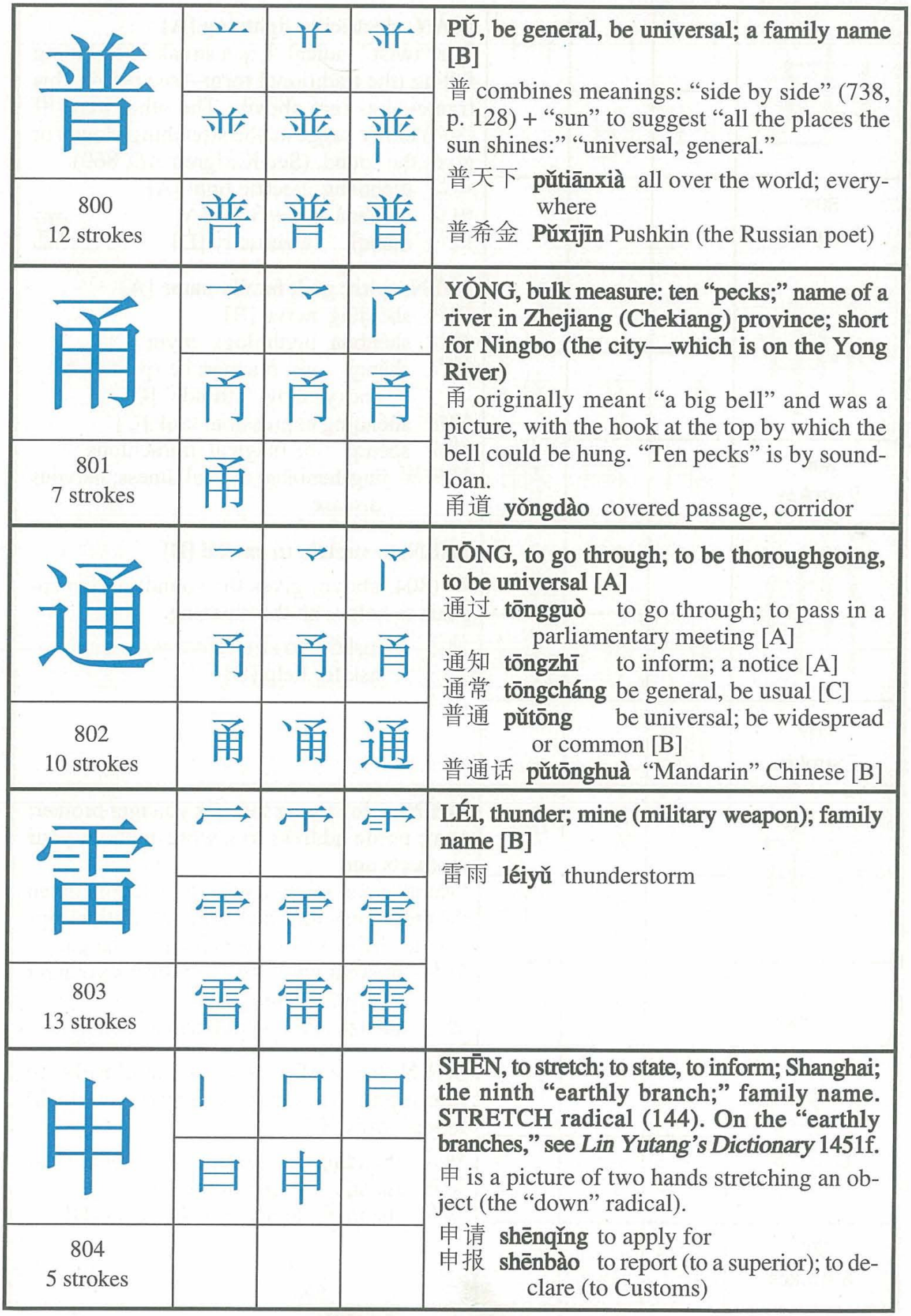
799
6 strokes

DĒNG, lantern, lamp [A]

The "fire" radical here gives the meaning; **dīng** (624, p. 125) gives the sound.

灯火 **dēnghuǒ** lights [C]
点灯 **diǎndēng** to light a lamp
花灯 **huādēng** colored lantern

燈



800
12 strokes

PǓ, be general, be universal; a family name [B]

普 combines meanings: "side by side" (738, p. 128) + "sun" to suggest "all the places the sun shines:" "universal, general."

普天下 **pǔtiānxià** all over the world; everywhere

普希金 **Pǔxījīn** Pushkin (the Russian poet)

801
7 strokes

YǑNG, bulk measure: ten "pecks;" name of a river in Zhejiang (Chekiang) province; short for Ningbo (the city—which is on the Yong River)

甬 originally meant "a big bell" and was a picture, with the hook at the top by which the bell could be hung. "Ten pecks" is by sound-loan.

甬道 **yǒngdào** covered passage, corridor

802
10 strokes

TŌNG, to go through; to be thoroughgoing, to be universal [A]

通过 **tōngguò** to go through; to pass in a parliamentary meeting [A]

通知 **tōngzhī** to inform; a notice [A]

通常 **tōngcháng** be general, be usual [C]

普通 **pǔtōng** be universal; be widespread or common [B]

普通话 **pǔtōnghuà** "Mandarin" Chinese [B]

803
13 strokes

LÉI, thunder; mine (military weapon); family name [B]

雷雨 **léiyǔ** thunderstorm

804
5 strokes

SHĒN, to stretch; to state, to inform; Shanghai; the ninth "earthly branch;" family name. STRETCH radical (144). On the "earthly branches," see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f.

申 is a picture of two hands stretching an object (the "down" radical).

申请 **shēnqǐng** to apply for

申报 **shēnbào** to report (to a superior); to declare (to Customs)

805
5 strokes

DIÀN, electricity; lightning [A]
The "twist" radical 乚 is a streak of lightning falling (the traditional form—see below, this frame—has rain above). The other part, 申 (804) either suggests the stretching clouds or gives the sound. (See Karlgren *AD*, 869).
电灯 **diàndēng** electric light [A]
电话 **diànhuà** telephone [A]
电气 **diànqì** electricity [D]
電

806
9 strokes

SHÉN, spirit; god; family name [A]
神经 **shénjīng** nerve [B]
神话 **shénhuà** mythology, myth [C]
神气 **shénqì** air, manner; be spirited; be cocky, show 'attitude' [C]
神情 **shénqíng** expression, look [C]
神奇 **shénqí** be magical, miraculous
精神病 **jīngshénbìng** mental illness; nervous disease

807
7 strokes

SHĒN, to stretch, to extend [B]
申 (804, above) gives the sound; it also appears to help with the meaning.
伸手 **shēnshǒu** to stretch out your hand; to ask for help [D]

808
11 strokes

SHĚN, wife of your father's younger brother; aunt; polite address to a woman about your mother's age
"Aunt" is not really a good translation, given the precision with which familial relationships are identified in Chinese culture and language.
婶母 **shěnmǔ** wife of your father's younger brother; aunt
婶子 **shěnzi** (colloquial) same as 婶 [C]

809
8 strokes

SHĚN, be careful; to examine closely; to interrogate; (bookish) to know; (bookish) indeed, truly [C]
审定 **shěndìng** to examine and approve [D]
审理 **shěnlǐ** to try a case [D]
审美 **shěnměi** to appreciate beauty [D]

810
6 strokes

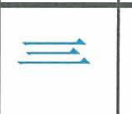
SHŌU, to put away; to receive; to collect [A]

收入 **shōurù** income; to earn [B]
收成 **shōuchéng** harvest [D]
收回 **shōuhuí** to recall; to countermand [D]
收买 **shōumǎi** to buy; to bribe [D]
收支 **shōuzhī** income and expenditures [D]
收音机 **shōuyīnjī** a radio [B]
收起来 **shōuqǐlái** to put away

811
5 strokes

Radical (130), "top of 春" (see next).

812
9 strokes



CHŪN, spring (the season); a family name [A]

春 is supposed to show vegetation burgeoning in the sun.

春天 **chūntiān** springtime [A]
青春 **qīngchūn** youth [C]
春意 **chūnyì** the feeling of early spring; thoughts of love

813
6 strokes

ZHÀO, omen; a family name [D]

兆 shows the cracks on the heated tortoise shell which were anciently used in China for divination. (Read the note in 159, p. 32.)

兆头 **zhàotou** omen
预兆 **yùzhào** signs of the times
吉兆 **jízhào** a good omen

814
13 strokes

TIÀO, to leap [A]

The "foot" radical gives the meaning; **zhào** (813, above) is supposed to give the sound.

跳远 **tiàoyuǎn** broad jump [D]
跳高 **tiàogāo** high jump [D]
心跳 **xīntiào** heart palpitations

815
9 strokes

TIĀO, carrying pole (with bucket or basket on each end); to carry in such a way; measure for a pair of buckets or baskets so carried (一挑 = *two* buckets or baskets); to select; TIǍO, to probe [B]

一挑水 **yìtiāo shuǐ** two buckets of water carried on a pole

816
9 strokes

TÁO, to run away [B]

The "halt" radical gives the meaning here (suggesting, as it often does, motion rather than stasis). 兆 **zhào** (813, above) is the phonetic element, giving a (near-) rhyme rather than an homonymous sound.

逃跑 **táopǎo** to run away [D]

817
6 strokes

SHĀ, to kill; to tighten (a belt); to add up; to sting (as antiseptic on a cut); to hurt; to reduce; to brake, to stop [B]

In script reform, the meaning part—the "club" radical (see below, this frame) disappeared, leaving only the traditional sound element.

自杀 **zìshā** to commit suicide [D]
杀人 **shārén** to commit murder
杀气 **shāqì** to look or act like you wanted to kill somebody

殺

818
5 strokes

CHÙ, place; CHǓ, to dwell [A]

处 has "follow/slow" + "man," but "follow/slow" was originally a picture of a stool, suggesting a man sitting outside his home to get some air.

处分 **chǔfèn** to discipline, to punish [B]
处于 **chǔyú** to be (in a certain condition/position)
处处 **chùchù** everywhere; in every way [C]

處

819
4 strokes

FĒNG, wind; news; custom; rumor; desire. WIND radical (121) [A]

风力 **fēnglì** wind-power; wind force [B]
风气 **fēngqì** general mood; common practice [C]
风尚 **fēngshàng** prevailing custom [D]
(Distinguish from 风向 **fēngxiàng** 885, p. 178)
风闻 **fēngwén** get wind of

風

820
9 strokes

SÚ, be vulgar, be common [B]

The "valley" radical 谷 is supposed to suggest "ravines, mountain country;" with the addition of "man," we get "hillbilly," hence "uncultivated, vulgar."

风俗 **fēngsú** custom [B]
俗气 **súqì** be in poor taste

821
6 strokes

SǏ, to die; be dead; stubbornly [A]

死 combines meanings. The "ladle" radical is corrupted from an earlier "man" radical, and "man" + "bone chips" i s supposed to suggest death.

死亡 **sǐwáng** to die; death [C]
死尸 **sǐshī** corpse
死党 **sǐdǎng** diehards, sworn followers

822
15 strokes

TÍ, theme, subject [A]

问题 **wèntí** question, problem [A]
题目 **tímù** topic, title, heading; problem, exercise [B]
出题 **chūtí** to set questions (for an exam)

题

823
9 strokes

QIŪ, autumn [A]

In China, after the grain is threshed, it is common to stack and burn the unusable stalks. These "grain fires" are a part of the autumn scene; whence, perhaps, this character.

秋天 **qiūtiān** autumn [A]

824
10 strokes

LIÁNG, be cool, be cold; LIÀNG, to make or become cool [A]

The "ice" radical appears in this character for the meaning. Traditionally, often written as 涼 (where the meaning element is "water").

凉快 **liángkuài** be cool; to cool off [A]
着凉 **zhāoliáng** to catch cold [C]
凉水 **liángshuǐ** cold water, unboiled water [C]

825
7 strokes

YUÁN, be round (but see 826); person with certain duties, member [A]

"Mouth" + "cowrie" is supposed to suggest roundness. The meaning "member," etc. is by sound-loan.

教员 **jiàoyuán** teacher [B]
会员 **huìyuán** member [D]
海员 **hǎiyuán** sailor
员工 **yuángōng** staff, personnel

員

826
10 strokes

YUÁN, be round; to make plausible; make excuses; currency (*yuan*: the monetary unit of China); a coin [A]

This character is now often used rather than 员 (825) to mean "be round." The character is reclarified with the "surround" radical. See also 元 (89, p. 18).

圓

827
7 strokes

GǍI, to change [A]

改变 **gǎibiàn** to change, change [A]
改革 **gǎigé** to reform, improve [B]
改进 **gǎijìn** to make better [B]
改造 **gǎizào** to remake, to reform [B]
改正 **gǎizhèng** to correct (an error) [B]
改良 **gǎiliáng** to improve, improvement [C]

828
13 strokes

CHǓ, be distinct; a family name [A]

清楚 **qīngchu** be clear; see clearly, understand [A]
楚楚 **chǔchǔ** be clear; be neat; be dainty; delicate
一清二楚 **yìqīngèrchǔ** be *very* clear

829
10 strokes

LIÚ, to keep; to stay; ask someone to stay; leave behind; family name [A]

留念 **liúniàn** accept or keep (souvenir) [A]
留意 **liúyì** to be careful, attentive [D]
留心 **liúxīn** to be careful [D]
留声机 **liúshēngjī** record player
留学生 **liúxuéshēng** student studying abroad [A]

830
5 strokes

ZHÀO, to summon; SHÀO, a place name; a family name [B]

The meaning "to summon" comes by combining "mouth" for meaning with **dāo** 刀 (knife," 131, p. 27) for sound.

召开 **zhāokāi** to convene [B]

831
8 strokes

SHÀO, to join together [A]

The "silk" radical suggests the meaning; **zhào, shào** (830, above) gives the sound.

介绍 **jièshào** to introduce [A]

紹

832
14 strokes

GUǍN, reed, pipe; to manage; to guarantee; family name [B]

管理 **guǎnlǐ** to manage [B]
管子 **guǎnzi** tube, pipe [C]
管道 **guǎndào** a pipeline [C]

833
4 strokes

QUÀN, to exhort [B]

The "strength" radical gives the meaning in this character. The "right hand" is simply a scribble to replace the traditional complicated phonetic (see below, this frame).

劝告 **quàngào** to urge; exhortation [C]
劝说 **quànshuō** to advise [D]

勸

834
6 strokes

ĀN, be peaceful, be at ease; peace; to install; family name [A]

安 is a famous meaning-meaning character: "one woman under your roof means peace."

安心 **ānxīn** be calm; to focus your mind on [B]
安定 **āndìng** be secure, be steady [C]
安全 **ānquán** be safe; safety [B]
安全第一 **ānquándìyī** Safety first!

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">按

835
9 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>扌</td><td>扌</td>
<td rowspan="3">ÀN, to press with the finger or thumb; according to [B]
按时 ànshí be on time [A]
按着 ànzhe according to
按月 ànyuè by the month
按理 ànlǐ logically, . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扌</td><td>扌</td><td>扩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扩</td><td>按</td><td>按</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">案

836
10 strokes</td>
<td>丶</td><td>丶</td><td>宀</td>
<td rowspan="3">ÀN, table; case at law; bill (legislative); legal record [B]
Ān (834) gives the sound; the “tree” radical suggests “table.”
方案 fāng’àn plan, program [B]
案件 ànjiàn law case [D]
案情 ànqíng details of a case; a case [D]
办案子 bàn ànzi to handle a legal case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安</td><td>安</td><td>宰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>案</td><td>案</td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">求

837
7 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>十</td><td>寸</td>
<td rowspan="3">QIÚ, to reach for; to beg [A]
求得 qiúdé to try to achieve … [D]
乞求 qǐqiú to beg for, to implore [D]
求乞 qiúqǐ to beg
求亲 qiúqīn to seek a marriage alliance; to propose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>寸</td><td>寸</td><td>求</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>求</td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">救

838
11 strokes</td>
<td>扌</td><td>扌</td><td>求</td>
<td rowspan="3">JIÙ, to rescue, to save [B]
求救 qiújiù to ask for help
救生 jiùshēng to save a life
救火车 jiùhuǒchē fire engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>求</td><td>求</td><td>求</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>救</td><td>救</td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">光

839
6 strokes</td>
<td>丨</td><td>丬</td><td>丬</td>
<td rowspan="3">GUĀNG, light, brightness, be bright; only [B]; to make bright [C]; be bare; all used up; only (adverb)
阳光 yángguāng sunlight [B]
光明 guāngmíng light; be bright, be promising [B]
光亮 guāngliàng be bright, luminous [D]
光阴 guāngyīn time
用光了 yòngguāng le to be used up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>业</td><td>光</td><td>光</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
</table>

840
6 strokes

LÙN, to discuss; theory; works like English suffix –ism to form words meaning "theory of" or "doctrine of," e..g. "materialism," "evolutionism," etc. LÚN, first syllable in *Analects* (Confucian book) [A]

论文 **lùnwén** dissertation, essay [B]
无论 **wúlùn** no matter; regardless of … [B]
论点 **lùndiǎn** argument, thesis [D]

論

841
9 strokes

TÍNG, kiosk [C]

亭子 **tíngzi** kiosk, pavilion [D]
书亭 **shūtíng** bookstall

842
11 strokes

TÍNG, to stop [A]

停止 **tíngzhǐ** to stop (doing something) [B]
停留 **tíngliú** to tarry, stay for a while [C]
停车 **tíngchē** to park
停火 **tínghuǒ** cease-fire
暂停 **zhǎntíng** to suspend; (sports) a timeout

843
11 strokes

SUÍ, to follow; any, all; family name [B]

随便 **suíbiàn** at your convenience; as you like; be casual, be informal [B]
随时 **suíshí** at any time [B]
随手 **suíshǒu** conveniently; without trouble [C]
随后 **suíhòu** soon afterwards [C]
随意 **suíyì** at will [D]
随着 **suízhe** along with … [D]

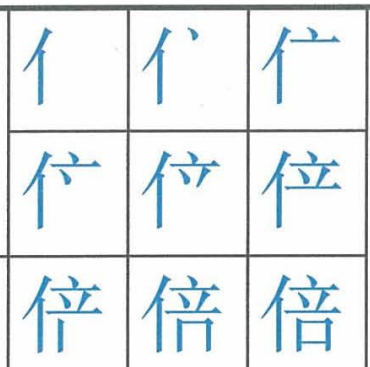
隨

844
12 strokes

LIÁNG, to consider carefully; to weigh, to measure [B]; LIÀNG, quantity, volume, capacity [C]

The bottom part used to be 重 "be heavy" (323, p. 65), for the meaning; it has been corrupted into "village." The "sun" 日 at the top was originally just an object being weighed

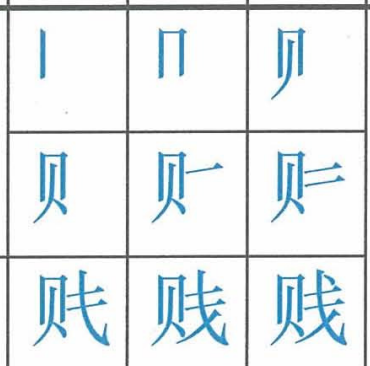
845
10 strokes



BÈI, times, fold [A]

倍数 **bèishù** a multiple [D]
三倍 **sānbèi** three times as much, three-fold
成倍 **chéngbèi** to double, be doubled
加倍 **jiābèi** to double

846
9 strokes



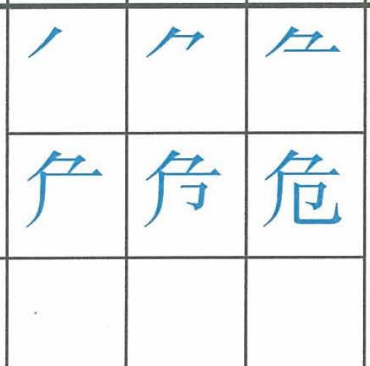
JIÀN, be cheap; be humble; be unresponsive [C]

The cowrie 贝 is here, as often, to suggest money, monetary value, value. 戋 **jiān** gives the sound.

贱卖 **jiànmài** to sell at a low price
贱骨头 **jiàngǔtou** (insulting) "rat," low-life

賤

847
6 strokes

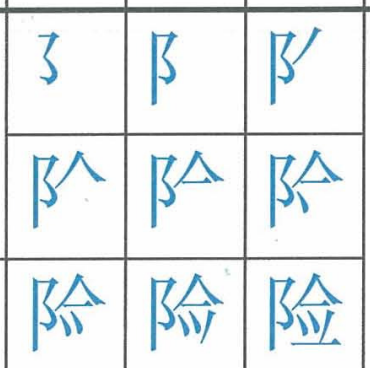


WĒI, danger; be lofty; family name [A]

The character is explained as "a man on top of a cliff, looking down at something that has fallen off."

危机 **wēijī** crisis [B]
危楼 **wēilóu** tall building
病危 **bìngwēi** be critically ill

848
9 strokes

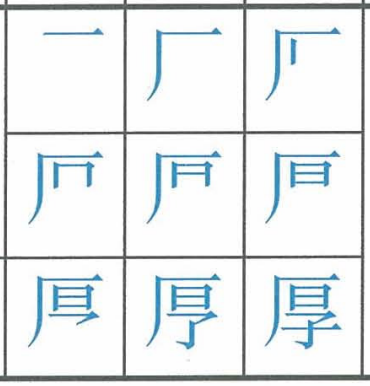


XIǍN, be dangerous; be difficult to get through or to [A]

危险 **wēixiǎn** be dangerous; danger [A]
冒险 **màoxiǎn** to forge ahead despite the danger [D]
险些 **xiǎnxiē** nearly, almost
天险 **tiānxiǎn** natural barrier (e.g., a mountain)

險

849
9 strokes



HÒU, be thick; be generous; family name [B]

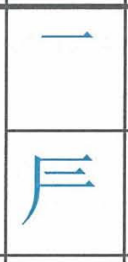
厚实 **hòushi** (colloquial) be thick
厚道 **hòudào** be kind and honest
厚意 **hòuyì** kindness, thoughtfulness
厚脸皮 **hòuliǎnpí** "have thick skin on your face," i.e., be brazen

850
9 strokes

JÌ, be finished; since, now that; already; a family name [B]

既然 **jìrán** this being the case, … [B]
既…也… **jì...yě...** both … and … [B]
既…又… **jì...yòu...** both … and … [B]
既是 **jìshì** this being the case, …

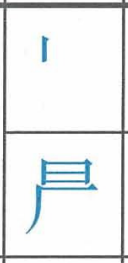
851
7 strokes



CHÉN, be early; the fifth "earthly branch." EARLY radical (187) [D]

辰 can mean "early" in the sense "early in the day" or "early in the year." One modern scholar (Guo Moruo) thinks it is a picture of a stone tool used in ancient times to break the soil for cultivation. On the "branches," see *Lin Yutang's Dictionary* 1451f.

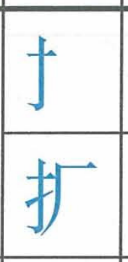
852
11 strokes



CHÉN, morning [A]

This appears to be a meaning-meaning compound: "early" + "sun" (suggesting "day") = "morning."

853
10 strokes



ZHÈN, to shake, to flap; to rise up with spirit [C]

振动 **zhèndòng** (physics) vibration
振作 **zhènzuò** to bestir yourself, get a move on

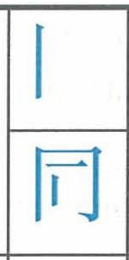
854
15 strokes

ZHÈN, to shake, to shock, to vibrate; to be very excited/shocked/astonished [C]

震动 **zhèndòng** to quake, shake, vibrate
震中 **zhènzhōng** (geological term) epicenter (i.e, of an earthquake)

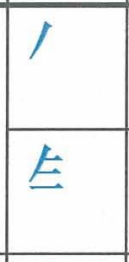
<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">唇
855
10 strokes</td>
<td>厂</td><td>厂</td><td>厂</td>
<td rowspan="3">CHÚN, lip, lips [C]
上唇 shàngchún upper lip
下唇 xiàchún lower lip
唇舌 chúnshé squabble, argument
脣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辰</td><td>辰</td><td>辰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辰</td><td>唇</td><td>唇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">研
856
9 strokes</td>
<td>一</td><td>丆</td><td>丆</td>
<td rowspan="3">YÁN, to grind finely; to do research, to investigate thoroughly [A]
The “rock” radical 石 (749, p. 150) suggests the meaning; the rest of the character in former times helped with the sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td><td>石</td><td>石</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td><td>研</td><td>研</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">究
857
7 strokes</td>
<td>丶</td><td>丷</td><td>宀</td>
<td rowspan="3">JIŪ, to look into [A]
研究 yánjiū research, to do research; knowledge [A]
究办 jiūbàn to prosecute and settle a case
研究所 yánjiūsuǒ research institute, “think-tank” [B]
研究生 yánjiūshēng graduate student [C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宀</td><td>穴</td><td>穴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>究</td><td></td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">实
858
8 strokes</td>
<td>丶</td><td>丷</td><td>宀</td>
<td rowspan="3">SHÍ, fruit; be solid; be true, real [A]
实现 shíxiàn to come true [A]
实在 shízài truly [B]
实用 shíyòng be practical [B]
实行 shíxíng put into practice [B]
实话 shíhuà truth [C]
切实 qièshí be feasible; conscientiously [C]
事实求是 shìshíqiúshì Seek truth from facts! [B]
實</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宀</td><td>宀</td><td>宀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>实</td><td>实</td><td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">简
859
13 strokes</td>
<td>𥫱</td><td>𥫱</td><td>𥫱</td>
<td rowspan="3">JIǍN, to be simple; to make simple, to abridge; letter correspondence [A]
简直 jiǎnzhí simply, frankly [B]
简便 jiǎnbiàn be simple and convenient [C]
简化 jiǎnhuà to simplify [D]
简易 jiǎnyì be simple and easy [D]
简要 jiǎnyào be brief and to the point [D]
簡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𥫱</td><td>笴</td><td>笴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>简</td><td>简</td><td>简</td>
</tr>
</table>

860
6 strokes



TÓNG, be the same; with, together [A]
同意 **tóngyì** to agree [A]
同学 **tóngxué** classmate [A]
同时 **tóngshí** at the same time; moreover [A]
同样 **tóngyàng** be the same, be equal [B]
同屋 **tóngwū** share a room; room-mate [B]
同情 **tóngqíng** to sympathize with [B]
同胞 **tóngbāo** be siblings/countrymen [C]
胡同 **hútòng** lane, alley (note: **tòng**) [C]

861
11 strokes



TÓNG, brass, copper, bronze [B]
The "side-gold" radical helps with the meaning. **Tóng** (860) gives the sound.
黄铜 **huángtóng** bronze
红铜 **hóngtóng** copper
铜像 **tóngxiàng** bronze statue
銅

862
9 strokes

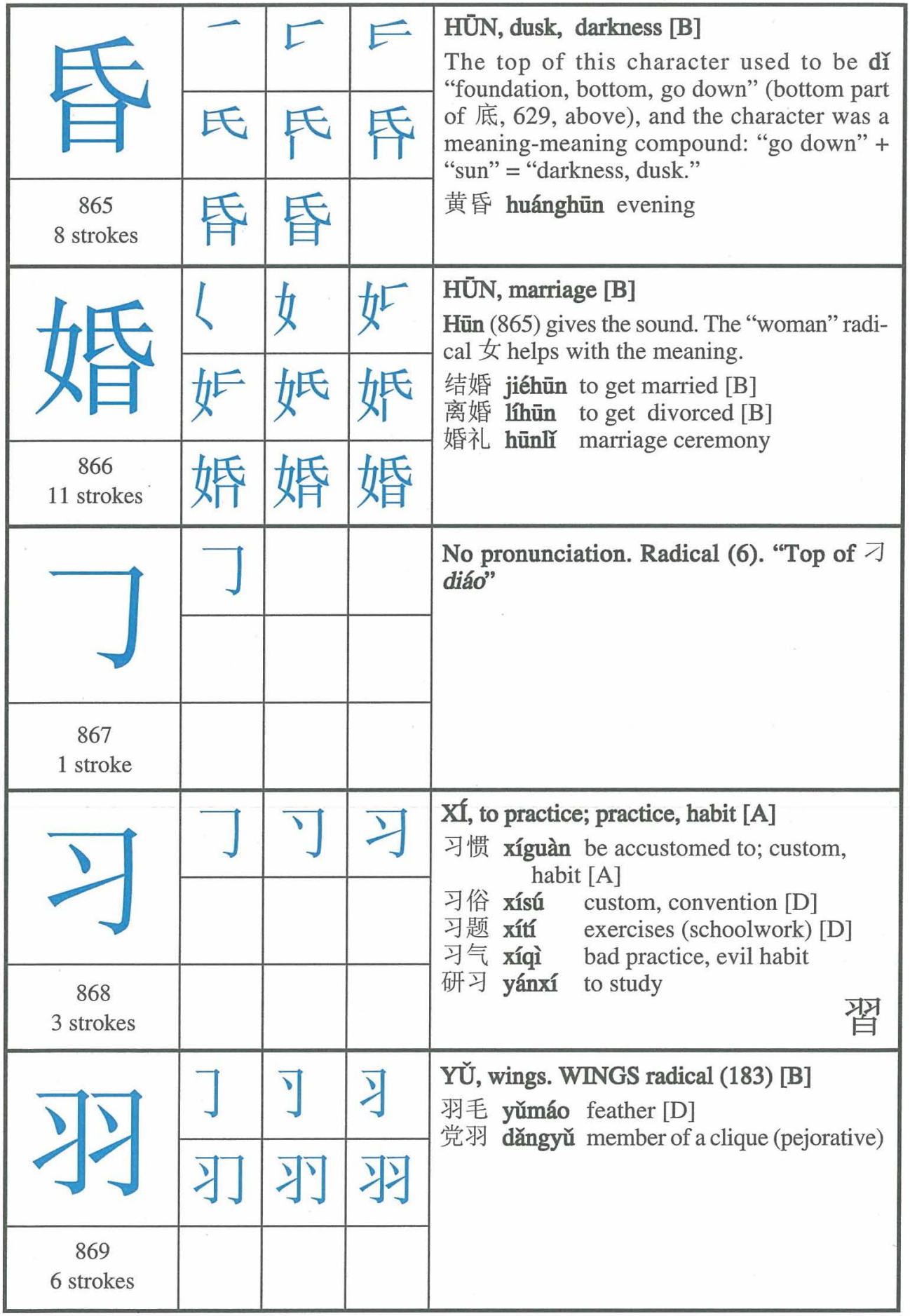
DÒNG, cave, hole; incisively [B]
洞穿 **dòngchuān** to pierce; to understand thoroughly
洞穴 **dòngxué** cave

863
12 strokes

TǑNG, tube, large cylinder [C]

864
9 strokes

XUǍN, to choose; a choice; selections, an anthology [B]
选民 **xuǎnmín** voter [D]
选手 **xuǎnshǒu** contestant [D]
选取 **xuǎnqǔ** to choose [D]
选定 **xuǎndìng** decide after careful selection [D]
文选 **wénxuǎn** anthology
普选 **pǔxuǎn** general election
選



865
8 strokes

HŪN, dusk, darkness [B]

The top of this character used to be **dǐ** "foundation, bottom, go down" (bottom part of 底, 629, above), and the character was a meaning-meaning compound: "go down" + "sun" = "darkness, dusk."

黄昏 **huánghūn** evening

866
11 strokes

HŪN, marriage [B]

Hūn (865) gives the sound. The "woman" radical 女 helps with the meaning.

结婚 **jiéhūn** to get married [B]
离婚 **líhūn** to get divorced [B]
婚礼 **hūnlǐ** marriage ceremony

867
1 stroke

No pronunciation. Radical (6). "Top of 刁 *diáo*"

868
3 strokes

XÍ, to practice; practice, habit [A]

习惯 **xíguàn** be accustomed to; custom, habit [A]
习俗 **xísú** custom, convention [D]
习题 **xítí** exercises (schoolwork) [D]
习气 **xíqì** bad practice, evil habit
研习 **yánxí** to study

習

869
6 strokes

YǓ, wings. WINGS radical (183) [B]

羽毛 **yǔmáo** feather [D]
党羽 **dǎngyǔ** member of a clique (pejorative)

870
5 strokes

JIĀ, to add, to increase, plus... [A]

加工 **jiāgōng** process (manufacturing) [B]
加以 **jiāyǐ** moreover [B]*
加入 **jiārù** to add; to join [C]
加热 **jiārè** heating [D]
加重 **jiāzhòng** to make/become heavier [D]
加快 **jiākuài** to speed up

871
8 strokes

JIÀ, to harness; to pull (a cart); to drive, pilot, or sail (car, airplane, boat) [A]

The "horse" helps with the meaning; **jiā** (870) gives the sound.

驾

872
9 strokes

JIÀ, frame; a measure for airplanes [B]

Jiā (870) gives the sound; "tree" 木 helps with the meaning.

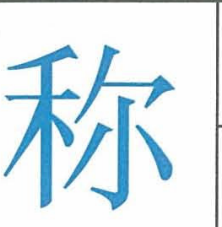
书架 **shūjià** bookshelf [B]
绑架 **bǎngjià** to kidnap
架子 **jiàzi** frame; outline; stance; hauteur [C]
打架 **dǎjià** come to blows, engage in fisticuffs [C]
一架飞机 **yíjià fēijī** an airplane

873
8 strokes

KĀ, GĀ, used to write foreign words [A]

咖 is used, for sound-value alone, to write such borrowed foreign words as "coffee."

咖喱 **gālí** curry
咖啡 **kāfei** coffee
咖啡馆 **kāfeiguǎn** coffeehouse; café



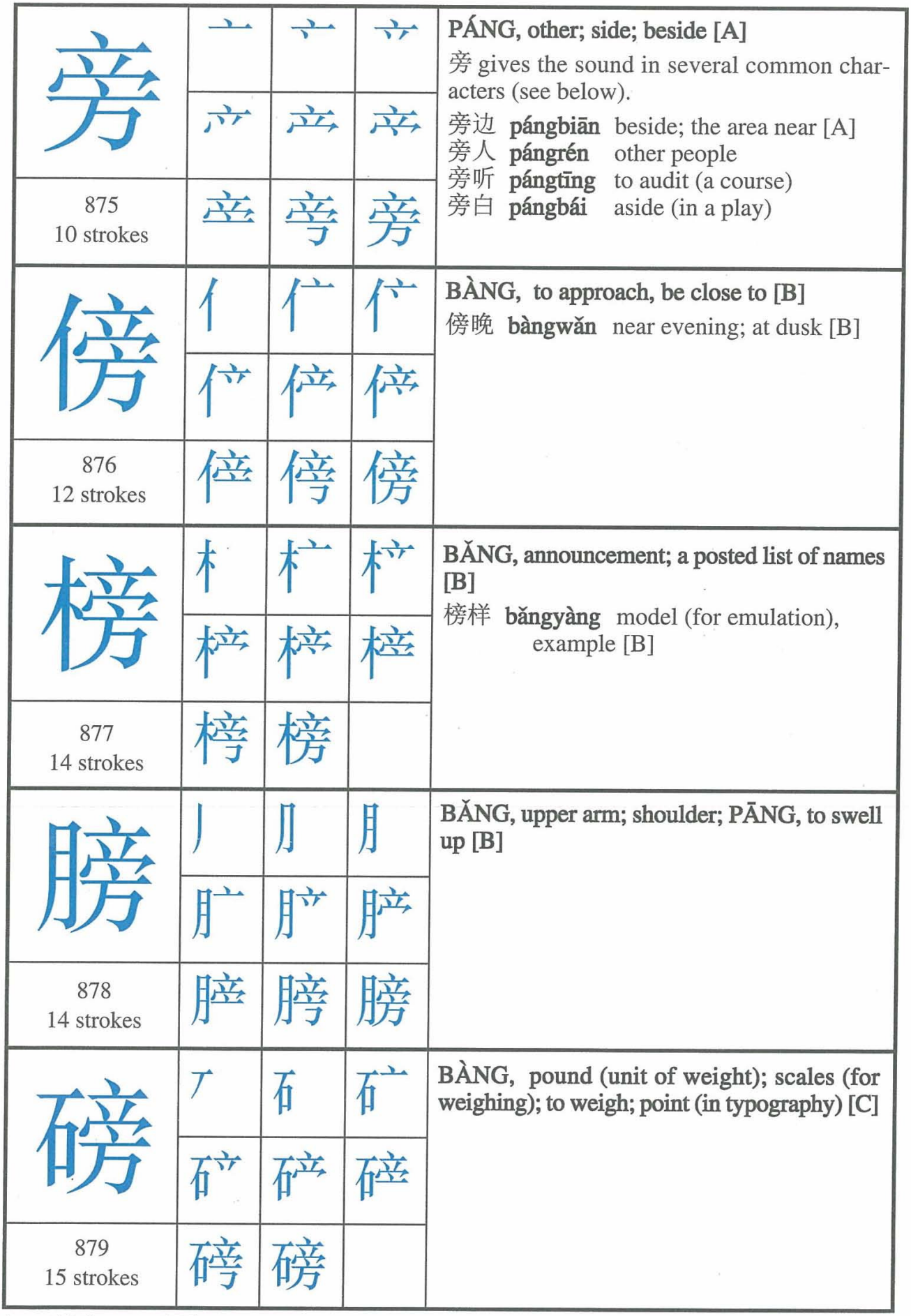
874
10 strokes

CHĒNG, to weigh; name; CHÈN, to own; to suit [B]

称号 **chēnghào** title, designation [D]
名称 **míngchēng** name [D]
称道 **chēngdào** to commend [D]
简称 **jiǎnchēng** abbreviated name [D]
称心 **chènxīn** to suit one's wishes [D]

稱

*加以may also appear before two-syllable verbs with a resumptive function: Example: "选择他们的长处加以跟从 *xuǎnzé tāmende chángchu* **jiāyǐ** *gēncóng* (I'll) pick out their good



旁
875
10 strokes

PÁNG, other; side; beside [A]

旁 gives the sound in several common characters (see below).

旁边 **pángbiān** beside; the area near [A]
旁人 **pángrén** other people
旁听 **pángtīng** to audit (a course)
旁白 **pángbái** aside (in a play)

傍
876
12 strokes

BÀNG, to approach, be close to [B]

傍晚 **bàngwǎn** near evening; at dusk [B]

榜
877
14 strokes

BǍNG, announcement; a posted list of names [B]

榜样 **bǎngyàng** model (for emulation), example [B]

膀
878
14 strokes

BǍNG, upper arm; shoulder; PĀNG, to swell up [B]

磅
879
15 strokes

BÀNG, pound (unit of weight); scales (for weighing); to weigh; point (in typography) [C]

(*cont'd from p. 175*)
points and **thereto** follow" (Confucius, the English version is intended to be illustrative, not idiomatic); or "A 加以 VERB," "as to A, …" 择: Pt. 2, p. 220b.

880
6 strokes

RÚ, be like; be as good as; according to; if [A]

如今 **rújīn** nowadays [B]
如果 **rúguǒ** if [B]
如同 **rútóng** be like, as [C]
如此 **rúcǐ** as follows [C]
如下 **rúxià** as follows, as below [C]
如意 **rúyì** be satisfied [D]

881
6 strokes

JUÉ, to decide; decidedly; to execute (a person); to burst [A]

决定 **juédìng** to decide; decision [A]
决心 **juéxīn** determination [B]
决口 **juékǒu** be breached; to burst (as, a dyke, a dam) [C]
决不 **juébù** be determined to do/not to do (something) [D]

882
8 strokes

XÌNG, nature, temperament; sex [B]

"Heart" is for meaning, **shēng** "birth" for sound; or 性 and 生 are cognate words; or 性 combines meanings: what's in you at birth, "temperament, disposition."

性别 **xìngbié** sexual difference, sex [B]
性能 **xìngnéng** performance, function (of a machine) [C]
性情 **xìngqíng** temperament [D]
性交 **xìngjiāo** sexual intercourse

883
7 strokes

DĀI, be stupid; be idiotic; to stay, to remain [B]

呆板 **dāibǎn** be inflexible, rigid
呆子 **dāizi** stupid person; fool; enthusiast (see next item)
发呆 **fādāi** to stare like a fool, be in a daze
书呆子 **shū dāizi** "bookworm"
呆在家里 **dāi zài jiālǐ** to stay at home

884
9 strokes

BǍO, to protect; guarantee, surety [B]

保留 **bǎoliú** to retain; to hold in reserve [B]
保险 **bǎoxiǎn** insurance; be safe; be certain (to happen) [C]
保管 **bǎoguǎn** to take care of; surely [C]
保重 **bǎozhòng** Take care of yourself! [D]
保全 **bǎoquán** to keep intact; to preserve

885
6 strokes

XIÀNG, toward, to face; habitually in the past; family name [A]

Distinguish from 尚 (448, p. 90)

想来 **xiànglái** always, all along [C]
向往 **xiàngwǎng** to look forward to [D]
向着 **xiàngzhe** to turn towards, to face; (colloquial) to take somebody's side
一向 **yíxiàng** up till now; consistently
风向 **fēngxiàng** wind direction

886
9 strokes

XIǍNG, a sound; to sound [A]

响应 **xiǎngyìng** to respond [B]
响亮 **xiǎngliàng** be loud and clear; to resonate [C]
响声 **xiǎngshēng** sound, noise [D]

響

887
10 strokes

JIÈ , to lend; to borrow [A]

借口 **jièkǒu** to use as an excuse; excuse [C]
借入 **jièrù** to borrow
借出 **jièchū** to lend
借给 **jiègěi** to lend
借据 **jièjù** notes (receipts for loans)
借光 **jièguāng** Excuse me (polite)

888
8 strokes

SHÌ, to look, to look at [A]

Distinguish from the next two characters.

电视 **diànshì** television [A]
视觉 **shìjué** vision, visual sense [D]
视力 **shìlì** sight, vision [D]

視

889
8 strokes

GUĪ, (drawing) compasses; rule, regulation; to correct (a fault); fee [B]

Distinguish from the preceding (888) and following (890) characters.

规定 **guīdìng** to stipulate; to set, formulate [B]
规劝 **guīquàn** to admonish
校规 **xiàoguī** school regulations

規

890
6 strokes

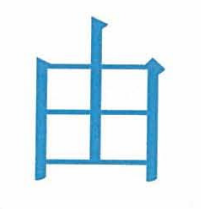
GUĀN, to look at, view [A]
The "see" radical 见 gives the meaning. The "right hand" 又 is just a scribble to replace the traditional complicated phonetic element (see below). Distinguish from the preceding two characters.
观点 **guāndiǎn** viewpoint [B]
观念 **guānniàn** concept [C]
观看 **guānkàn** to watch [C]
觀

891
7 strokes

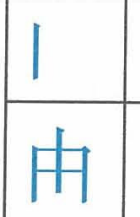
SHÈ, society [A]
This character combines meanings: "sign" + "earth" = "altar to the spirits of the land" (original meaning), "tutelary deity, village, society."
社会 **shèhuì** society [A]
社论 **shèlùn** editorial; leading article [C]
社员 **shèyuán** a member of a club

892
9 strokes

DÙ, to pass through; degree, rule, extent; family name [A]
度过 **dùguò** to pass through (a period of time) [B]
高度 **gāodù** altitude [B]
度数 **dùshù** degree
度日如年 **dù rì rú nián** to pass days like years (i.e., time creeps by)



893
5 strokes

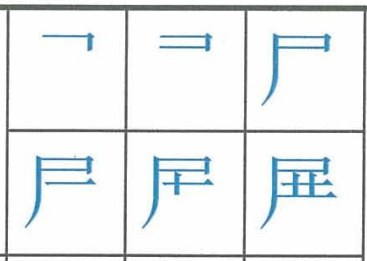


YÓU, to test with, be up to (someone); from, by; cause; family name [B]
自由 **zìyóu** freedom [B]
由于 **yóuyú** be due to [B]
理由 **lǐyóu** reason [B]
由此可见 **yóucǐ kějiàn** "From this, it can be seen" (i.e., "therefore") [D]

894
8 strokes

MÌNG, destiny, fate; life, order [B]
生命 **shēngmìng** life [B]
革命 **gémìng** to carry out a revolution; revolution [B]
命令 **mìnglìng** order, command [B]
命运 **mìngyùn** destiny, fate [B]
拼命 **pīnmìng** to risk your life; to give your all [B]
命名 **mìngmíng** to give a name to [D]
算命 **suànmìng** tell somebody's fortune

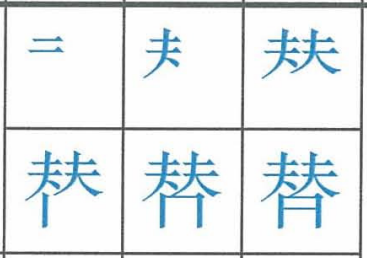
895
10 strokes



ZHǍN, to unroll; to postpone; family name [A]

发展 **fāzhǎn** to develop, development [A]
展开 **zhǎnkāi** to open out [B]
展出 **zhǎnchū** to unfold, open out [B]
展望 **zhǎnwàng** look into the distance; look into the future; to predict [D]
展现 **zhǎnxiàn** unfold in front of your eyes [D]

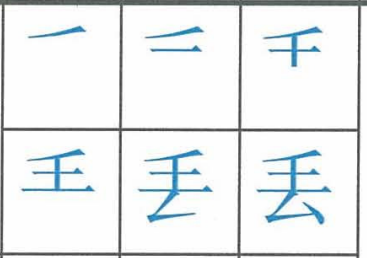
896
12 strokes



TÌ, for, in place of, to substitute [B]

代替 **dàitì** to represent; representing... (i.e., in place of...) [B]
替代 **tìdài** to replace, substitute for [D]
替工 **tìgōng** substitute workman
替身 **tìshēn** substitute, scapegoat
替死鬼 **tìsǐguǐ** scapegoat

897
6 strokes

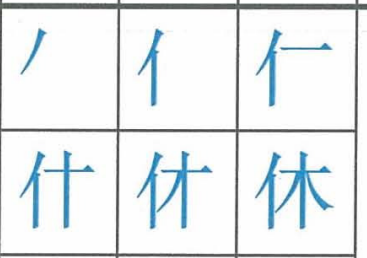


DIŪ, to lose [A]

Note that this character is simply 去 **qù** "to go" with a "left" radical over it.

丢人 **diūrén** "to lose face" [D]
丢脸 **diūliǎn** "to lose face"

898
7 strokes



TǏ, body [A]

身体 **shēntǐ** body [A]
体会 **tǐhuì** to have learned /to know/ from experience [B]
体面 **tǐmiàn** be pretty; be in good taste; honor; face, appearance [C]
体现 **tǐxiàn** to incarnate, to embody [C]
体力 **tǐlì** physical strength [C]
体重 **tǐzhòng** weight (of a person) [D]

體

899
5 strokes

SHÌ, sign. SIGN radical (132) [A]

Compare this to the "side-sign" radical 礻 already learned (166, p. 34).

展示 **zhǎnshì** to show, to lay bare [D]
示意 **shìyì** to know what you mean or intend

900
8 strokes

ZŌNG, ancestor; law case; batch; family name

宗 combines meanings. "Roof" over the "sign" radical (used for spiritual manifestations) suggests the altar to the ancestors which every traditional family has in its home.

祖宗 **zǔzōng** ancestor
宗教 **zōngjiào** religion

901
7 strokes

YÍNG, to face; toward; to meet [A]

欢迎 **huānyíng** to welcome [A]
迎接 **yíngjiē** to receive or welcome someone [B]
迎面 **yíngmiàn** facing each other; the space opposite [D]

902
5 strokes

FÙ, to hand over; a set [A]

The "thumb" (representing a hand) hands over something to the "(side-) man."

对付 **duìfu** to deal with; to make do with [B]
付出 **fùchū** to pay; to expend [D]

903
8 strokes

FǓ, prefecture; palace [A]

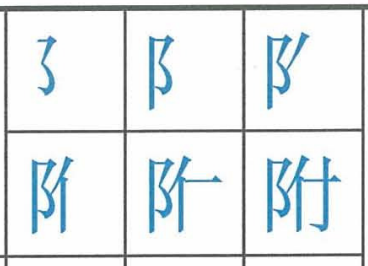
政府 **zhèngfǔ** government [A]
府上 **fǔshàng** (your) residence (polite expression
王府 **wángfǔ** royal palace

904
10 strokes

FǓ, to bow your head; "please condescend to ..." (old-fashioned honorific form used in official correspondence) [C]

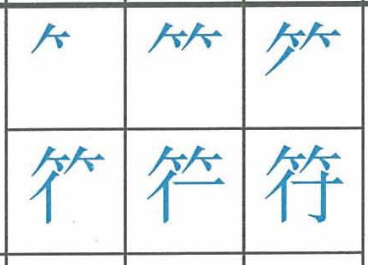
俯视 **fǔshì** to overlook
俯首 **fǔshǒu** to bow your head and submit

905
7 strokes



FÙ, to attach; be near, close [A]
附近 **fùjìn** be near to [A]
附带 **fùdài** in passing; to attach; be supplementary [D]
附和 **fùhè** to echo (viewpoint, opinion); to chime in with [D]
附加 **fùjiā** to add, to attach; be additional, be attached [D]
附属 **fùshǔ** be subsidiary, be affiliated [D]

906
11 strokes

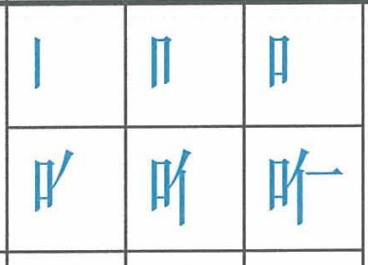


FÚ, symbol; written charm or incantation [B]
符合 **fúhé** to tally with; (term from physics) coincidence [B]
符号 **fúhào** symbol, insignia [D]

907
14 strokes

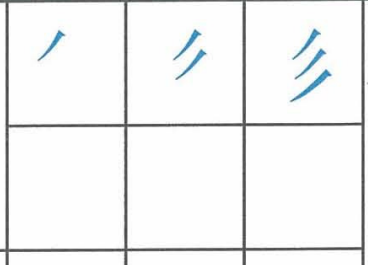
FǓ, to decay, turn rotten [B]
腐化 **fǔhuà** to go rotten; to be depraved, degenerate; rot, decay [D]

908
8 strokes



FÙ, second syllable of 吩咐 *fēnfu*, to give somebody an order (instruction), to tell somebody to do something [C]

909
3 strokes



SHĀN, streaks. STREAKS radical (63)
The character is a picture. Not in modern use as an independent character.

910
15 strokes

YǏNG, shadow, image, photograph [A]

影响 **yǐngxiǎng** to affect, to influence; influence, effect [A]
影子 **yǐngzi** shadow, reflection; trace [B]
阴影 **yīnyǐng** shadow, shade
影射 **yǐngshè** to counterfeit
电影 **diànyǐng** movie [A]
电影院 **diànyǐngyuán** movie-house [C]

911
4 strokes

RÉN, to carry on the shoulder; be great; the ninth "heavenly stem;" family name

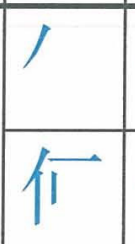
The character seems to show the "knight" carrying some object (the "left" radical) thrown over his shoulder. Originally the character was a picture of the common carrying pole with an object fixed at each end for balance; at the center was the carrier.

912
6 strokes

RÈN, to allow; term of office; responsibility; to employ; to endure; RÉN, family name [A]

任性 **rènxìng** be wilful; be wayward [C]
任意 **rènyì** wilfully; wantonly [C]
任命 **rènmìng** be appointed; be nominated [D]
任用 **rènyòng** to appoint

913
7 strokes



HÉ, what; family name [A]

任何 **rènhé** any [A]; whatever, whichever
如何 **rúhé** how? in what way? how about …? [B]
何必 **hébì** why must…? [C]
几何 **jǐhé** how much? how many? [D]
几何学 **jǐhéxué** geometry

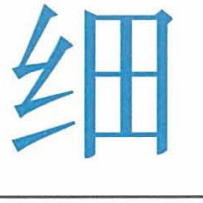
914
8 strokes

XIÁNG, in detail; to know [B]

Xiáng is supposed to be a sound-meaning compound, "words" giving the meaning and 羊 **yáng** (156, p. 32) giving—not the full sound, but—the rhyme.

详谈 **xiángtán** discuss in detail
详情 **xiángqíng** detailed information
不详 **bùxiáng** be unknown

詳



915
8 strokes

XÌ, be fine (not coarse), be thin [A]

Note that the radicals in **xì** are the same as in 累 (49, p. 10), but the position is different. Originally, **xì** had "silk" + "head" = "hair," therefore "fine." Head was corrupted.

详细 **xiángxì** be in detail [B]

細

916
10 strokes

GĒN, root; square root; a measure for long, thin things [A]

根本 **gēnběn** be basic, be fundamental; from the beginning [B]
根据 **gēnjù** to base something on; according to; basis [B]
方根 **fānggēn** square root

917
5 strokes

SHǏ, history, historian; family name [A]

历史 **lìshǐ** history [A]

918
8 strokes

SHǏ, envoy; to use; to cause; with [A]

使用 **shǐyòng** to use, to employ [A]
大使 **dàshǐ** ambassador [C]
使得 **shǐdé** to make; to cause; to be able to use; be all right [C]
使命 **shǐmìng** mission, assignment
大使馆 **dàshǐguǎn** embassy [B]

919
8 strokes

WÈI, flavor; odor; a measure for medicines and for courses (of a meal) [B]

味道 **wèidao** flavor [B]
气味 **qìwèi** smell, flavor [C]
味觉 **wèijué** sense of taste
玩味 **wánwèi** to think over, to ponder

920
7 strokes

LUÀN, be disorderly, disorder [A]

内乱 **nèiluàn** civil war
乱说 **luànshuō** to speak recklessly; to gossip
乱真 **luànzhēn** be a good imitation (of a painting or sculpture)

亂

921
9 strokes

PÀI, to branch off; to appoint; faction, sect; to levy; to distribute [A]

Subtract the "water-dots," and you have an old character that was a picture of a stream dividing, from which came the meaning "to branch off."

党派 **dǎngpài** political party [C]
派别 **pàibié** faction [D]
气派 **qìpài** manner, style
派头 **pàitóu** style, manner
派出所 **pàichūsuǒ** precinct house [C]

922
7 strokes

ZHÙ, to help [A]

帮助 **bāngzhù** to help, help [A]
助手 **zhùshǒu** helper, assistant [C]
助理 **zhùlǐ** assistant [D]
助长 **zhùzhǎng** to encourage; to abet [D]
借助 **jièzhù** using, drawing on, with the help of [D]
助教 **zhùjiào** teaching assistant

923
6 strokes

SHÈ, to establish; if [A]

设备 **shèbei** equipment [B]
设想 **shèxiǎng** to imagine; to take into account, have consideration for; rough plan, preliminary idea [C]
设立 **shèlì** to set up [D]
设法 **shèfǎ** to figure out a way; to try to

設

924
7 strokes

YĪ, to heal [A]

医生 **yīshēng** healer, medical doctor [A]
医院 **yīyuàn** hospital [A]
医学 **yīxué** medical science [B]
中医 **zhōngyī** Chinese traditional medicine [C]

醫

925
8 strokes

FÚ, clothes; to take, swallow (medicine); to serve; to obey; be accustomed to; FÙ, a measure for doses (term in Chinese medicine) [A]

衣服 **yīfu** clothes [A]
服从 **fúcóng** to obey [B]
说服 **shuōfú** to convince [C]

926
5 strokes

WÙ, affairs; must [A]

服务 **fúwù** to serve; service [A]
业务 **yèwù** business, professional work [B]
任务 **rènwù** mission, task [B]
医务 **yīwù** medical [D]
务必 **wùbì** without fail
外务 **wàiwù** foreign affairs
服务员 **fúwùyuán** attendant [A]

務

927
14 strokes

JĪNG, essence, spirit; sperm; very; to be essential, pure; be smart [A]

精力 **jīnglì** personal energy, vigor [B]
精细 **jīngxì** be meticulous [C]
精通 **jīngtōng** to know very well [D]
精心 **jīngxīn** take pains in doing [D]
精美 **jīngměi** be exquisite [D]
精简 **jīngjiǎn** to simplify, retrench [D]
精神 **jīngshén** spirit, vitality [A]
精神病 **jīngshénbìng** mental illness, psychosis

928
5 strokes

NÚ, handmaiden, slave [C]

The character combines meanings.

奴才 **núcái** slave
奴性 **núxìng** be servile; servile disposition

929
7 strokes

NǓ, to strive, to work hard at [A]

This appears to combine meanings: use the strength or energy of a slave. Or it may represent an extension of meaning of the word behind 奴: "to slave at it."

努力 **nǔlì** "put your back into it," effort [A]

怒	𠂉	𠂉	𠂉	**NÙ, anger, passion, rage [B]** 怒 appears to combine meanings: the heart (emotions) of a slave: anger, passion, rage. 发怒 **fānù** get angry
	奴	奴	奴	
930 9 strokes	怒	怒	怒	
动	一	二	云	**DÒNG, to move [A]** 活动 **huódòng** be active, activity [A] 运动 **yùndòng** movement (physical), exercise; campaign, movement (political) [A] 动人 **dòngrén** be touching (emotions) [B] 动手 **dòngshǒu** start work; to touch, handle; to hit out [B] 动身 **dòngshēn** to start a journey [B] 動
	云	动	动	
931 6 strokes				
靠	丿	𠂉	𠂉	**KÀO, to lean on, to depend on [B]** 可靠 **kěkào** be reliable [B] 靠近 **kàojìn** be near to [B]
	告	告	告	
932 15 strokes	靠	靠	靠	
廴	𠃌	廴		**No pronunciation. To march. MARCH radical (36)** This is a picture of a man marching out. The student should distinguish "march" from the "halt" radical, 辶 (90, p. 19).
933 2 strokes				
建	𠃌	𠃌	𠃌	**JIÀN, to set up; Fujian (old style: "Fukien") [A]** 建设 **jiànshè** to build, to build up [A] 建立 **jiànlì** to establish [B] 建造 **jiànzào** to build, to make [C] 建交 **jiànjiāo** to establish diplomatic relations [D]
	𠃌	𠃌	聿	
934 8 strokes	建	建		

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">健
935
10 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>亻</td><td>亻冂</td><td rowspan="3">JIÀN, to strengthen, be strong; be regular [A]
健全 jiànquán to be sound; to make sound, to perfect [C]
健美 jiànměi to be strong and good-looking [D]</td></tr>
<tr><td>亻⺕</td><td>亻⺕</td><td>亻⺕</td></tr>
<tr><td>亻建</td><td>健</td><td>健</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">键
936
13 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>𠂉</td><td>𠂉</td><td rowspan="3">JIÀN, key (for a lock; on a piano, type-writer, etc.), bolt [B]
鍵</td></tr>
<tr><td>钅</td><td>钅⺕</td><td>钅⺕</td></tr>
<tr><td>钅建</td><td>键</td><td>键</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">墙
937
14 strokes</td><td>土</td><td>土一</td><td>土十</td><td rowspan="3">QIÁNG, wall [A]
城墙 chéngqiáng city wall
墻, 牆</td></tr>
<tr><td>垟</td><td>垟</td><td>墙</td></tr>
<tr><td>墙</td><td>墙</td><td>墻</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">护
938
7 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>扌</td><td>扌</td><td rowspan="3">HÙ, to protect [B]
保护 bǎohù to protect [B]
护士 hùshì nurse [B]
救护 jiùhù to rescue, save
護</td></tr>
<tr><td>扌`</td><td>扌冖</td><td>扌冖</td></tr>
<tr><td>护</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">莫
939
10 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>艹</td><td>艹</td><td rowspan="3">MÒ, don't; none; family name [D]
Anciently, 大 "big" was "grass" 艹, like the top of the character: "the sun going down, disappearing into the grass" (Karlgren AD 638), and the character was pronounced mù and meant "dusk, evening." Now sound-loan for "don't," etc. Mò is phonetic in several common characters. See the next few items.
莫非 mòfēi is it possible that...?</td></tr>
<tr><td>艹</td><td>艹</td><td>艹</td></tr>
<tr><td>苴</td><td>莫</td><td>莫</td></tr>
</table>

940
14 strokes

MÓ, pattern (pronounced MÚ in some compounds) [B]

规模 **guīmó** dimensions, scope [B]
模式 **móshì** model; pattern [D]
模子 **múzi** mold, die
模样 **múyàng** facial appearance, face
模特儿 **mótèr** model

941
13 strokes

MŌ, to feel with the hand; to grope for; to sneak in or out [B]; to try to find out

The "side-hand" gives the meaning.

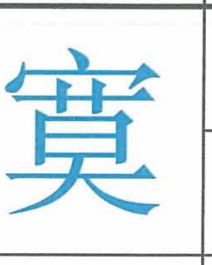
摸底 **mōdǐ** to try to find out the real situation or purpose

942
13 strokes

MÒ, desert; be indifferent [B]

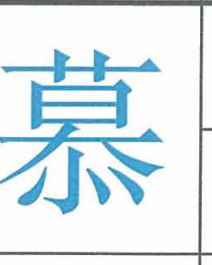
Although 莫 **mò** (939, above) gives the sound, this can be read as a meaning-meaning compound: "water" + "none" = desert.

漠漠 **mòmò** be foggy; be vast and lonely
漠然 **mòrán** indifferently; apathetically
漠视 **mòshì** to treat with indifference



943
13 strokes

MÒ, be lonely; be deserted [C]

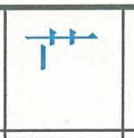


944
14 strokes

MÙ, to admire; to hanker for [B]

爱慕 **àimù** to love, to adore
慕仰 **mùyǎng** to look up to
慕名 **mùmíng** out of admiration for somebody's famous name
慕尼黑 **Mùníhēi** Munich (the Bavarian city)

945
13 strokes



MÙ, tomb [C]
墓地 **mùdì** cemetery

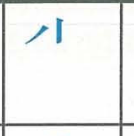
946
13 strokes

MÙ, stage curtain; measure for acts of a play; (movie) screen [C]
幕后 **mùhòu** backstage; behind the scenes

947
9 strokes

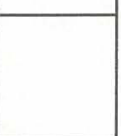
XIŪ, to build, to repair; to prune, trim; to study [B]
修理 **xiūlǐ** to fix [B]
修改 **xiūgǎi** to revise [B]
修建 **xiūjiàn** to build [C]
修正 **xiūzhèng** to amend, revise [C]
自修 **zìxiū** to educate oneself; study period (in school)

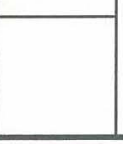
948
9 strokes



SHĚNG, province [A]; to save [B]
省得 **shěngdé** lest [C]
省长 **shěngzhǎng** governor of a province [C]
省会 **shěnghuì** provincial capital [D]
省钱 **shěngqián** be economical (be saving of money)
河北省 **Héběi shěng** Hebei (Hopei) Province

949
4 strokes





CHǏ, a Chinese "foot" (about 14 English inches); pronounced CHĚ in some compounds; a ruler. FOOT (length) radical (117) [B]
尺寸 **chǐcun** size (in feet and inches) [C]
尺子 **chǐzi** ruler [C]
市尺 **shìchǐ** Chinese standard foot

950
10 strokes

KUĀN, be broad [B]

宽大 **kuāndà** be spacious; to fit loosely; be lenient [D]
宽广 **kuānguǎng** be broad, extensive [D]
宽窄 **kuānzhǎi** "the broad-narrow of it," i.e. width
宽厚 **kuānhòu** be generous
宽容 **kuānróng** be tolerant

寬

951
7 strokes

XÌ, 1) department (of a college); system; 2) to connect; be related to; 3) to tie; to haul up or let down on a rope; to remember; be concerned about; to jail [A]

关系 **guānxi** relationship [A]
太阳系 **tàiyángxì** the solar system
社会学系 **shèhuìxué xì** sociology department

係 (2nd meanings) 繫 (3rd meanings)

952
7 strokes

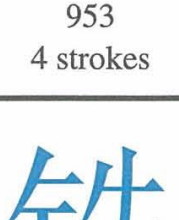
XIÀN, a *xiàn* ("*hsien*"), administrative district similar to a U.S. county [B]

县城 **xiànchéng** county seat [C]
县长 **xiànzhǎng** magistrate of a **xiàn** [D]

953
4 strokes

GŌNG, public; male; be equitable; metric; "Mr.;" grandfather [A]

公里 **gōnglǐ** kilometer [A]
公斤 **gōngjīn** kilogram [A]
公园 **gōngyuán** (public) park [A]
公元 **gōngyuán** Christian era [B]
公开 **gōngkāi** be open; make public [B]
公用电话 **gōngyòng diànhuà** public telephone [B]
公共汽车 **gōnggòngqìchē** public bus [A]



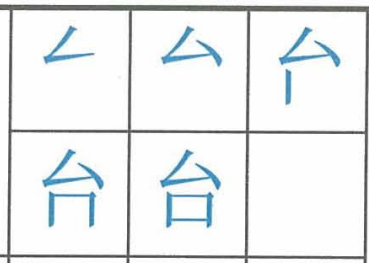
954
10 strokes

TIĚ, iron; be strong; family name [B]

铁路 **tiělù** railroad [B]
铁定 **tiědìng** to decide definitely
铁丝 **tiěsī** wire
手无寸铁 **shǒu wú cùn tiě** be completely unarmed, be defenceless

鐵

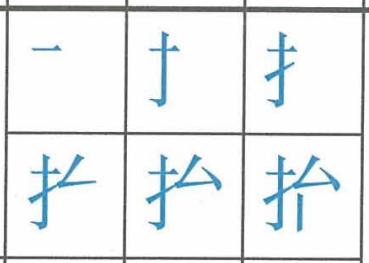
955
5 strokes



TÁI, the name of a group of stars; platform, terrace; desk; stand, base; broadcasting station [B]

台风 **táifēng** typhoon [D]
电视台 **diànshìtaí** television station [B]

956
8 strokes

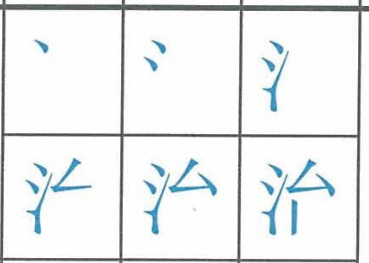


TÁI, to carry (between two or more people); to raise the price [A]

抬头 **táitóu** to raise your head; to look up
抬高 **táigāo** to raise, enhance

擡

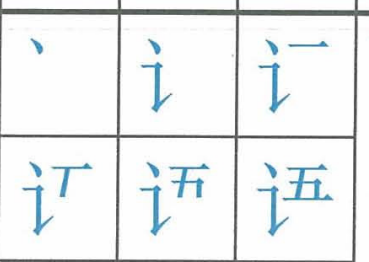
957
8 strokes



ZHÌ, to govern; to heal, to treat [A]

政治 **zhèngzhì** politics [A]
治理 **zhìlǐ** to govern [D]
治安 **zhì'ān** public security, law and order [D]
医治 **yīzhì** to heal, to treat [D]
治病 **zhìbìng** to treat an illness

958
9 strokes

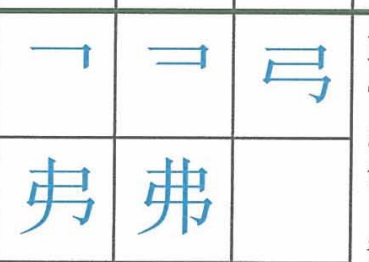


YǓ, language, speech [A]

语言 **yǔyán** language [A]
语法 **yǔfǎ** grammar [A]
语音 **yǔyīn** speech sounds; pronunciation [B]
语气 **yǔqì** tone, manner of speaking; (grammatical) mood [B]
语文 **yǔwén** (Chinese) language [C]
四字成语 **sìzìchéngyǔ** a four-character set expression

語

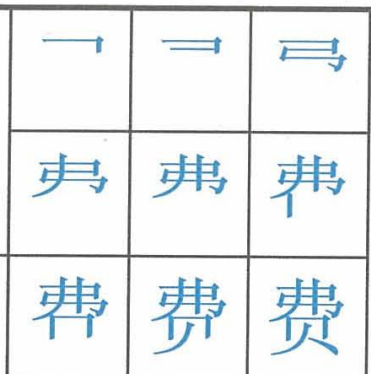
959
5 strokes



FÚ, (bookish) not, be unwilling to

This character originally meant "rope" and was a picture of a piece of rope (the "bow" radical) tying two things—now "left" and "down"—丿丨together. The meanings "not, be unwilling to" come by sound-loan.

960
9 strokes

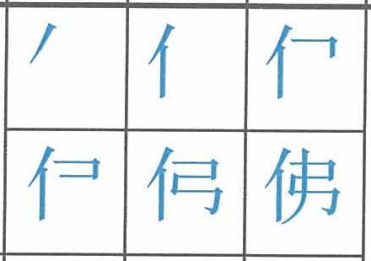


FÈI, to waste; expense, fee; family name [B]

学费 **xuéfèi** tuition fees [B]
费用 **fèiyòng** expense [B]
公费 **gōngfèi** at public expense [B]
费力 **fèilì** require effort, be strenuous [C]
费心 **fèixīn** to take trouble over; (polite) Would you mind to...

費

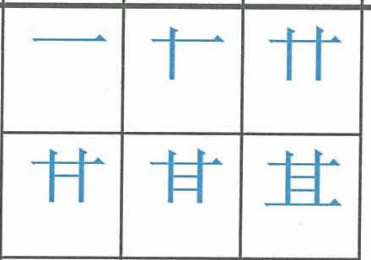
961
7 strokes



FÓ, Buddha; FÚ, second syllable of 仿佛 ***fǎngfú,* "to seem, to be more or less the same as; as if" [B]**

佛教 **Fójiào** Buddhism

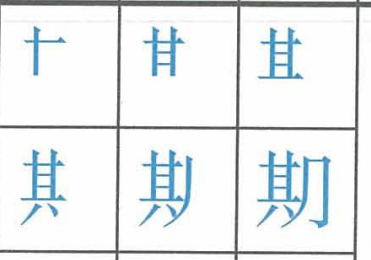
962
8 strokes



QÍ, her, his, its, their [A]
其 gives the sound in several characters. See the next few items

其次 **qícì** next in order; second [B]
其中 **qízhōng** among, in the midst of [B]
其余 **qíyú** the rest [B]
其他 **qítā** other, else [B]
其间 **qíjiān** among, between [D]
其实 **qíshí** actually; in fact
尤其 **yóuqí** especially

963
12 strokes



QĪ, period; issue (of a magazine); to expect [A]

期望 **qīwàng** to look forward to [D]
期间 **qījiān** period of time; during [B]
日期 **rìqī** date (calendrical) [B]
期满 **qīmǎn** to expire
星期 **xīngqī** week [A]
星期日 **xīngqīrì** Sunday [A]
星期天 **xīngqītiān** Sunday
星期一 **xīngqīyī** Monday

964
14 strokes

QÍ, flag [B]

旗袍 **qípáo** woman's long dress with slit skirt; cheongsam

965
12 strokes

QĪ, to cheat [B]; to deceive

欺负 **qīfu** to bully; to take advantage of
欺骗 **qīpiàn** to deceive, swindle

966
12 strokes

QÍ, chess, or any similar board game [C]

967
4 strokes

WÉI, walk off, to walk off in opposite directions; soft leather; family name. WALK OFF radical (91)

韦 used to have "foot" at top and bottom to suggest two feet walking in opposite directions.

韋

968
7 strokes

WÉI, to go around; circumference [A]

包围 **bāowéi** to surround [C]
围巾 **wéijīn** muffler, scarf [C]
围墙 **wéiqiáng** enclosing wall

圍

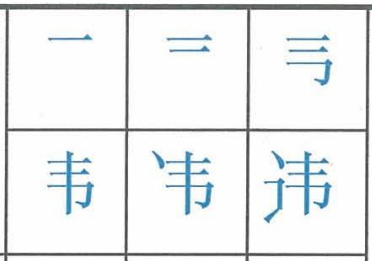
969
6 strokes

WĚI, be great [A]

伟大 **wěidà** be mighty [A]

偉

970
7 strokes



WÉI, to go against, to disobey [B]

违反 **wéifǎn** to violate, transgress [B]
违法 **wéifǎ** to break the law [D]

違

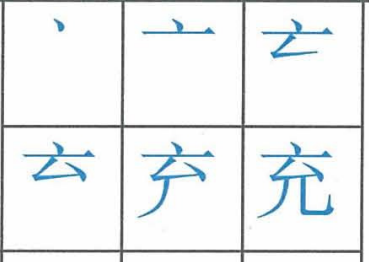
971
4 strokes

YǓN, to consent; be true, sincere [B]

Distinguish from 亢 (1041, p. 209).

允许 **yǔnxǔ** to permit, permission [B]
允从 **yǔncóng** to assent
允当 **yǔndàng** be suitable, satisfactory

972
6 strokes

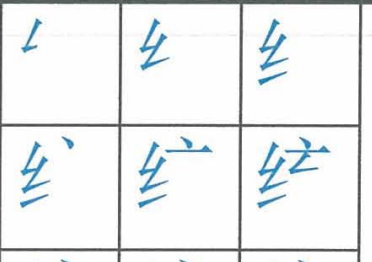


CHŌNG, to fill up; to pretend to be [B]

Distinguish from 亢 (1041, p. 209).

充分 **chōngfèn** be adequate [B]
充足 **chōngzú** be sufficient [B]
充实 **chōngshí** be ample, adequate [C]
充当 **chōngdāng** to serve as, act as [D]
冒充 **màochōng** to impersonate

973
9 strokes

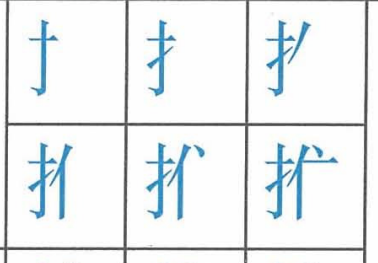


TǑNG, to control; all; succession [B]

总统 **zǒngtǒng** president (of a country) [B]
传统 **chuántǒng** tradition; be traditional [B]
统一 **tǒngyī** to unify; unity [B]
系统 **xìtǒng** system; be systematic [B]
统治 **tǒngzhì** to control [B]

統

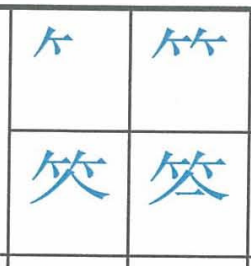
974
11 strokes



TUĪ, to push; to elect; to make excuses; to cut, to clip; to deduce [A]

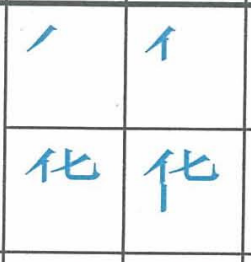
推动 **tuīdòng** to put into action; to promote; to propel [B]
推进 **tuījìn** give a push to; (military) to advance [B]
推行 **tuīxíng** carry into operation [D]
推理 **tuīlǐ** (logic) inference [D]
推三阻四 **tuīsān-zǔsì** make up all kinds of excuses [D]

975
12 strokes



DÁ, to answer; DĀ, answer [A]
回答 **huídá** to answer, answer [A]
答应 **dāyìng** to answer, to agree to [B]
答案 **dá'àn** answer, solution [B]
答非所问 **dáfēisuǒwèn** to give an irrelevant answer; irrelevant or evasive answer

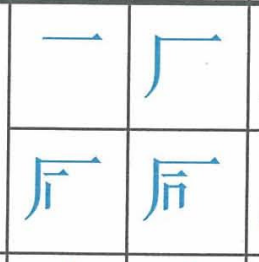
976
8 strokes



HUÒ, goods; currency [B]
国货 **guóhuò** domestic goods (i.e., not imports)
洋货 **yánghuò** imports ("foreign goods")
通货 **tōnghuò** legal tender

(traditional) 貨

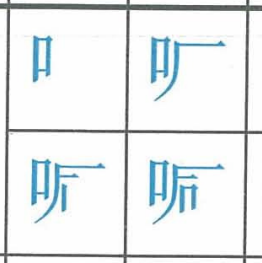
977
9 strokes



XIÁN, salt; (bookish) all; a family name [C]

(salt only) 鹹

978
12 strokes

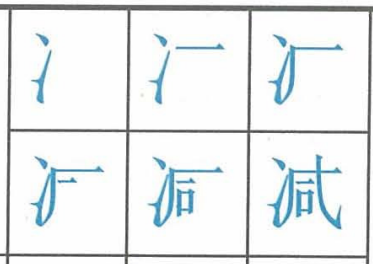


HǍN, to yell [A]
喊叫 **hǎnjiào** to cry out [C]

979
13 strokes

GǍN, to feel (emotionally); to move (emotionally); to appreciate [A]
感到 **gǎndào** to feel, to sense [A]
感冒 **gǎnmào** the common cold [A]
感谢 **gǎnxiè** to thank, be grateful [A]
感动 **gǎndòng** to move (emotionally) [B]
感觉 **gǎnjué** sense perception; to sense, feel [B]
感情 **gǎnqíng** emotion; affection [B]
感想 **gǎnxiǎng** reflections, thoughts [B]

980
11 strokes

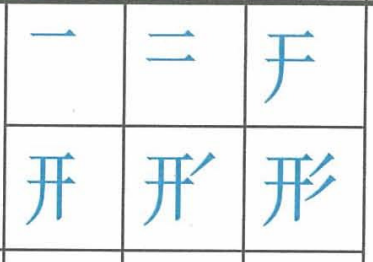


JIǍN, to decrease; "minus" [B]

减少 **jiǎnshǎo** to decrease, to subtract [B]
减产 **jiǎnchǎn** decline in production [D]
减价 **jiǎnjià** to cut prices; hold a sale
五减三 **wǔ jiǎn sān** five minus three

减

981
7 strokes



XÍNG, form [B]

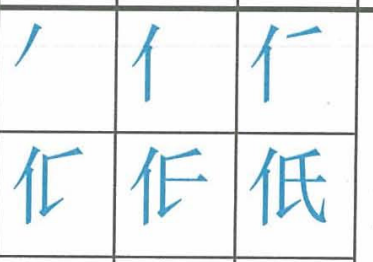
形势 **xíngshì** appearance, conditions of things; pertain to topography, be topographical [B]
形容 **xíngróng** to describe [B]
形成 **xíngchéng** to take shape [B]
形式 **xíngshì** form, shape [B]
形像 **xíngxiàng** image, form [C]
情形 **qíngxíng** circumstances, situation [B]

982
4 strokes

SHĒNG, to ascend, to raise; Chinese dry quart (31.6 cubic inches); quart box [B]

升学 **shēngxué** be promoted to a higher grade in school [D]
升平 **shēngpíng** be peaceful, peace
一升米 **yìshēngmǐ** quart of rice

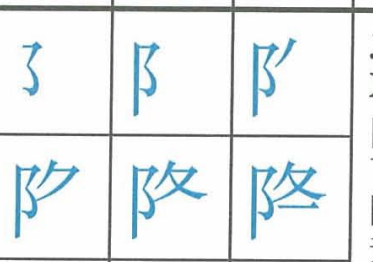
983
7 strokes



DĪ, be low, to lower [A]

减低 **jiǎndī** to reduce [D]
低下 **dīxià** be low (status, standard of living) [D]
低头 **dītóu** to bow the head
低声下气 **dīshēngxiàqì** be meek (literally, "lower your voice and keep down your energy")
低三下四 **dīsānxiàsì** be humble, servile

984
8 strokes



JIÀNG, to descend; to lower, to demote [B]; XIÁNG, to surrender; to control

降低 **jiàngdī** to drop, to lower [B]
下降 **xiàjiàng** to descend; to drop, fall
降价 **jiàngjià** to reduce prices [D]
升降机 **shēngjiàngjī** elevator (literally, an ascend-and-descend machine)

985
13 strokes

ZHÀO, to reflect; to shine on; according to [A]

照常 **zhàocháng** as usual [B]
按照 **ànzhào** according to ... [B]
护照 **hùzhào** passport [B]
照样 **zhàoyàng** following a model; in the same old way, as before [C]
照相 **zhàoxiàng** take a photograph [A]
照相机 **zhàoxiàngjī** camera [C]

986
6 strokes

ÉR, beard; and, and yet, but. BEARD radical (169) [A]

而 is a picture of a beard. Distinguish it from "face" 面 (675, p. 136).

而且 **érqiě** and moreover [A]
然而 **rán'ér** but, moreover [B]
而已 **éryǐ** That's all [C]
而后 **érhòu** after that, then [D]

987
8 strokes

HŪ, suddenly; to neglect [A]

忽然 **hūrán** all of a sudden [A]
忽而... 忽而... **hūér... hūér...** do one thing one minute, another thing the next
忽而哭忽而笑 **hūér kū hūér xiào** weep one minute and laugh the next

988
5 strokes

YUÈ, music; family name [A]; LÈ, happiness; family name [A]

音乐 **yīnyuè** music [A]
快乐 **kuàilè** be happy, happiness [B]

樂

989
8 strokes

XIÀN, thread, wire; clue [B]

毛线 **máoxiàn** knitting wool [C]
线路 **xiànlù** (electricity) circuit; (transportation) line, route [C]
视线 **shìxiàn** line of sight [D]
线人 **xiànrén** stool pigeon; spy, informer
平行线 **píngxíngxiàn** parallel lines

綫

990
7 strokes

YÓU, postal [A]

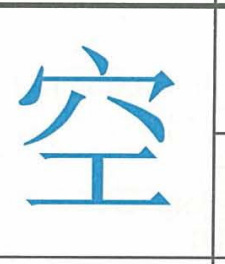
邮包 **yóubāo** parcel [C]
邮电 **yóudiàn** post and telecommunications [D]
邮政 **yóuzhèng** postal service [D]
邮费 **yóufèi** postage
邮件 **yóujiàn** mail

郵

991
7 strokes

JÚ, office; situation [A]

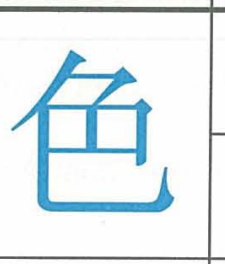
局部 **júbù** part [C]
局面 **júmiàn** aspect, phase [C]
局势 **júshì** situation [D]
邮局 **yóujú** post office [A]
邮局长 **yóujúzhǎng** postmaster [B]
电话局 **diànhuàjú** telephone office



992
8 strokes

KŌNG, be empty; sky, air; for nothing, in vain; KÒNG, be empty, leave empty; empty space; free time

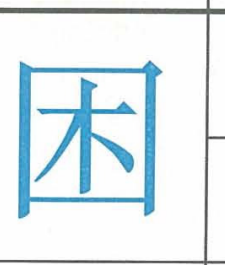
空气 **kōngqì** air [B]
空间 **kōngjiān** space (as "outer ...") [B]
空中 **kōngzhōng** in the sky; overhead [B]
空前 **kōngqián** be unprecedented [B]
太空 **tàikōng** outer space [D]
空话 **kōnghuà** empty talk, chatter [D]
空心 **kōngxīn** be hollow [D]



993
6 strokes

SÈ, color; looks; kind; desire [A]; SHǍI, color

气色 **qìsè** complexion
好色 **hǎosè** be lustful
春色 **chūnsè** spring scenery
色子 **shǎizi** dice



994
7 strokes

KÙN, difficulty, hardship; to trap; to maroon; to beseige; to be sleepy [A]

困 shows a tree in a box to suggest the idea of "difficulty," "be in difficulties."

困睡 **kùnshuì** be sleepy, tired [A]
困难 **kùnnán** be difficult, difficulty [A]
围困 **wéikùn** to surround, hem in, beseige

995
13 strokes

MǍN, be full; be contented, satisfied [A]

满意 **mǎnyì** be satisfied [A]
满足 **mǎnzú** to satisfy [B]
充满 **chōngmǎn** be full of, be brimming with, be permeated with [B]
满月 **mǎnyuè** full moon [D]
不满 **bùmǎn** be resentful, discontent

滿

996
7 strokes

JIǍO, horn; angle; corner; a measure for dimes; role; JUÉ, role. HORN radical (201)

The character is a picture of an animal's horn.

角度 **jiǎodù** angle; point of view; perspective [C]
直角 **zhíjiǎo** right angle
牛角 **niújiǎo** oxhorn

997
13 strokes

JIĚ, to loosen, to untie [A]

解决 **jiějué** to solve; to kill; solution [A]
了解 **liǎojiě** to understand [A]
解放 **jiěfàng** to liberate [B]
解答 **jiědá** to answer, explain [B]
解除 **jiěchú** to get rid of [D]
讲解 **jiǎngjiě** to explain [D]

998
8 strokes

ZHĪ, to weave [A]

"Silk" helps with the meaning. 只 **zhǐ** is, of course, there for the sound.

组织 **zǔzhī** to organize; organization [A]
织造 **zhīzào** weaving
织毛衣 **zhīmáoyī** to knit a sweater

織

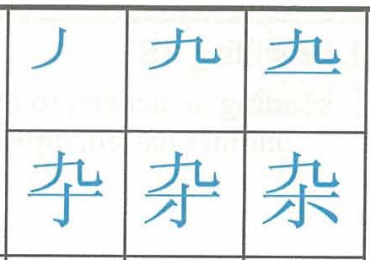
999
9 strokes

FÙ, 1) to return; to repeat; to recover; again; to reply; 2) to be complex; to repeat [A]

复习 **fùxí** to review (lessons) [A]
重复 **chóngfù** to go over, repeat [B]
复活 **fùhuó** to resuscitate; Resurrection [D]
复原 **fùyuán** to get well again; to restore
复员 **fùyuán** to demobilize
复写纸 **fùxiězhǐ** carbon paper

複 (2nd meanings) 復 (1st meanings)

1000
6 strokes

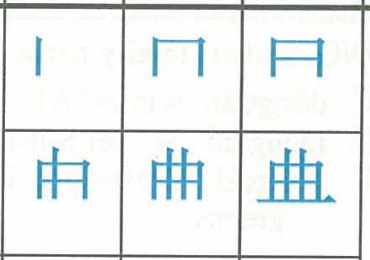


ZÁ, be mixed, be miscellaneous [A]

复杂 **fùzá** be complex [A]
杂文 **záwén** an essay [C]
杂乱 **záluàn** be disorderly, jumbled up [D]
杂交 **zájiāo** to hybridize [D]

雜

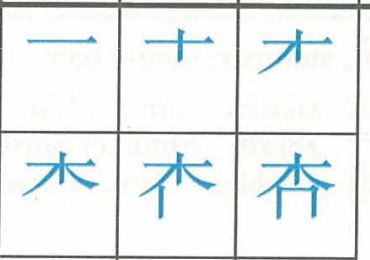
1001
8 strokes



DIǍN, canon, be canonic; to borrow or lend money on security of land or house [A]

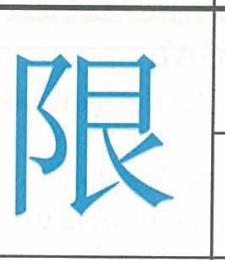
字典 **zìdiǎn** dictionary of characters [C]
典礼 **diǎnlǐ** ceremony, celebration [C]
典故 **diǎngù** classical allusion; historical background

1002
9 strokes

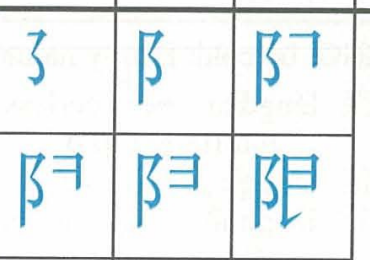


CHÁ, to investigate [A]

查明 **cháming** investigate and prove; ascertain [D]
查处 **cháchǔ** investigate and deal with as appropriate [D]
查点 **chádiǎn** to check a list of goods
查对 **cháduì** to verify
查字典 **chá zìdiǎn** to look up in the dictionary



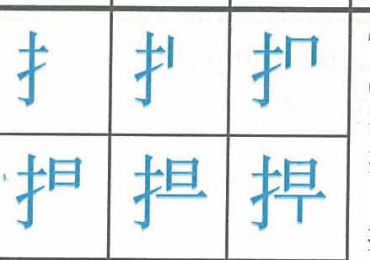
1003
8 strokes



XIÀN, limit [B]

限度 **xiàndù** limit [D]
限于 **xiànyú** be limited to [D]
局限 **júxiàn** to limit, be limited; to confine [D]
限定 **xiàndìng** to set a limit
限量 **xiànliàng** limit; to estimate
有限 **yǒuxiàn** be limited; "Ltd."
无限 **wúxiàn** be infinite, unlimited

1004
12 strokes



TÍ, to raise; to lift in the hand; rising stroke (in writing); DĪ in some compounds [A]

提高 **tígāo** to raise, enhance [A]
提前 **tíqián** to change to an earlier date; be beforehand [B]
提包 **tíbāo** handbag, tote bag [C]
提问 **tíwèn** to put questions to [C]
提案 **tí'àn** a motion, proposal [D]
提防 **dīfáng** to guard against

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">肯
1005
8 strokes</td><td>丨</td><td>𠂆</td><td>𠂇</td><td rowspan="3">KĚN, be willing [B]
肯定 kěndìng to accept; to recognize (e.g., another nation, diplomatically) [B]</td></tr>
<tr><td>𠂇</td><td>𠂇</td><td>肯</td></tr>
<tr><td>肯</td><td>肯</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">冬
1006
5 strokes</td><td>丿</td><td>𠂉</td><td>夂</td><td rowspan="3">DŌNG, winter; family name [A]
冬天 dōngtiān winter [A]
冬至 Dōngzhì Winter Solstice
冬菜 dōngcài preserved, dried cabbage or greens</td></tr>
<tr><td>夂</td><td>冬</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">夏
1007
10 strokes</td><td>一</td><td>𠂇</td><td>𠂆</td><td rowspan="3">XIÀ, summer; family name [A]
夏天 xiàtiān summer [A]
夏至 Xiàzhì Summer Solstice
夏收 xiàshōu summer harvest</td></tr>
<tr><td>𠂇</td><td>百</td><td>百</td></tr>
<tr><td>夏</td><td>夏</td><td>夏</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">冷
1008
7 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>冫</td><td>冫</td><td rowspan="3">LĚNG, be cold; family name [A]
冷淡 lěngdàn be cheerless, be desolate; be indifferent [D]
冷清 lěngqīng be deserted, be desolate
冷货 lěnghuò goods not much in demand
干冷 gānlěng be dry and cold (of the weather)
冷漠 lěngmò be cold and indifferent</td></tr>
<tr><td>冫</td><td>冷</td><td>冷</td></tr>
<tr><td>冷</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">谊
1009
10 strokes</td><td>丶</td><td>讠</td><td>讠</td><td rowspan="3">YÌ, friendship [B]
友谊 yǒuyi friendship

誼</td></tr>
<tr><td>讠</td><td>讠</td><td>谊</td></tr>
<tr><td>谊</td><td>谊</td><td>谊</td></tr>
</table>

1010
6 strokes

XUÈ, blood. BLOOD radical (181) [B]

Colloquially, 血 may be pronounced **xiě**. Distinguish from the "dish" radical 皿 (138, p. 28)

血汗 **xuèhàn** blood and sweat; sweat and toil
高血压 **gāoxuèyā** high blood pressure

1011
12 strokes

WĒN, be warm; review; family name [B]

What looks like the "sun" radical here was originally a picture of a man in a box— in prison. "Prisoner" over "dish" suggests "feed a prisoner," whence "be warmhearted, be warm."

温度 **wēndù** temperature [B]
温带 **wēndài** temperate zone [C]
温习 **wēnxí** review, study

1012
8 strokes

GĀI, to owe; to be someone's turn; ought to; the said (aforementioned) ... [A]

应该 **yīnggāi** ought [A]
应当 **gāidāng** to deserve; should [B]
该死 **gāisǐ** (colloquial) damned, accursed (oath of disapproval)
该我 **gāiwǒ** It's my turn!

該

1013
6 strokes

RÒU, meat; fruit pulp; be sluggish [A]

肉 is said to be a picture of dried meat.

牛肉 **niúròu** beef

1014
9 strokes

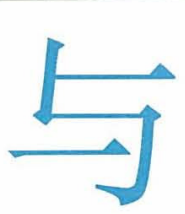
XĪNG, star, planet; a bit [A]

星星 **xīngxīng** star [B]
明星 **míngxīng** star as in "movie star," etc. [D]
火星 **huǒxīng** a spark; Mars

1015
11 strokes

JIǍ, to borrow; to be fake, false; JIÀ, vacation [A]

放假 **fàngjià** to have a vacation [A]
假如 **jiǎrú** if [C]
假使 **jiǎshǐ** if [C]
假期 **jiàqī** vacation time [C]
假牙 **jiǎyá** false tooth, denture
假意 **jiǎyì** with false intent



1016
3 strokes

YǓ, to hand over; with; YÙ, to participate in [B]

与其 **yǔqí** rather than [B]
与会 **yùhuì** to participate in a conference [D]
与世无争 **yǔ shì wú zhēng** not to fight the world; to disdain the rat race

與

1017
9 strokes

JǓ, to lift; to begin; behavior; all [A]*

选举 **xuǎnjǔ** to elect, election [B]
举行 **jǔxíng** to hold (e.g., a meeting) [B]
举办 **jǔbàn** to conduct [C]
举头望明月，低头思故乡 **jǔ tóu wàng míng yuè, dī tóu sī gù xiāng** (I) raise (my) head and look at the bright moon, Lower (my) head and think of home (李白 *Li Bai*)

舉

1018
3 strokes

CHĀ, a fork; to work with a fork; CHǍ, to part so as to make a fork; CHÁ, to jam, block up [B]

Distinguish from the second character below.

钢叉 **gāngcha** steel fork
叉鱼 **chāyú** to spear fish

1019
2 strokes

No pronunciation; radical (25), "bottom of 乂" (see next)

*In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 举 is one of 11 "left-over" characters, not classified under a radical.

1020
3 strokes

YÌ, commitment to the common good; justice; be just; meaning [A]
Distinguish from the preceding character. See note under 仁 (450, p. 91) on Confucian thought on social order.
义务 **yìwù** duty, obligation; without pay [C]
主义 **zhǔyì** doctrine, -ism [D]
社会主义 **shèhuìzhǔyì** socialism [C]
望文生义 **wàng wén shēng yì** take a text too literally

義

1021
5 strokes

YÌ, to discuss [B]
提议 **tíyì** to propose

議

1022
5 strokes

YÍ, appearance, bearing; ceremony, rite [B]
仪表 **yíbiǎo** appearance; meter (measuring apparatus)
仪器 **yíqì** gadget
仪容 **yíróng** appearance

儀

1023
12 strokes

ZHÌ, wisdom [C]
See note under 仁 (450, p. 91) on Confucian thought on social order.

1024
10 strokes

BÈI, quilt; by (sign of agent in passive construction); to be . . . (sign of passive construction—see 被告 in the examples) [A]
被子 **bèizi** quilt [B]
被动 **bèidòng** be passive [C]
被告 **bèigào** the accused, defendant [D]

1025
7 strokes

LÌ, interest (on money); profit; be sharp; family name [A]

利用 **lìyòng** to make use of [A]
净利 **jìnglì** net profit
复利 **fùlì** compound interest
吉利 **jílì** be lucky, be auspicious

1026
6 strokes

CÚN, to keep, to store; deposit [B]

保存 **bǎocún** to preserve [B]
存放 **cúnfàng** to entrust to somebody; to deposit [D]
存在 **cúnzài** to exist, existence [B]
存在主义 **cúnzàizhǔyì** Existentialism

1027
10 strokes

XIĀO, to consume, to abolish; to be necessary [A]

消息 **xiāoxi** news, information [A]
取消 **qǔxiāo** to abolish [B]
消化 **xiāohuà** to digest, digestion [B]
消费 **xiāofèi** to consume [B]
消除 **xiāochú** to eliminate, to clear up [C]
消极 **xiāojí** be negative; be passive [C]

1028
8 strokes

ZHÌ, to measure, to regulate; institution; system; to make, to manufacture [B]

限制 **xiànzhì** to limit, to restrict [B]
制度 **zhìdù** system [B]
制定 **zhìdìng** to work out (e.g., a plan, a system) [B]
制造 **zhìzào** to make, manufacture [B]
制止 **zhìzhǐ** to stop, put an end to [B]

製 ("to make, to manufacture")

1029
6 strokes

KǍO, to test; to be tested; exam [A]

大考 **dàkǎo** final exam
考古 **kǎo gǔ** to practice archaeology; archaeology [D]
考古学 **kǎogǔxué** archaeology

1030
8 strokes

SHÌ, to try [A]

考试 **kǎoshì** to take or give an exam; exam [A]
口试 **kǒushì** oral exam (C)
笔试 **bǐshì** written exam (C)

試

1031
8 strokes

CĀN, to take part in; to refer; to consult; SHĒN, ginseng [A]

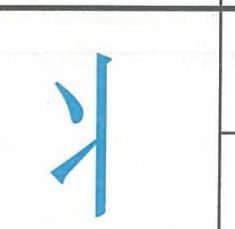
参加 **cānjiā** to take part in [A]
参观 **cānguān** to sightsee [A]
参考 **cānkǎo** to consult, to consider [C]
人参 **rénshēn** ginseng [D]

參

1032
10 strokes

BIĀO, long hair. HAIR radical (220)

The "streaks" radical stands for the hair; the "long" radical gives the rest of the meaning.



1033
3 strokes

QIĀNG, bed. BED radical (with the form 爿, = radical (42))

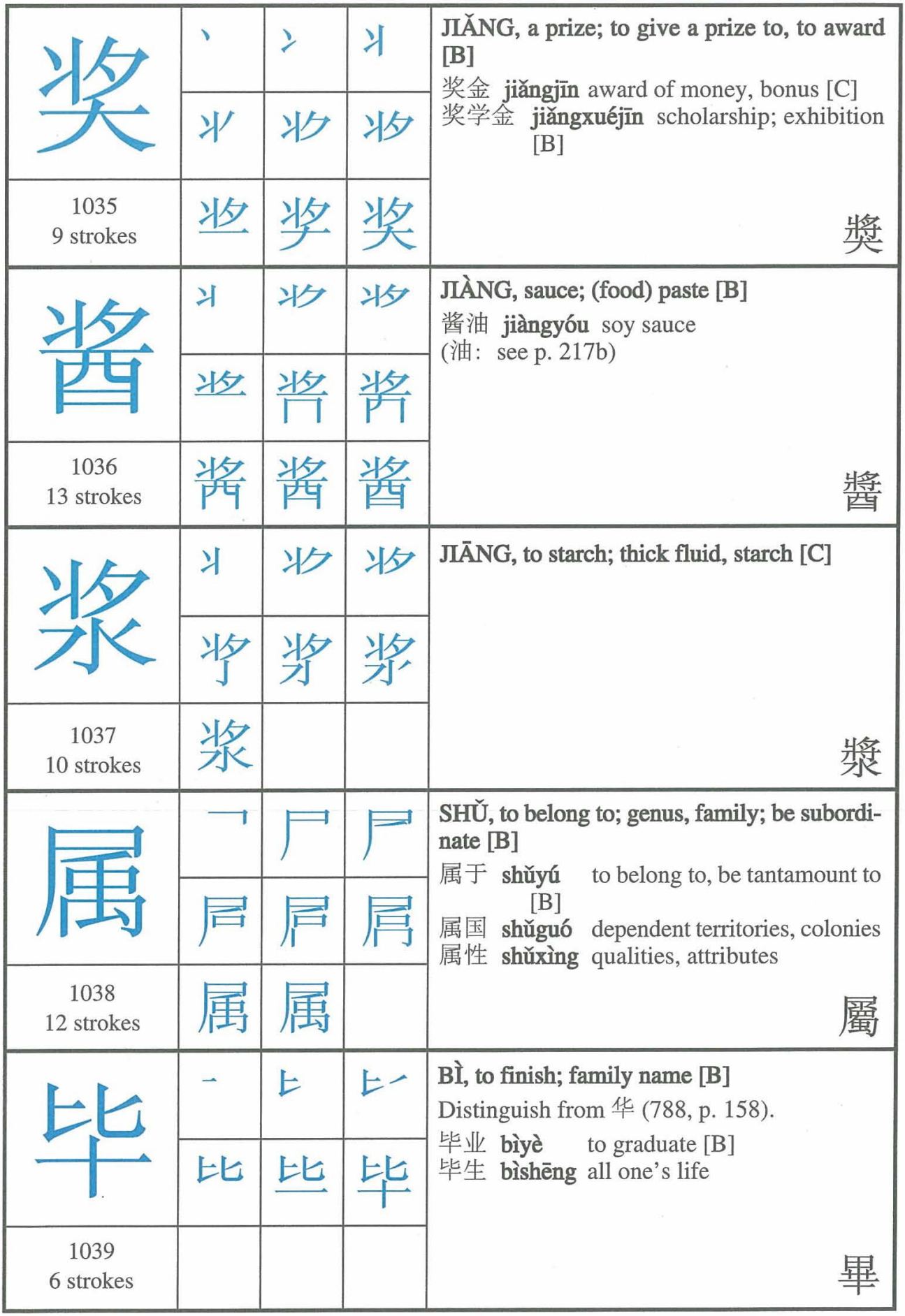
This radical is a picture of a bed. The student should distinguish it from 片, the "slice" radical ((114), p. 85). "Bed" is now usually written 床, pronounced **chuáng** (Pt. 2, p. 218b).

1034
9 strokes

JIĀNG, to take hold of; to be about to; just; to nurture; JIÀNG, a general (military officer) [A]

将来 **jiānglái** in the future [A]
将要 **jiāngyào** be going to, will do... [B]
将近 **jiāngjìn** be close to, be almost... [D]
将就 **jiāngjiu** to make do with, to compromise

將



1035 9 strokes

JIǍNG, a prize; to give a prize to, to award [B]

奖金 **jiǎngjīn** award of money, bonus [C]
奖学金 **jiǎngxuéjīn** scholarship; exhibition [B]

獎

1036 13 strokes

JIÀNG, sauce; (food) paste [B]

酱油 **jiàngyóu** soy sauce
(油: see p. 217b)

醬

1037 10 strokes

JIĀNG, to starch; thick fluid, starch [C]

漿

1038 12 strokes

SHǓ, to belong to; genus, family; be subordinate [B]

属于 **shǔyú** to belong to, be tantamount to [B]
属国 **shǔguó** dependent territories, colonies
属性 **shǔxìng** qualities, attributes

屬

1039 6 strokes

BÌ, to finish; family name [B]

Distinguish from 华 (788, p. 158).

毕业 **bìyè** to graduate [B]
毕生 **bìshēng** all one's life

畢

1040
9 strokes

SHÍ, to pick up; to find; ten [A]

This is a form of 十 used in accounting (to minimize the possibilty of error or fraud).

拾取 **shíqǔ** to pick up, collect

1041
4 strokes

KÀNG, be high, to go high; be haughty [D]

The student should distinguish this character from 允 **yún** "to consent; be sincere" (971, p. 195) and from 充 **chōng** "to fill up" (972, p. 195).

高亢 **gāokàng** be sonorous, resounding
亢进 **kàngjìn** hyperactive (of a bodily organ—a medical term)

1042
10 strokes

HÁNG, to sail, to navigate [B]

航空 **hángkōng** aviation; air- [B]
航行 **hángxíng** to sail, fly, navigate [C]
航线 **hángxiàn** shipping/flight route [D]
航运 **hángyùn** shipping [D]
航海 **hánghǎi** navigation [D]
航天 **hángtiān** spaceflight [D]
航道 **hángdào** channel, lane [D]

1043
10 strokes

LǙ, to travel; troops, brigade [A]

旅行 **lǚxíng** to take a trip, to travel [A]
旅馆 **lǚguǎn** hotel [B]
旅客 **lǚkè** traveler, passenger; hotel guest [B]
旅社 **lǚshè** inn
旅长 **lǚzhǎng** brigade commander

1044
9 strokes

JÍ, be hurried; be upset; be urgent [A]

着急 **zháojí** to worry, feel anxious [A]
急忙 **jímáng** be hassled, busy [B]
急切 **jíqiè** be impatient; in a hurry [D]
急症 **jízhèng** acute disease
急救 **jíjiù** first aid; emergency treatment
急性子 **jíxìngzi** to be an impatient type; an impatient type

1045
11 strokes

JÌ, to mail; to entrust; to dwell [A]

寄信 **jìxín** to mail a letter
寄存 **jìcún** to deposit; deposits
寄卖 **jìmài** to consign (goods)
寄件人 **jìjiànrén** sender

1046
11 strokes

PIÀO, ticket, stamp, bank note, check, document; vote [A]

邮票 **yóupiào** postage stamp [A]
支票 **zhīpiào** check [D]
传票 **chuánpiào** summons (legal)
票房 **piàofáng** a place to buy tickets, booking office, box office

1047
14 strokes

PIĀO, to float, to drift (usually on water: compare with next item); PIǍO, bleach, rinse; 1st syllable of 漂亮 *piàoliang* be good-looking; be brilliant, outstanding [A]

1048
15 strokes

PIĀO, to float (in the air or on the water) [B]

飘然 **piāorán** to float in the air
飘飘 **piāopiāo** to flutter
飘飘然 **piāopiāorán** be smug

飄

1049
9 strokes

BIĀO, target; to quote a price; to bid (commercially); sign [B]

标准 **biǎzhūn** criterion; be standard [B]
标点 **biāodiǎn** punctuation; to punctuate [B]
标语 **biāoyǔ** slogan; poster [C]
标题 **biāotí** heading, headline, caption [D]

標

1050
5 strokes

BÙ, cotton cloth; to publish; to spread, lay out; to announce [A]

布告 **bùgào** notice, bulletin [C]
公布 **gōngbù** to announce, to publish [C]
布局 **bùjú** layout; composition (of a painting, of a piece of writing); arrangement (of pieces on a chessboard [D]
幕布 **mùbù** theatre curtain; movie screen

1051
10 strokes

HUÀN, to call out [C]

叫唤 **jiàohuan** to call out [D]
唤起 **huànqǐ** to incite, to stir up

1052
10 strokes

HUÀN, to exchange [A]

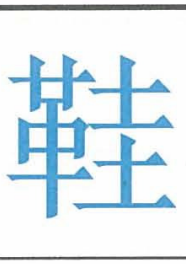
换取 **huànqǔ** to get something by exchange, to barter for something [D]
换钱 **huànqián** to change money
改换 **gǎihuàn** to change
换句话说 **huàn jù huà shuō** in other words

1053
9 strokes

SHÌ, to follow, to chase; be suitable [A]

合适 **héshì** be appropriate [A]
适合 **shìhé** to suit, to fit [B]
适当 **shìdàng** be proper, be suitable [B]
适应 **shìyìng** to suit, to fit, to match [B]
适用 **shìyòng** to be applicable, to suit [B]
适宜 **shìyí** be suitable, to fit [C]
适时 **shìshí** be timely

適



1054
15 strokes

XIÉ, shoe [A]

布鞋 **bùxié** shoes made of cloth
皮鞋 **píxié** leather shoes
鞋底 **xiédǐ** shoe sole
鞋跟 **xiégēn** heel of a shoe

(口 53, 土 34)

1055
15 strokes

DÉ, virtue; personal energy; 1st syllable of 德国, Germany; family name [B]
Scholars say: The upper righthand part of **dé** is 真 "be real, be true" (404, p. 81), distorted. With "heart" and "step" ("step" for "action"), **dé** combines meanings: "true-heartedness in action," i.e. virtue.
德语 **Déyǔ** the German language [B]
(罒 175)

1056
15 strokes

YÁN, color, face; family name [A]
颜色 **yánsè** color; countenance [A]
容颜 **róngyán** looks, appearance
颜面 **yánmiàn** face; prestige, respect

1057
10 strokes

YĀN, smoke; tobacco, cigarette [B]
吸烟 **xīyān** to smoke (tobacco) [B]
烟袋 **yāndài** pipe (for tobacco)
烟鬼 **yānguǐ** opium addict; nicotine fiend
烟火 **yānhuǒ** fireworks

1058
7 strokes

CŌNG, smoke-hole, chimney, flue [C]
烟囱 **yāncōng** chimney, stovepipe

1059
14 strokes

XŪ, to need [A]
需要 **xūyào** to need, need [A]
必需 **bìxū** be essential, be indispensable [C]
需求 **xūqiú** to require, to demand [D]

(雨 368)

1060
11 strokes

TŌU, to steal [B]

偷税 **tōushuì** to evade tax [D]
偷看 **tōukàn** to steal a look at, to peep, look at surreptitiously
偷闲 **tōuxián** to loaf, to shirk
偷偷的 **tōutōude** stealthily, on the sly [B]

1061
12 strokes

JÌNG, to revere; family name [B]

敬爱 **jìng'ài** to honor [B]
敬礼 **jìnglǐ** to salute; salutation, formal greeting [B]
敬酒 **jìngjiǔ** to propose a toast, a toast [C]
敬重 **jìngzhòng** to respect a person
敬而远之 **jìng ér yuǎn zhī** to respect and stay at a respectful distance from [D]

1062
19 strokes

JǏNG, to warn [B]

Jǐng combines meanings: use "words" to induce "reverence, caution" = "to warn." (Karlgren thinks 敬 is phonetic here, or 敬 and 警 stand for cognates. *AD* 396).

警告 **jǐnggào** warning; to warn, caution [C]
火警 **huǒjǐng** fire alarm
警报 **jǐngbào** alarm, warning, siren

1063
14 strokes

CHÁ, to investigate [B]

观察 **guānchá** to observe, to survey [B]
考察 **kǎochá** to inspect; to observe and study [C]
察看 **chákàn** to look into
警察 **jǐngchá** policeman [B]
警察局 **jǐngchájú** police station

1064
11 strokes

YÍN, silver; family name [A]

银行 **yínháng** bank (financial institution) [A]
银子 **yínzi** silver
白银 **báiyín** silver
银河 **yínhé** the Milky Way

銀

1065
6 strokes

YUĒ, to agree [B]

约会 **yuēhuì** appointment, engagement [B]
条约 **tiáoyuē** treaty [B]
约束 **yuēshù** to restrain, to keep within bounds [D]
失约 **shíyuē** to miss an appointment [D]
约定 **yuēdìng** to agree to

約

1066
7 strokes

QIÓNG, be poor, be impoverished [B]

穷人 **qióngrén** poor people [C]
穷苦 **qióngkǔ** be poverty-stricken [D]
穷忙 **qióngmáng** be busy without purpose
哭穷 **kūqióng** to complain about being poor; to go about pleading poverty
贫穷 **pínqióng** be poor, needy

窮

1067
14 strokes

JÌNG, be quiet, be peaceful; family name [A]

安静 **ānjìng** be quiet [A]
静电 **jìngdiàn** static electricity
静止 **jìngzhǐ** be motionless, be static

(青 249, 争 709)

Remaining Characters of the "A" List, "B" List, and "C" List

草	**CǍO**, grass [A] 草地 **cǎodì** lawn [B] 草原 **cǎoyuán** prairie [B]		图	**TÚ**, picture, map, diagram [A] 图书馆 **túshūguǎn** library (A)	圖
雪	**XUĚ**, snow; family name [A]. Karlgren explains this as "rain which you can take in the hand" (*AD* 844).		彐	**JÌ**, pig's head. PIG'S HEAD radical (70). The forms 彐 and 彑 are also classified as radical 70.	
鸟	**NIǍO**, bird. BIRD radical (152) [B] 鸟叫 **niǎo jiào** bird cries, bird song	鳥	录	**LÙ** , to record, to copy; to tape-record; to employ [A]	錄
场	**CHǍNG**, field; a measure for events; **CHÁNG**, a measure for periods [A]	場	绿	**LǙ**, be green [A] 绿化 **lǜhuà** to make green – plant flowers, reforest, etc. (D)	綠
扬	**YÁNG**, to lift up, throw in the air, winnow, display; publish, praise (verbs) [A]	揚	饿	**È**, be hungry; to starve [A]	餓
汤	**TĀNG**, soup, hot water; a family name [A] 泡汤 **pào tāng** (colloq) to fall through	湯	鹅	**É**, goose [B] 鹅毛 **émáo** goose feathers	鵝
烫	**TÀNG**, be scalding hot; to scald, to heat up; to iron; to get a permanent (hair-do) [B]	燙	俄	**É**, in foreign words [C] 俄语 **éyǔ** Russian language (spoken) [C] 俄文 **éwén** Russian language (written) [C]	
肠	**CHÁNG**, intestine; sausage [B] 肠儿 **chángr** sausage	腸	害	**HÀI**, to harm; be harmed by, 'catch' (i.e., a disease); evil, calamity [B] 害怕 **hàipà** get scared [B]	
畅	**CHÀNG**, be unimpeded; be uninhibited [C]	暢	练	**LIÀN**, to practice; a family name [A] 练习 **liànxí** practice, to practice [A]	練

私	**SĪ**, be private; be selfish [B] 私人 **sīrén** be personal [B] 私有 **sīyǒu** be private [C]
科	**KĒ**, category [A] Distinguish from the next character. 科学 **kēxué** science [A]
料	**LIÀO**, material, grain; to expect [B] Distinguish from the preceding character.
痛	**TÒNG**, to ache [A] 痛快 **tòngkuài** happy [A] 痛苦 **tòngkǔ** to weep [B] 痛处 **tòngchù** sore spot
烧	**SHĀO**, to burn [A] 发烧 **fāshāo** be fevered [A] 烧饭 **shāofàn** fix a meal 燒
晓	**XIǍO**, be clear; down; to understand [B] 晓得 **xiǎode** to know [B] 曉
检	**JIǍN**, to look into [A] 检查 **jiǎnchá** look into [A] 检察官 **jiǎncháguān** public prosecutor 檢
药	**YÀO**, medicine; (some) chemicals [A] 药方 **yàofāng** prescription [C] 藥
球	**QIÚ**, ball, orb, sphere [A] 足球 **zúqiú** football [A] 球场 **qiúchǎng** ball field [B]
戏	**XÌ**, (theater) play [B] 京戏 **jīngxì** Beijing Opera [B] 马戏 **mǎxì** circus [D] 戲
拉	**LĀ**, to pull; used for foreign words [A] 拉手 **lāshǒu** shake hands 拉皮条 **lāpítiáo** to act as a pimp, procuror

双	**SHUĀNG**, pair; even (opposite of "odd") [A] 双方 **shuāngfāng** both sides [B] 雙
集	**JÍ**, to get together; family name [A] 集合 **jíhé** assemble [A] 集中 **jízhōng** to focus [B] 集体 **jítǐ** be collective [B]
蛋	**DÀN**, egg [A] 坏蛋 **huàidàn** bad guy 蛋白石 **dànbáishí** opal 咸蛋 **xiándàn** salted egg
诚	**CHÉNG**, be sincere [B] 诚实 **chéngshí** sincere [B] 诚心 **chéngxīn** sincerity 誠
军	**JŪN**, military, army; army corps 军人 **jūnrén** soldier 軍
巛	No pronunciation. RIVER radical (78)
虎	**HǓ**, tiger; family name [B] 骑虎难下 **qíhǔ nánxià**, "Once mount tiger's back, problem to get down" (i.e. a difficult situation)
鬲	**LÌ**, cauldron. CAULDRON radical (219) 鬲
臣	**CHÉN**, bureaucrat. BUREAUCRAT radical (164)
赤	**CHÌ**, be bright red; be sincere; be bare. RED radical (190) 赤道 **chìdào** equator [C] 赤字 **chìzì** deficit [D]
豸	No pronunciation. SNAKE radical (198)

鹿	**LÙ**, deer. DEER radical (222)
鼠	**SHǓ**, mouse. MOUSE radical (225)
趣	**QÙ**, be interesting; be pleasant [B] 有趣 **yǒuqù** interesting [B] 趣味 **qùwèi** interest [C] 兴趣 **xìngqù** interest, liking for [C]
耒	**LĚI**, plow. PLOW radical (176) 木 "tree" plus two strokes (for the blades of the plow).
负	**FÙ**, back; to carry on the back; be negative; turn one's back on [A] 辜负 **gūfù** to disappoint; to let down 負
赖	**LÀI**, to hang about (too long); to deny responsibility; family name [D] 賴
懒	**LǍN**, be lazy [B] 懒洋洋 **lǎnyángyáng** take your own sweet time; dilly-dally 懶
鸡	**JĪ**, chicken [A] 鸡蛋 **jīdàn** (chicken's) egg [A] 公鸡 **gōngjī** rooster 雞
计	**JÌ**, to calculate, to reckon; stratagem, plan; family name [A] 会计 **kuàijì** accounting [D] 計
叶	**YÈ**, a leaf; a family name [B] 叶子 **yèzi** leaf [B] 葉
划	**HUÀ**, to mark, to cut, engrave; **HUÁ**, to row (a boat); be profitable; to scratch [A] 劃
卡	**KǍ**, to put a stop to; used to write foreign words; **QIǍ**, get stuck; a clip; a checkpost [A]
术	**SHÙ**, craft, art, profession; device [A] 技术 **jìshù** technique, technology 術
团	**TUÁN**, corps, club; a measure for round things [A] 團
享	**XIǍNG**, to offer a sacrifice; to receive [B] Picture of a dish for offerings of food (lid on)
孰	**SHÚ**, (bookish) be cooked; be done; who? which?
熟	**SHÚ**, be cooked, be done; be ripe; be very familiar with (also **SHÓU**) [A]
油	**YÓU**, oil [B] 酱油 **jiàngyóu** soy sauce [B]
香	**XIĀNG**, be fragrant, smell sweet; incense, scent. SCENT radical (215) [A] 香港 **Xiānggǎng** Hong Kong
齐	**QÍ**, to line up, arrange; be uniform, even; surname. LINE-UP radical (160) [A] 齊
济	**JÌ**, to help out; to complete [A] 经济 **jīngjì** economics 濟
壮	**ZHUÀNG**, be strong [C] 状大 **zhuàngdà** get/make stronger, expand [C] 壯

装	**ZHUĀNG**, to load up [A] 装备 **zhuāngbèi** to equip; equipment [C] 裝
惯	**GUÀN**, be used to [A] 习惯 **xíguàn** habits 惯性 **guànxìng** inertia 慣
轻	**QĪNG**, be light (in weight) [A] 轻重 **qīngzhòng** weight 輕
器	**QÌ**, dish, implement [A] 4 口's + 犬 = "dish"? The logic's unclear.
床	**CHUÁNG**, bed [A] 床位 **chuángwèi** bunk
基	**JĪ**, base, foundation [A] 基本 **jīběn** be basic [A] 基地 **jīdì** base (military) [C]
落	**LUÒ**, to fall, to come down; to let fall, to drop; **LÀ**, leave out, be left out; to leave behind; to lag. Pronounced **LÀO** in some compounds.
志	**ZHÌ**, 1) will, volition; 2) to remember, to record, a record [A] 誌 (2nd meanings only)
联	**LIÁN**, to unite [A] 联系 **liánxì** to contact [A] 联欢 **liánhuān** to throw a party [B] 聯
司	**SĪ**, to control; company [B] 公司 **gōngsī** company, corporation [B]
章	**ZHĀNG**, chapter, section, paragraph; a measure for parts of literary or musical works; a surname [A]

初	**CHŪ**, the beginning, the first [A]
段	**DUÀN**, paragraph, section; passage (of writing); a measure for such passages [A]
破	**PÒ**, be broken [A] 破坏 **pòhuài** to wreck; to change drastically [B]
须	**XŪ**, 1) must; be necessary; 2) whiskers beard [A] 1: 須 2: 鬚
川	**CHUĀN**, river [D] 四川 **Sìchuān** Sichuan (the province—old style "Szechwan")
顺	**SHÙN**, to move with, to agree with; favorable, prosperous [A] 順
训	**XÙN**, to give advice [B] 训练 **xùnliàn** to drill 訓
烦	**FÁN**, to pester, annoy [A] 煩
暖	**NUǍN**, be warm [A] 暖和 **nuǎnhuo** be warm
援	**YUÁN**, to pull along; to give a hand to, to aid [B]
缓	**HUǍN**, be slack; to goof off; be late [C] 緩

啦	**LĀ**, imitative; **LA**, sentence particle: 了 + 啊 [A] 哩哩啦啦 **līlīlālā** (vernacular), off and on
舒	**SHŪ**, to relax, to stretch out [A] 舒展 **shūzhǎn** to fold out; limber up
责	**ZÉ**, responsibility [A] 负责 **fùzé** be responsible for; be conscientious [A] 責
绩	**JÌ**, to join threads; to finish; accomplishment [A] 績
债	**ZHÀI**, to owe money; debt [C] 借债 **jièzhài** borrow money 債
确	**QUÈ**, be true, be definite [A] 確
吹	**CHUĪ**, to blow [A] 吹牛 **chuīniú** to boast
散	**SÀN**, to scatter, to disperse [A]
继	**JÌ**, to continue, to succeed to [A] 繼
断	**DUÀN**, to break into segments; to stop (doing); to decide a law case [A] 斷
续	**XÙ**, to add to; to prolong; to follow [A] 继续 **jìxù** to continue [A] 續

读	**DÚ**, to recite; to study [A] 读书 **dúshū** to read, study [B] 读者 **dúzhě** reader [B] 讀
遇	**YÙ**, to run into [A] 遇到 **yùdào** to encounter [A]
例	**LÌ**, line, rank; to line up, to rank [B]
退	**TUÌ**, to back off; to give back; to fade [A] 退步 **tuìbù** to regress [C] 退休 **tuìxiū** to retire [C]
腿	**TUǏ**, leg, thigh [A] 大腿 **dàtuǐ** thigh
挂	**GUÀ**, to hang [A] 挂号 **guàhào** to register (as, at a hospital; also, a letter) [B] 掛
眼	**YǍN**, eye; hole; a measure for glances, wells, and musical beats [A] 眼睛 **yǎnjīng** eye
指	**ZHǏ**, to point; a finger [A] 指示 **zhǐshì** to point out [B]
增	**ZĒNG**, to add to [A] 增长 **zēngzhǎng** to increase, to grow [B]
层	**CÉNG**, story (of a building) [A] 層
妈	**MĀ**, mama, "ma;" woman servant, nurse [A] 媽

码	**MǍ**, to lay in neat piles; yard (of cloth); counter or marker [C] 碼
骂	**MÀ**, to scold; to curse [B] 斥骂 **chìmà** reprimand, scold 罵
碗	**WǍN**, bowl [A] 饭碗 **fànwǎn** "rice bowl," livelihood
况	**KUÀNG**, even more so [A] 景况 **jìngkuàng** circumstances, situation 况且 **kuàngqiě** furthermore 況
村	**CŪN**, village [A] 村长 **cūnzhǎng** village chief
输	**SHŪ**, to lose (as in gambling) [A] 輸
物	**WÙ**, thing, object [A] 动物 **dòngwù** animal [A] 植物 **zhíwù** plants; flora [A]
讨	**TǍO**, to ask for; to marry (be a groom); to discuss [A] 討
胜	**SHÈNG**, victory [A] 胜利 **shènglì** victory; to win, to vanquish [A] 勝
盐	**YÁN**, salt [B] 盐水 **yánshuǐ** brine 鹽
监	**JIĀN**, to supervise; prison [C] 監

蓝	**LÁN**, be blue (color); family name [A] 藍
篮	**LÁN**, basket (usually with a curved handle); "basket" (basketball) [A] 籃
滥	**LÀN**, to overflow, to flood; be excessive, be indiscriminate [C] 濫
览	**LǍN**, to look at [A] 覽
播	**BŌ**, to spread, to scatter [A] 播送 **bōsòng** to broadcast, to transmit [C]
翻	**FĀN**, to flip; to translate; search through; change one's attitude; to reprint; go over (a hill) [A]
译	**YÌ**, to explain, to interpret, to translate [A] 翻译 **fānyì** to translate [B] 譯
择	**ZÉ, ZHÁI**, to pick out [B] 擇
释	**SHÌ**, to loosen up, to explain [B] 釋
泽	**ZÉ**, marsh; to dampen; to enrich; to favor [C] 澤
农	**NÓNG**, farming [A] 农业 **nóngyè** agriculture [A] 農

浓	**NÓNG**, be heavy, be thick; be strong in flavor; be intense (as, an interest) [B]
扁	**BIǍN**, door-plaque; sign-board; be flat [B] For 扁 as phonetic, see the next five characters.
遍	**BIÀN**, go around; be ubiquitous; a turn, a time [A]
篇	**PIĀN**, article, essay; a measure for articles and essays [A]
编	**BIĀN**, to weave, to braid; to classify; to compile [B]
偏	**PIĀN**, to lean to one side; be partial; on the side, secondary [B]
骗	**PIÀN**, to fool, to cheat [B] 骗人 **piànrén** Nonsense! 欺骗 **qīpiàn** to dupe 騙
艹	No pronunciation. Radical (134). "Top of 劳" (see next character).
劳	**LÁO**, hard work [A] 勞
捞	**LĀO**, to drag for, to fish for; to make money improperly [B] 撈
荣	**RÓNG**, to flourish, be glorious [B] 榮

营	**YÍNG**, camp; battalion; to manage [B] 營
验	**YÀN**, to try out; to examine [A] 验证 **yànzhèng** to verify 驗
签	**QIĀN**, to sign (formally); lots (as in "draw lots"); label [B] 簽
福	**FÚ**, good luck [A] 福利 **fúlì** prosperity; material benefits
富	**FÙ**, be rich, abundant; family name [A]
副	**FÙ**, assistant [B] 副手 **fùshǒu** assistant
幅	**FÚ**, a width of cloth; size; a measure for cloth, silk, wool, paintings, drawings, etc. [B]
碰	**PÈNG**, to touch; to run into [A] 碰头 **pèngtóu** to talk over
舞	**WǓ**, dance [A] 舞动 **wǔdòng** to brandish; wave
顾	**GÙ**, look after, take care of; take into consideration [A] 顧
之	**ZHĪ**, a particle similar to 的; (noun/pronoun) 's; him, her, it, them [A] ...之间 **zhījiān** between [A]

乏	**FÁ**, be exhausted; be feeble in ability; low (said of a fire) [B] 贫乏 **pínfá** poor, inadequate [D]
娘	**NIÁNG**, mother; young woman [A] 新娘 **xīnniáng** bride [D] 孃
渴	**KĚ**, be thirsty [A] 渴望 **kěwàng** to yearn for [C]
态	**TÀI**, attitude [A] 态度 **tàidu** attitude [A] 態
游	**YÓU**, to swim; to travel; to saunter; section of a river; to travel around [A] 遊
育	**YÙ**, give birth to; bring up, nourish [A]
批	**PĪ**, to comment on; annotation; to mark (exam); batch; wholesale [A]
屁	**PÌ**, gas (in the bowels); fart; (figuratively, of speech) be stupid [C] 放屁 **fàngpì** to fart; talk rubbish
势	**SHÌ**, power; momentum; tendency; outward appearance; gesture [B] 勢
范	**FÀN**, pattern, rule; family name [B] 范围 **fànwéi** scope [B] 範
流	**LIÚ**, to flow; go astray; be prevalent; a current; a measure for (a person's) social class; class, ilk [A]

荒	**HUĀNG**, be deserted, be desolate; be reckless; excessive; famine... [C]
慌	**HUĀNG**, be nervous [B] 慌忙 **huāngmáng** be in a big hurry [C]
周	**ZHŌU**, circle, revolution, to go around; be ubiquitous; everywhere; all; a week; surname [A] 週
调	**DIÀO**, tune; to transfer; **TIÁO**, to harmonize; to incite... [B] 調
族	**ZÚ**, race, tribe [A] 族长 **zúzhǎng** clan head
始	**SHǏ**, to begin [A] 开始 **kāishǐ** to begin [A]
导	**DǍO**, to lead [A] 领导 **lǐngdǎo** to lead; leader [A] 導
排	**PÁI**, to arrange; a row; to shove, get rid of [A] 排除 **páichú** get rid of [A] 排斥 **páichì** to reject [B]
悲	**BĒI**, be sad, grieved [B] 悲痛 **bēitòng** grieved [B] 悲观 **bēiguān** be pessimistic [C]
辈	**BÈI**, a generation; kind or class; life-time [C] 輩
拍	**PĀI**, to pat, to clap; to bounce; take (a picture); send (a telegram); fawn on; a beat in music [A]

伯	**BÓ**, father's elder brother; earl, count [B] 伯母 **bómǔ** wife of father's elder brother, aunt [B]
迫	**PÒ**, to oppress, to persecute; be in difficulties [B] 迫切 **pòqiè** be urgent [B]
乘	**CHÉNG**, to ride; to take advantage of, make use of (e.g., an opportunity) [B] 乘客 **chéngkè** passenger [C]
剩	**SHÈNG**, to have left, be left over; a remnant [A] 剩余 **shèngyú** remainder [C]
寅	**YÍN**, to respect; the third "earthly branch" 寅时 **yínshí** 3-5 a.m.
演	**YǍN**, to act (in a play); to put on a show [A] 演出 **yǎnchū** perform [A] 演员 **yǎnyuán** actor, actress [B]
康	**KĀNG**, good health; family name [A] 健康 **jiànkāng** health, be healthy [A]
哈	**HĀ**, ha! ha! to blow [A] 哈欠 **hāqiàn** a yawn
师	**SHĪ**, specialist; teacher; (army) division [A] 师傅 **shīfu** journeyman [A] 師
丰	**FĒNG**, 1) be pretty, graceful, elegant; 2) be abundant, fruitful, luxuriant 豐 (2nd meanings)
奉	**FÈNG**, to give respectfully; receive orders; to revere; to believe in; to wait on [D]
逢	**FÉNG**, to meet with; to happen; whenever [B] 逢迎 **féngyíng** to fawn on; curry favor with
蜂	**FĒNG**, bees, hornets, wasps [B] 蠭
缝	**FÉNG**, to stitch or sew; **FÈNG**, seam; a crack [C]
峰	**FĒNG**, peak, summit; (camel's) hump [C] 峯
棒	**BÀNG**, bat, nightstick; be terrific — be totally cool (Beijing slang) [C]
捧	**PĚNG**, hold something in cupped hands; measure for two handfuls; praise; to support (as patron) [B]
祝	**ZHÙ**, to wish; to pray; family name [A]
节	**JIÉ**, joint; tempo; festival; section; to restrain; restraint; to economize [A] 節
汉	**HÀN**, the Han (Chinese) race; man [A] 好汉 **hǎohàn** honest man; hero 漢
脏	**ZÀNG**, viscera, entrails; **ZĀNG**, be dirty [A] 心脏 **xīnzàng** heart [B] 臟
深	**SHĒN**, be deep [A] 深入 **shēnrù** to penetrate; be thoroughgoing [B]

探	**TÀN**, to lean out; to search out [B] 探听 **tàntīng** to ask around
做	**ZUÒ**, to make; to be; to act as [A] 做梦 **zuòmèng** have a dream/pipe dream; dream [B]
克	**KÈ**, to conquer; gram [A]
误	**WÙ**, be late; be too late for; mistake, by mistake; to lead astray [A] 誤
庭	**TÍNG**, hall, courtyard; family [A]
挺	**TǏNG** be straight and stiff; to hold onto; fairly; a measure for machine guns [A]
词	**CÍ**, word, term; statement; a ***ci*** (*tz'u*) poem [A] 词典 **cídiǎn** dictionary [A] 詞
桥	**QIÁO**, bridge [A] 旱桥 **hànqiáo** overpass, flyover 橋
骄	**JIĀO**, a high-spirited horse; "get on your high horse," be arrogant [B] 驕
澡	**ZǍO**, to bathe [A] 洗澡 **xǐzǎo** to bathe [A]
操	**CĀO**, take hold of, take charge of [A] 操场 **cāochǎng** sports ground, drill field [A]
燥	**ZÀO**, be dry (as, weather) [B] 燥热 **zàorè** be hot and dry
躁	**ZÀO**, be rash, reckless [C] 性子躁 **xìngzi zào** be quick-tempered
宿	**SÙ**, to lodge; be old, be in the past; **XIǓ**, a measure for nights; night [A]
缩	**SUŌ**, to coil up; to bind fast; to draw in, to shorten, to shrink [B]
奶	**NǍI**, breasts; milk; to suckle [A] 奶头 **nǎitóu** (colloquial) nipple, tit 奶奶 **nǎinai** grandmother [B]
刮	**GUĀ**, to scrape; to pare; take advantage of, exploit [A] 刮脸 **guāliǎn** to shave
室	**SHÌ**, a room [A]
突	**TŪ**, to stick out; to break through [A] 突出 **tūchū** breakthrough; to highlight, give prominence [A] 突然 **tūrán** suddenly, abruptly [A]
咱	**ZÁN**, I [A] 咱们 **zánmen** we (including the person spoken to) [A]
疼	**TÉNG**, to ache; to dote on [A] 疼痛 **téngtòng** to ache [D]
哪	**NǍ, NǍI**, which one? whichever; **NA**, a sentence-final particle: 啊 or 呢 + 啊 [A]

坚	**JIĀN**, be firm, be strong [A] 坚定 **jiāndìng** be firm, steadfast; to strengthen [A] 堅
脱	**TUŌ**, to take off clothes; to shed skin; to escape from [A] 脱离 **tuōlí** separate from [B]
脚	**JIǍO**, foot; kick [A] 脚步 **jiǎobù** pace, step [C]
寒	**HÁN**, be cold, wintry [A] 胆寒 **dǎnhán** be terrified (lit., have your gall-bladder chilled)
愉	**YÚ**, be happy [A] 愉快 **yúkuài** be happy [A] Distinguish from the next character and note: 忄 + 俞 is *not* = 心 + 俞.
愈	**YÙ**, to heal; to be better; the more... the more, as: 愈多愈好 **yùduō yù hǎo** the more the better [C]
握	**WÒ**, to hold fast [A] 握手 **wòshǒu** shake hands
喂	**WÈI**, to feed (child or animal); "hello!" (on the phone) [A]
炼	**LIÀN**, to melt down; to refine, to purify [A] 炼铁 **liàntiě** iron-smelting 煉, 鍊
酸	**SUĀN**, acid; to taste sour; be pedantic; be grieved
谅	**LIÀNG**, to suppose; to forgive; to sympathize with 諒

概	**GÀI**, in general [A] 概念 **gàiniàn** concept [B]
踢	**TĪ**, to kick [A] 踢皮球 **tī píqiú** kick a ball; pass the buck
嘴	**ZUǏ**, mouth, bill, spout [A] 闭嘴 **bìzuǐ** shut up!
赛	**SÀI**, to compete, to rival [A] 赛马 **sàimǎ** horse race 賽
擦	**CĀ**, to rub, wipe, brush, scrape [A] 擦澡 **cāzǎo** take a sponge bath
挤	**JǏ**, to crowd, be crowded; to squeeze (e.g., a pimple) [A] 擠
袜	**WÀ**, stocking, sock [A] 袜子 **wàzi** stocking, socks [A] 襪
骑	**QÍ**, to sit astride, to ride (e.g., an animal or bicycle) [A] 騎
础	**CHǓ**, plinth [A] 础石 **chǔshí** stone base of a column 礎
锻	**DUÀN**, forge [A] 锻炼 **duànliàn** get some exercise; to temper, toughen [C] 鍛
啡	**FĒI**, used in writing foreign words, like 咖啡 **kā-fēi** coffee [A] 吗啡 **mǎ-fēi** morphine

辅	**FǓ**, to assist; to supplement [A] 辅导 **fǔdǎo** to guide, coach [A] 輔
践	**JIÀN**, to trample; to carry out [A] 踐
焦	**JIĀO**, be scorched, burnt; be worried; a family name [C] 焦急 **jiāojí** be worried [C]
蕉	**JIĀO**, name of several broadleaf plants [A] 香蕉 **xiāngjiāo** banana [A]
瞧	**QIÁO**, (colloquial) to look, see [B] 瞧病 **qiáobìng** to consult/ examine (patient/doctor)
矛	**MÁO**, spear. SPEAR radical (155) Distinguish from 予 (775, p.156). 矛头 **máotóu** spearhead
橘	**JÚ**, tangerine [A] 橘子 **júzi** tangerine
林	**LÍN**, forest; a family name [B] 树林 **shùlín** woods [B]
麻	**MÁ**, hemp [A]. HEMP radical (221) 麻烦 **máfan** be troublesome; to pester [A]
嘛	**MA**, sentence-final particle indicating obvious logic, obviousness [A]
磨	**MÓ**, to rub; to grind; to wear down; to pester; to get obliterated; to dawdle [B]
摩	**MÓ**, to rub; to touch; to mull over, to study [C]
嗯	Used for exclamations: **ŃG!**, **Ń?** (doubt); **ǸG**, **Ǹ** (surprise); **ǸG**, **Ǹ**, like English "Hm" [A]
啤	**PÍ**, see below [A] 啤酒 **píjiǔ** beer [A]
宴	**YÀN**, to entertain with a banquet; a banquet [A] 宴会 **yànhuì** banquet [A] 宴请 **yànqǐng** entertain [D]
赢	**YÍNG**, to win; winnings, profit [A] 赢得 **yíngdé** to win [D] 贏
泳	**YǑNG**, to swim [A] 游泳 **yóuyǒng** to swim [A]
窗	**CHUĀNG**, window [A] 窗户 **chuānghu** a window
持	**CHÍ**, to support; to grasp; to hold; to manage; to restrain [A] 坚持 **jiānchí** to persist in 持久 **chíjiǔ** enduring, lasting
般	**BĀN**, to transport; to distribute, to classify, classification, category [A]
搬	**BĀN**, to lift (a heavy object) palms up (not above the head); to transport [A]
顿	**DÙN**, to pause; to prepare; suddenly; a measure for actions and for dishes (food items) [A] 頓

互	**HÙ**, mutually; each other [A] 互相 **hùxiāng** on each other [A]
抽	**CHŌU**, to draw out; to smoke (tobacco); to levy; to whip; to shrink; a conscript [A]
掉	**DIÀO**, to fall, to let fall; to lose; to fade; to remove (a stain); verb-suffix: "away, out" [A]
罢	**BÀ**, to cease, to quit; **BĀ**, a sentence-final particle (= 吧, 303, p. 61) [C] 罷
摆	**BǍI**, to swing; pendulum; to display; to put in order; to put [A] 擺
杯	**BĒI**, cup, glass, goblet or other small vessel to drink from; a measure for these [A] 盃
磁	**CÍ**, be magnetic; porcelain, china [A] 磁带 **cídài** magnetic tape [A] 磁铁 **cítiě** magnet
迟	**CHÍ**, be late [A] 迟到 **chídào** arrive late 迟早 **chízǎo** sooner or later 遲
卓	No pronunciation. Radical (203) "Side of 朝 **cháo**" (see next character)
朝	**CHÁO**, dynasty; imperial; reign; to face; visit a superior [A]. **ZHĀO**, morning
潮	**CHÁO**, tide; be damp [C] 低潮 **dīcháo** low tide

繁	**FÁN**, be complicated, be numerous [B] 繁荣 **fánróng** be prosperous; make prosperous [B]
骨	**GǓ**, bone. BONE radical (214) [B] 骨干 **gǔgàn** backbone (lit. and figuratively) [C]
刃	**RÈN**, knife edge, blade [D] Note the "knife" in 刃。 刀刃 **dāorèn** knife-blade; crucial point [D]
忍	**RĚN**, to bear, endure [B] 忍受 **rěnshòu** to endure [C] 忍不住 **rěnbuzhù** be unable to bear [C]
坡	**PŌ**, slope, bank [B] 坡度 **pōdù** gradient
波	**BŌ**, a wave; to flow [C] 波动 **bōdòng** to undulate [D]
婆	**PÓ**, old woman; mother-in-law; step-mother [C]
疲	**PÍ**, be worn out [B] 疲劳 **píláo** be worn out [B]
绝	**JUÉ**, to break off; (before a negative) very [B] 絕
积	**JĪ**, to accumulate [B] 积极 **jījí** be positive; be energetic [B] 积累 **jīlěi** to accumulate [B] 積
似	**SÌ**, to resemble (also pronounced **shì** in some combinations) [B]

野	**YĚ**, be wild, uncivilized [B] 野心 **yěxīn** be overly ambitious [D]
印	**YÌN**, to print; to tally, agree; family name [B] 印象 **yìnxiàng** impression [B]
功	**GŌNG**, achievement; effectiveness; hard work [B]
攻	**GŌNG**, to attack [B] 攻破 **gōngpò** to break through 攻击 **gōngjī** to attack; to villify [C] 攻克 **gōngkè** to capture [C]
贡	**GÒNG**, tax; to tax; contribution; to announce [B] 貢
项	**XIÀNG**, nape of the neck; a measure for articles in documents, or items [B] 項
致	**ZHÌ**, to send; to cause [B] 致意 **zhìyì** to pay respects to
订	**DÌNG**, to investigate; to decide; to revise for publication [B]
顶	**DǏNG**, top of the head; to carry on the head; be lofty; to oppose; very [B] 頂
厅	**TĪNG**, hall, room; department of a provincial government [B] 廳
钉	**DĪNG**, nail [C] 钉帽 **dīngmào** head of a nail 钉子 **dīngzi** nail; snag 釘

盯	**DĪNG**, to stare at [C]
列	**LIÈ**, line, rank, to line up, to rank; each; a measure for trains [B]
烈	**LIÈ**, to blaze; be brilliant or famous [B] 烈士 **lièshì** a martyr; a fighter for the Good Cause [C]
裂	**LIÈ**, to split [C] 分裂 **fēnliè** to split
阵	**ZHÈN**, a measure for wind-storms or rain-storms [B] 陣
秘	**MÌ**, be secret, be private [B] 秘书 **mìshū** secretary [C]
密	**MÌ**, be secluded; be deep, secret, mysterious, still [B] 秘密 **mìmì** be secret, clandestine, confidential [B]
蜜	**MÌ**, honey [B] 蜜蜂 **mìfēng** honeybee [B] 蜜月 **mìyuè** honeymoon
泌	**MÌ**, to secrete [C]
待	**DÀI**, to deal with; to wait for [B] 待遇 **dàiyù** treatment; remuneration [C]
班	**BĀN**, a measure for classes (students), squads, and trips (flights, trains); shift, troupe [B]

添	**TIĀN**, to add on [B] 增添 **zēngtiān** to add (D)
惊	**JĪNG**, to scare [B] 惊人 **jīngrén** be amazing, shocking 驚
猜	**CĀI**, to guess [B] 猜想 **cāixiǎng** to suppose, guess
材	**CÁI**, material; ability; "genius;" coffin [B] Distinguish from 村 (p. 220a)
财	**CÁI**, wealth [C] 财产 **cáichǎn** property [C] 財
暗	**ÀN**, be dark [B] 暗暗 **àn'àn** secretly, to yourself [C] 暗淡 **àndàn** be dim, gloomy [D]
拔	**BÁ**, to pull up, to pull out [B] 拔除 **báchú** to remove
灭	**MIÈ**, to extinguish, to go out (a fire, lights); to wipe out [B] 滅
挥	**HUĪ**, to wave around; to wipe off; to command (e.g., an army); to disperse [B] 揮
败	**BÀI**, defeat [B] 腐败 **fǔbài** be putrid, to rot; to corrupt
厌	**YÀN**, to detest, be fed up with [B] 讨厌 **tǎoyàn** repugnant; troublesome [B] 厭

则	**ZÉ**, and then … [B] 则 helps with the sound in several characters. See below. 則
测	**CÈ**, to estimate, to guess [B] 测量 **cèliáng** to survey [C] 測
厕	**CÈ**, toilet [B] 厕所 **cèsuǒ** toilet [B] 廁
侧	**CÈ**, side; to lean aside; to side with someone; secondary [C] 侧面 **cèmiàn** side, flank; aspect [D] 側
伤	**SHĀNG**, wound, to wound [B] 悲伤 **bēishāng** be sorrowful [D] 傷
述	**SHÙ**, to tell a story; to transmit [B]
束	**CÌ**, THORN radical (167) Distinguish from 束 "bundle" (745, p. 150).
刺	**CÌ**, thorn, splinter, fish-bone; to stab, to pierce; to murder; be "thorny," unpleasant [B]
策	**CÈ**, plan, policy; whip [B] 策动 **cèdòng** to instigate; to rouse
兵	**BĪNG**, soldier; weapons [B] 兵法 **bīngfǎ** art of war
乒	**PĪNG**, bang! (onomatopoetic); see 乓 (next character) [B]

乒	**PĀNG**, in 乒乓 **pīngpāng**, ping-pong [B] 乒乓球 **pīngpāngqiú** ping-pong [B]
抄	**CHĀO**, to copy; to confiscate; to parboil [B]. 少 (380, p. 77) gives the sound in several characters (below).
吵	**CHǍO**, to quarrel; to make noise, disturb with noise [B] 吵闹 **chǎonào** to wrangle [D]
炒	**CHǍO**, to fry [C] 炒冷饭 **chǎo lěngfàn** to rehash
钞	**CHĀO**, paper money; collected writings [C] 钞票 **chāopiào** banknote [C]
沙	**SHĀ**, sand, gravel; to sound hoarse, be hoarse; a family name [B]
妙	**MIÀO**, be slender, be beautiful, be graceful; be marvelous; be clever [C]
秒	**MIǍO**, beard of grain; smallest part; a measure for seconds (of time or angles) [C]
藏	**ZÀNG**, stash, treasure; Tibet; **CÁNG**, to hide, to store [B]
夺	**DUÓ**, take by force [B] The old form: a bird escaping a snatching hand. 奪
奋	**FÈN**, to exert yourself; to lift up [B]. Karlgren says "fly away over the fields" (*AD* 380). 奮

捕	**BǓ**, to seize, to arrest [B] 捕获 **bǔhuò** to capture
补	**BǓ**, to mend, patch up; to fill in [B] 添补 **tiānbǔ** to replenish 補
薄	**BÓ, BÁO**, be thin, be weak [B]
博	**BÓ**, be broad or comprehensive (in knowledge); of all kinds; to win, to gain [C]
宝	**BǍO**, be precious; "your" (polite) [B] 宝贵 **bǎoguì** be valuable; regard as valuable [B] 寶
陪	**PÉI**, to keep someone company; with [B] 陪同 **péitóng** to accompany
赔	**PÉI**, to pay damages; to lose money (in business) [B] 賠
币	**BÌ**, currency, coin; silk; gifts [B] 外币 **wàibì** foreign money 幣
泼	**PŌ**, to throw liquid out of a container; to spill; be shrewish [B] 潑
拨	**BŌ**, to move (as with a fingertip); to set, adjust, transfer [C] 撥
废	**FÈI**, to abolish, discard; be crippled, useless [C] 废除 **fèichú** to abolish, annul [C] 廢

挨	**ĀI**, to crowd against; in sequence; **ÁI**, to delay; to suffer [B]
唉	**ĀI**, Yes? Right!; (as a response): **ĀI**, **ÀI**, Alas! That's too bad! [C]
册	**CÈ**, booklet, album; a measure for copies (of a book) [B] 小册子 **xiǎo cèzi** booklet
冰	**BĪNG**, ice [B]
折	**ZHÉ**, to snap off; discount; **SHÉ**, be broken; lose money; **ZHĒ**, to spill [B]. Distinguish from the next two characters.
拆	**CHĀI**, to take apart [B] Distinguish from preceding and following characters. 拆除 **chāichú** to demolish
析	**XĪ**, to split wood; to divide up; to analyze [B] Compare with preceding characters. 析义 **xīyì** analyze the meaning
晰	**XĪ**, be clear, be distinct [C]
柴	**CHÁI**, firewood; family name [B] 柴草 **cháicǎo** firewood
闭	**BÌ**, to close, to stop up [B] 闭合 **bìhé** to close 闭幕 **bìmù** the curtain falls; to end, conclude [D] 閉
笨	**BÈN**, be stupid, be clumsy [B] 笨蛋 **bèndàn** a fool [D]

逼	**BĪ**, to press, crowd, annoy [B] 逼迫 **bīpò** to compel [D]
插	**CHĀ**, to stick in, to insert, to interrupt [B]
傲	**ÀO**, be arrogant [B] 傲慢 **àomàn** be haughty
碑	**BĒI**, a memorial tablet, monument, gravestone [B]
鼻	**BÍ**, nose. BIG NOSE radical (226). Called "big nose" to distinguish it from 619, p. 124 [B]
仓	**CĀNG**, granary 仓 helps with the sound (with the rhyme) in several characters (below). 倉
枪	**QIĀNG**, spear, pistol, rifle [B] Distinguish from the next character. 槍
抢	**QIǍNG**, to rob, snatch [B] Distinguish from the preceding character. 搶
创	**CHUÀNG**, to begin; **CHUĀNG**, to wound [B] 創
苍	**CĀNG**, sky; be sky blue; be pale; be gray; lush vegetation [C] 蒼
舱	**CĀNG**, cabin; (space flight) module [C] 客舱 **kècāng** passenger cabin 艙

养	**YǍNG**, to support (one's dependents); to nourish [B] 抱养 **bàoyǎng** adopt a child 養
强	**QIÁNG**, be strong; strength; **QIǍNG**, to force or to compel; **JIÀNG**, be stubborn [B]
盗	**DÀO**, to rob, robber [B] 盗用 **dàoyòng** to embezzle
狗	**GǑU**, dog [B] 走狗 **zǒugǒu** "running dog," stooge, toady [D]
脑	**NǍO**, brain [B] Distinguish from 胸 (p. 246a). 头脑 **tóunǎo** brain [C] 电脑 **diànǎo** computer [C] 腦
弄	**NÒNG**, to do; to handle; to make; to play with, fool with [B]
碎	**SUÌ**, be smashed, be in bits and pieces [B]
醉	**ZUÌ**, be drunk [C] 傅奕,青山白云人也。以醉死。 呜呼! **Fú Yì qīngshān báiyún rén yě. Yǐzuì sǐ. Wūhū!***
醒	**XǏNG**, to wake up [B] 醒酒 **xǐngjiǔ** to sober up
牌	**PÁI**, placard [B] 路牌 **lùpái** signpost, road sign
竞	**JÌNG**, to quarrel [B] 竞争 **jìngzhēng** to compete; competition 競

竟	**JÌNG**, to end; in the end, after all [B] Distinguish from the preceding character. Note use as phonetic (below). 究竟 **jiūjìng** outcome
境	**JÌNG**, a field's edge; borders; region; circmstances [B] 土 "earth" for meaning.
镜	**JÌNG**, mirror, lens [B] 镜子 **jìngzi** mirror; (colloquial) eyeglasses [B] 镜头 **jìngtóu** lens [D] 鏡
显	**XIǍN**, be visible; to show; be noteworthy [B] 顯
湿	**SHĪ**, be wet [B] 湿潮 **shīcháo** be damp [C] 湿气 **shīqì** dampness, moisture 濕
泥	**NÍ**, mud; **NÌ**, to daub with mud or plaster [B]
关	**JUǍN**, roll, rolled rice dumpling. ROLL radical (158) Note 关 in the next characters.
卷	**JUÀN**, roll; scroll; section or chapter; **JUǍN**, to roll up [B] (**JUǍN** "to roll up") 捲
圈	**QUĀN**, circle; to encircle; **JUĀN**, to imprison; **JUÀN**, pen, fold (e.g., of sheep) [B]
倦	**JUÀN**, be tired, be weak [C] 疲倦 **píjuàn** be tired, be weak [C]
拳	**QUÁN**, fist; to tuck in; a measure for punches (with the fist) [C] 握拳 **wòquán** make a fist

*Fu Yi loved the blue mountains and white clouds. He died drunk, alas! (Fu's epitaph, written by Fu himself (555-639 A.D.))

腾	**TÉNG**, to make room for; to ride up on; **TĒNG**, Thump! (onomato-poetic) 騰
梦	**MÈNG**, dream [B] 梦想 **mèngxiǎng** to dream of; fantasize [D] 夢
贺	**HÈ**, to send a present with congratulations; to congratulate [B] 賀
伞	**SǍN**, umbrella [B] 雨伞 **yǔsǎn** umbrella 傘
诗	**SHĪ**, poem, a **shi** poem; poetry [B] 詩
渐	**JIÀN**, gradually [B] 渐显 **jiànxiǎn** fade in (movie term) 漸
途	**TÚ**, road, trip; career [B] 途中 **túzhōng** en route
弱	**RUÒ**, be weak, [B] 薄弱 **bóruò** be frail [C]
妻	**QĪ**, wife [B]
引	**YǏN**, to lead, to draw out [B] 引起 **yǐnqǐ** to give rise to [B]
赞	**ZÀN**, to approve; to praise, eulogize [B] 赞美 **zànměi** to praise, eulogize 讚

丽	**LÌ**, be beautiful [B] 麗
庙	**MIÀO**, temple [B] 廟
辟	**PÌ**, to open up (e.g., territory); be incisive; to refute [B] Compare with the next 3 characters.
壁	**BÌ**, wall, screen [B]
避	**BÌ**, to flee from [B]
譬	**PÌ**, example; analogy [C] 譬如 **pìrú** for example [C]
招	**ZHĀO**, to beckon to; to invite; to recruit; to tease; to pass a disease to; to confess [B]
超	**CHĀO**, to catch up to, to surpass [B] 超级市场 **chāojí-shìchǎng** supermarket
针	**ZHĒN**, needle, pin [B] 针对 **zhēnduì** be aimed at [B] 針
季	**JÌ**, season (of the year); family name [B] Distinguish from first and fifth characters following.
秀	**XIÙ**, grain in the ear; flourish; be elegant; family name [B] Compare with the preceding character and fourth character below.

绣	**XIÙ**, to embroider [C] "Silk" for meaning. 绣花 **xiùhuā** to embroider 綉
透	**TÒU**, to go through [B] 辶 (90, p. 19) for meaning. 湿透 **shītòu** to get drenched
锈	**XIÙ**, rust; to rust [C] "Gold" (metals) for meaning. 銹
委	**WĚI**, to appoint; to abandon; really [B] Distinguish from fourth and fifth characters above.
盘	**PÁN**, plate, dish; to coil up; to move; to sell; price; a measure for games [B] 键盘 **jiànpán** keyboard 盤
职	**ZHÍ**, oversee; job, duty [B] 述职 **shùzhí** to report on your work 職
环	**HUÁN**, to encircle; ring, bracelet [B] 環
质	**ZHÌ**, disposition; substance; to question; (bookish), to pawn, pledge [B] 質
群	**QÚN**, herd, crowd [B]. This character may appear in the form 羣.
尽	**JÌN**, to exhaust; **JǏN**, as much as possible; to put first [B] 盡
达	**DÁ**, to reach [B] 达到 **dádào** to achieve, reach [B] 达成 **dáchéng** to reach (as, an agreement) [C] 達

依	**YĪ**, to agree with; to forgive; according to [B]
益	**YÌ**, profit [B]
众	**ZHÒNG**, crowd [B] "Three's a crowd" may be a mnemonic for English. 眾
品	**PǏN**, good; quality, rank; personality; to judge the quality, to sample [B]
区	**QŪ**, to be small; to distinguish between; region, district [B] 區
缶	**FǑU**, crock. CROCK radical (175)
罐	**GUÀN**, jar, can [B] 罐头 **guàntóu** tin can [B]
灌	**GUÀN**, to sprinkle; to irrigate; to record (on tape or disc); to assemble [C]
尾	**WĚI**, tail [B] 尾巴 **wěiba** tail [B]
皇	**HUÁNG**, emperor, be imperial [B]
帝	**DÌ**, emperor; supreme ruler [B] 皇帝 **huángdì** emperor [B]

蹄	**TÍ**, hoof [C] 足 "foot" gives the meaning; **dì** 帝 (above) the sound.
敌	**DÍ**, enemy [B] 敌人 **dírén** enemy [B] 敵
滴	**DĪ**, drop, to drip [B] 滴答 **dīdā** tick-tock (in some dialects (e.g., Cantonese) = "*dik-dâp*")
摘	**ZHĀI**, to pick (flowers, fruit); to criticize [B]
压	**YĀ**, to push down [B] 压力 **yālì** pressure [C] 壓
勇	**YǑNG**, be brave [B] 勇敢 **yǒnggǎn** be brave [B]
守	**SHǑU**, to guard [B] 守备 **shǒubèi** do guard duty
抗	**KÀNG**, to resist, oppose [B] 抗争 **kàngzhēng** to resist
坑	**KĒNG**, pit, shallow hole; to cheat somebody [C]
独	**DÚ**, alone [B] 独立 **dúlì** be independent 獨
烛	**ZHÚ**, candle; to illuminate [C] 烛心 **zhúxīn** candle wick 燭

却	**QUÈ**, but, however; step back, cause to step back, i.e., drive back [B]
网	**WǍNG**, net, to net [B] 网球 **wǎngqiú** tennis [B] 網
胃	**WÈI**, stomach [B] 胃口 **wèikǒu** appetite
谓	**WÈI**, to talk about; to call; to say [B] 謂
资	**ZĪ**, fee, capital, resources; talent; to aid [B] 資
姿	**ZĪ**, posture, carriage [C]
格	**GÉ**, ruled line or space (on paper); category; compartment [B]
堆	**DUĪ**, to pile; pile; crowd [B] 土 "earth" for meaning.
维	**WÉI**, to maintain, to hold together [B] 維
某	**MǑU**, certain, some [B] 某些 **mǒuxiē** certain, some [C]
煤	**MÉI**, coal [B] 煤气 **méiqì** coal gas [B] 煤油 **méiyóu** coal oil, kerosene

谋	**MÓU**, to find (a job); to plot, a plot [B] 謀
矿	**KUÀNG**, mine (for minerals) [B] 礦
鼓	**GǓ**, drum, to drum. DRUM radical (224) [B]
损	**SǓN**, be cruel; be sarcastic; to damage [B] 損
队	**DUÌ**, squadron; team; file (of people); a measure for formations [B] 隊
粮	**LIÁNG**, provisions (food) [B] 粮食 **liángshí** grain [B] 糧
丈	**ZHÀNG**, ten Chinese feet (= 144 inches); wife's parents; husband [B]
仗	**ZHÀNG**, (bookish), weapons; to hold a weapon; to rely on; war [C] 打仗 **dàzhàng** go to war [C]
悔	**HUǏ**, to repent; to turn away [B] 后悔 **hòuhuǐ** to regret; to feel remorse [B]
匀	**YÚN**, be evenly distributed; to spare (space, time, money) [C]
均	**JŪN**, be equal, be fair [B] 平均 **píngjūn** average; on average; equally [B]

律	**LÜ**, law [B] 法律 **fǎlǜ** law [B]
序	**XÙ**, introduction (to a book); order, sequence [B]
际	**JÌ**, boundary; occasion; at the time that … [B] 際
弹	**DÀN**, a bullet; **TÁN**, to hurl; to pluck (a musical instrument) [B] 彈
仅	**JǏN**, barely [B] 仅仅 **jǐnjǐn** barely, merely [B] 僅
扩	**KUÒ**, to expand [B] 扩大 **kuòdà** to enlarge, expand [B] 擴
亚	**YÀ**, be inferior; used to write foreign words. INFERIOR radical (168) [C] 亞
严	**YÁN**, be airtight, be strict; family name [B] 嚴
恶	**È**, be evil; be fierce; **WÙ**, consider evil, hateful [C] 好恶 **hàowù** likes and dislikes 惡
壶	**HÚ**, kettle, jug [B] 茶壶 **cháhú** teapot 壺
侵	**QĪN**, to move in on, encroach [B] 侵入 **qīnrù** to invade 侵害 **qīnhài** to encroach [D]

浸	**JÌN**, to soak, to immerse [C]
扫	**SÀO**, broom; **SǍO**, to sweep [B] 扫除 **sǎochú** to wipe out [D] 掃
妇	**FÙ** (woman with broom); wife; woman [B] 夫妇 **fūfù** husband and wife 婦
略	**LÜÈ**, to omit; be simple, be rough; sketch, plan [B] 侵略 **qīnlüè** aggression [B]
缺	**QUĒ**, to lack [B] 缺课 **quēkè** to cut class; to play truant 缺点 **quēdiǎn** weak point, defect [B]
宣	**XUĀN**, proclaim; family name [B] 宣传 **xuānchuán** to propagandize (for) [B]
终	**ZHŌNG**, end; to the end of [B] 终究 **zhōngjiū** after all [D] 終
混	**HÙN**, to mix up; to fool around; **HÚN**, see below [B] 混蛋 **húndàn** scoundrel
棍	**GÙN**, stick, club; bad guy [C]
阶	**JIĒ**, step (on a stairway); rank, class [B] 階
恨	**HÈN**, to hate, to regret [B] 恨不得 **hènbudé** to want badly to [C]

获	**HUÒ**, to grab [B] 获得 **huòdé** to obtain [B] 獲
源	**YUÁN**, spring (of water) [B]
秩	**ZHÌ**, order, arrangement [B] 秩序 **zhìxù** order, sequence [B]
灾	**ZĀI**, disaster [B] 旱灾 **hànzāi** drought [D] 災
肥	**FÉI**, be fat; be fertile (soil); be loose, be baggy; fertilizer [B]
朱	**ZHŪ**, bright red; a family name [C supplement] 朱红 **zhūhóng** be vermilion; bright red
珠	**ZHŪ**, pearl, bead [B] 算盘珠 **suànpanzhū** abacus beads
括	**KUÒ**, to embrace, to include [B]
梁	**LIÁNG**, horizontal beam, bridge, top-handle, ridge; a family name [B]. Distinguish from the next character below.
粱	**LIÁNG**, (bookish) millet; birdseed; good food [C] Distinguish from the previous character. Here, lower part of character = rice, not tree.
袖	**XIÙ**, sleeve [B] 袖口 **xiùkǒu** cuff (of sleeve)

岛	**DǍO**, island [B] 半岛 **bàndǎo** peninsula [C] 島
弯	**WĀN**, to bend, a bend [B] 弯曲 **wānqū** be meandering, winding 彎
孔	**KǑNG**, small hole; Confucius; a family name [B] 钻孔 **zuànkǒng** to drill a hole
灰	**HUĪ**, ashes, dust; be ash-colored, gray [B] 灰心 **huīxīn** lose heart [C]
恢	**HUĪ**, to extend, be great [B] 恢复 **huīfù** to restore [B]
斯	**SĪ**, (bookish) this; used to write foreign words; family name [C]
撕	**SĪ**, to tear up [B]
犯	**FÀN**, to commit an offense; have a recurrence of or revert to; a criminal [B]
刷	**SHUĀ**, a brush, to brush, to give someone the brush-off; to cut class [B]
摇	**YÁO**, to shake, to rock, to swing to and fro [B]
谣	**YÁO**, folk-song, ballad; rumor [C] 民谣 **mínyáo** folk-song 謠

遥	**YÁO**, be far off; be long [C] 遥远 **yáoyuǎn** be far away [C]
尊	**ZŪN**, respect; "your" (polite); measure for Buddhist statues and for cannon (artillery) [B]
遵	**ZŪN**, to obey, to comply with [B]
冲	**CHŌNG**, to crash through; thoroughfare; **CHÒNG**, to face; strong; tactless [B] 衝
肿	**ZHǑNG**, to swell up [C] 腫
配	**PÈI**, to match up, go well with; to mate (said of animals) [B]
献	**XIÀN**, to give [B] 献计 **xiànjì** to give advice 獻
耐	**NÀI**, to endure, to bear [B] 耐心 **nàixīn** be patient [B]
巨	**JÙ**, chief, large, great [B]. Picture of a carpenter's square, with handle. The radical = 匚 (15)
拒	**JÙ**, to refuse, resist [B] 拒绝 **jùjué** to reject [B]
距	**JÙ**, be separated from, be distant from; distance [B] 距离 **jùlí** distance; be away from [B]

矩	**JǓ**, carpenter's square; standard, rule, custom [C] This is 巨, above, reclarified with 矢 "arrow" (82, p. 17).
兼	**JIĀN**, to put together [C] A hand grasps and pulls things together. 兼职 **jiānzhí** hold two jobs
歉	**QIÀN**, apology; crop failure, bad harvest [B]. The 欠 radical (244, p. 49) connotes deficiency. 抱歉 **bàoqiàn** apologetic; be sorry [B]
嫌	**XIÁN**, to dislike; to suspect [C] 嫌恶 **xiánwù** to loathe
赚	**ZHUÀN**, to make money; profit [C] To put cowries together. 賺
具	**JÙ**, tool; to write out; (bookish) a measure for dead bodies and machines [B]
俱	**JÙ**, be complete; every [B] 俱乐部 **jùlèbù** club (social group) [B]
趁	**CHÈN**, to chase; to turn to one's own use; according to [B]
珍	**ZHĒN**, precious object; be precious [C]
诊	**ZHĚN**, to examine medically [C] 診
亩	**MǓ**, Chinese acre ("mou"): 733½ square yards [B] 畝

款	**KUǍN**, sum of money; article (in treaty, contract); inscription; to entertain [B]
承	**CHÉNG**, to inherit; to manage; to admit [B] 承认 **chéngrèn** to recognize, acknowledge [B]
姻	**YĪN**, bride; marriage connections [B]
托	**TUŌ**, to carry on the palm; to rely on; to ask a favor; to entrust [B] 託 (last two meanings)
疑	**YÍ**, to mistrust [B] 疑心 **yíxīn** suspicion [C]
移	**YÍ**, to shift [B] 移动 **yídòng** to shift [B]
黽	**MǏN**, toad. TOAD radical (207) 黽
绳	**SHÉNG**, string [B] 繩
蝇	**YÍNG**, fly (insect) [C] 蠅
庄	**ZHUĀNG**, be serene; hamlet; store; dealer (cards); family name [B] 莊
稳	**WĚN**, be steady; definite, "You can depend on it." [B] 穩

隐	**YǏN**, to hide [C] 隐约 **yǐnyuē** be indistinct, dim [C] 隐藏 **yǐncáng** to hide [D] 隱
含	**HÁN**, to hold something in your mouth; to contain [B] 含义 **hányì** implication [D]
肃	**SÙ**, to command respect, to respect [B] 肅
优	**YŌU**, to excel; actor [B] 優
扰	**RǍO**, to annoy [B] 打扰 **dǎrǎo** to annoy [B] 擾
苗	**MIÁO**, sprout; jet of flame; vein of ore; progeny; Miao people; vaccine; family name [C]
描	**MIÁO**, to trace over [B] 描画 **miáohuà** to depict 描写 **miáoxiě** to describe [B]
猫	**MĀO**, cat [B] 猫叫 **māojiào** purring 貓
巧	**QIǍO**, be ingenious; be timely, opportune [B]
墨	**MÒ**, ink; be inky; family name [B] “黑”+“土”=“墨” 墨水 **mòshuǐ** ink; learning [B]
胖	**PÀNG**, be fat (obese) [B] 胖子 **pàngzi** fatso [D]

伴	**BÀN**, to keep someone company, companion [C] 陪伴 **péibàn** to keep company
畔	**PÀN**, bank (e.g., of a river); edge [C]
喷	**PĒN**, to spurt, to puff, to spray; **PÈN**, puff [B] 噴
愤	**FÈN**, zeal, ardor; be exasperated with; be very angry [B] 憤
浮	**FÚ**, to float; be flighty, be insubstantial; excess; **FÙ**, to swim [B]
搭	**DĀ**, to lay across; to build (for temporary use); to travel by; to add, “plus” [B]
塔	**TǍ**, pagoda, tower [B]
端	**DUĀN**, to hold/carry with both hands; be upright; reason; beginning; tip (end)* [B]
喘	**CHUǍN**, to gasp for breath, breathe heavily; asthma [C] 喘气 **chuǎnqì** to pant [C]
毯	**TǍN**, rug [B] 地毯 **dìtǎn** carpet [C]
梯	**TĪ**, ladder, stairs [B] 电梯 **diàntī** elevator [B]

* 四端: the four beginning points of social order in Confucianism, according to Mencius: 仁 (450), 义 (1020), 礼 (591), and 智 (1023).

吐	**TǓ, TÙ**, to spit out, to vomit [B] "口" for meaning, 土 **tǔ** for sound.
肚	**DÙ**, belly; **DǓ**, tripe [B] 月 "meat" for meaning. 一肚气 **yídù qì** be very angry (= a belly of fire)
狼	**LÁNG**, wolf [B] 狼狗 **lánggǒu** wolfhound
浪	**LÀNG**, waves, breakers; be undisciplined, be reckless [B]
龙	**LÓNG**, dragon. DRAGON radical (137) 龍
虑	**Lǜ**, be anxious;to plan [B] " 虍 " over " 心 " = " 慮 " (be anxious) 慮
拦	**LÁN**, to stop someone from doing something; to enclose; to separate [B] 攔
烂	**LÀN**, be tender (from cooking); soggy; be rotten or infected; to glisten [B] 爛
勾	**GŌU**, hook; to involve another person in wrong-doing; to cancel (as, a debt); to remind [C]
购	**GÒU**, to buy [B] 购买 **gòumǎi** to buy [C] 購
沟	**GŌU**, gutter, ditch; to connect [C] 溝

构	**GÒU**, see below; sometimes pronounced **JǓ** [B] 构造 **gòuzào** structure; tectonic [B] 構
钩	**GŌU**, a hook; to hook; a check mark to crochet [C]
夸	**KUĀ**, to praise, to boast [C] 夸张 **kuāzhāng** exaggerate 誇
跨	**KUÀ**, a step; to straddle; to extend through; to carry something hanging at your side [B]
垮	**KUǍ**, to collapse [C] 累垮了 **lèikuǎ le** be exhausted from overwork
恳	**KĚN**, to beseech; earnestly [B] 恳求 **kěnqiú** to implore [D] 懇
猴	**HÓU**, monkey [B]
喉	**HÓU**, throat [C] 喉结 **hóujié** Adam's apple
稼	**JIÀ**, husbandry; grain; to sow [B]
嫁	**JIÀ**, get married (be a bride); give (a daughter) in marriage [C]
劲	**JÌN**, strength, energy, spirit; **JÌNG**, be strong [B] 用劲 **yòngjìn** to work hard 勁

夹	**JIĀ**, to press (between two things, like chopsticks, tongs), to squeeze [B] 夾
峡	**XIÁ**, gorge [C] "Mountain" for meaning. 海峡 **hǎixiá** strait [C] 峽
械	**XIÈ**, tool; weapon; (bookish) shackles, fetters [B] 机械 **jīxiè** machine, mechanism [B]
绕	**RÀO**, wind a thing around another; go around; detour; sometimes **RǍO** [B] 繞
饶	**RÁO**, let somebody get away with something; to give away [C] 饒
浇	**JIĀO**, to sprinkle; to wet down; to trickle; to insinuate yourself [C] 澆
稍	**SHĀO**, soldier's ration; a little bit [B] 稍许 **shāoxǔ** a little bit
欣	**XĪN**, be happy [C] 欣赏 **xīnshǎng** to appreciate [C] 欢欣 **huānxīn** be happy
掀	**XIĀN**, to lift to one side; to raise up; to open; to whisk away [B]
型	**XÍNG**, earthen mold for casting; model, pattern [B]
箱	**XIĀNG**, box, case [B] 冰箱 **bīngxiāng** icebox
霜	**SHUĀNG**, frost [C] 霜害 **shuānghài** frostbite
微	**WĒI**, be tiny, be small, be slight [B] 稍微 **shāowēi** a tiny bit, a trifle [B]
填	**TIÁN**, to fill, to stuff full [B] 填写 **tiánxiě** to fill in, write [D]
慎	**SHÈN**, be attentive, be careful [C]
镇	**ZHÈN**, rural market town; to press down; to be calm; to cool [C] 鎮
彻	**CHÈ**, to penetrate; be thorough [B] 彻底 **chèdǐ** be thorough [B] 徹
撒	**SǍ**, scatter; **SĀ**, to release [B] Distinguish from the next character (look at the middle-top).
撤	**CHÈ**, to take away [C] 撤除 **chèchú** to take away Distinguish from the preceding character (look at the middle-top).
臭	**CHÒU**, to stink; be conceited [B]
牲	**SHĒNG**, cattle; sacrificial animal [B] "牜" for meaning, 生 **shēng** for sound.
率	**LǙ**; a suffix: "rate;" [B]. **SHUÀI**, to lead, be led; generally

摔	**SHUĀI**, to throw down; to lose your balance and fall; to plunge [B]
甩	**SHUǍI**, to swing; to throw; to leave behind, escape from (as, pursuers) [B]
糟	**ZĀO**, be pickled; be rotten, ready to fall apart [B] 糟心 **zāoxīn** be vexed
遭	**ZĀO**, to revolve; turn or revolution; to meet with; chance [B]
瘦	**SHÒU**, be emaciated; be tight; be poor (as, soil) [B] 枯瘦 **kūshòu** be skinny
嫂	**SǍO**, older brother's wife; polite address for a married woman about your own age [B]
搜	**SŌU**, to investigate [C] 搜集 **sōují** to gather [C]
艘	**SŌU**, a measure for boats and ships [C] 三艘汽船 **sānsōu qìchuán** three steamships
映	**YÌNG**, be bright; to reflect [B] 映照 **yìngzhào** shine on
秧	**YĀNG**, rice shoot, sprout; the young (of animals) [C]
扔	**RĒNG**, to throw; to throw away [B] 扔下 **rēngxià** to abandon; to leave behind

仍	**RÉNG**, as before, still [B] 仍然 **réngrán** still, yet [B] 仍旧 **réngjiù** to remain the same; still [C]
瓜	**GUĀ**, melon. MELON radical (151) [B] 西瓜 **xīguā** watermelon [B]
污	**WŪ**, filth; stagnant water; be foul; to befoul [B] 污水 **wūshuǐ** polluted water [C]
池	**CHÍ**, pool; space with raised sides; family name [B] 电池 **diànchí** battery
扣	**KÒU**, to detain; to deduct; to invert (cup, bowl, etc.); to latch; a measure for a ten percent discount [B]
尖	**JIĀN**, be sharp [B] 尖利 **jiānlì** be sharp 尖子 **jiānzi** the greatest, the cream of the crop [C]
劣	**LIÈ**, be vile [C] 粗劣 **cūliè** be shoddy
企	**QǏ**, to stand on tiptoe; to expect [B] 企求 **qǐqiú** to hanker after
朵	**DUǑ**, flower; a measure for flowers and clouds [B] 朵儿 **duǒr** a flower
躲	**DUǑ**, to dodge; to hide from, to hide [B] 躲避 **duǒbì** to dodge, hide yourself [D]
伙	**HUǑ**, 1) mess (food); 2) partner-(ship); to join; measure for groups [B] 夥 (for 2nd meanings)

伍	**WǓ**, five (used in documents for 五); file of five; company; family name [B]
沉	**CHÉN**, be heavy; sink [B]. Sometimes printed as 沈. 沉醉 **chénzuì** get "high" (on experience or alcohol)
址	**ZHǏ**, site [B] 地址 **dìzhǐ** address [B]
抖	**DǑU**, to tremble, to shiver [B] 抖动 **dǒudòng** to vibrate; to shake
扶	**FÚ**, to support with your hand; straighten; to help [B] 扶持 **fúchí** to support
丑	**CHǑU**, clown; the second "earthly branch;" be ugly [C] 醜 (for "ugly" meaning)
扭	**NIǓ**, to twist, to wring; to swing the hips when walking [B]
投	**TÓU**, to drop; to move to; to surrender; to project; to fit in with [B]
抓	**ZHUĀ**, to scratch; to grab; to arrest; to draft someone [B]
否	**FǑU**, not; to deny [B] 否认 **fǒurèn** to repudiate; to deny
即	**JÍ**, at once; precisely; very soon; even [B]

吊	**DIÀO**, to hang; to raise or lower on a rope; to condole with; to revoke; a crane (machine) [B]
皂	**ZÀO**, be black; soap; yamen runner [B] 肥皂 **féizào** soap [C]
肩	**JIĀN**, the shoulder [B] 肩负 **jiānfù** to shoulder
衫	**SHĀN**, shirt, garment for upper part of body [B] 汗衫 **hànshān** undershirt, T-shirt
武	**WǓ**, military, martial [B] 武器 **wǔqì** weapons of war [B]
松	**SŌNG**, 1) pine tree; family name; 2) loosen up; be light (of cakes) [B] 鬆 (2nd meanings)
叔	**SHŪ**, father's younger brother; husband's younger brother [B]
乎	**HŪ**, (bookish) after sentences: indicates question or conjecture; to..., than...; very...; ..., indeed! [B]
呼	**HŪ**, to exhale; to call out; to snore [B] 呼吸 **hūxī** to breathe
兔	**TÙ**, rabbit (distinguish from 免 (564, p. 113)) [B] 野兔 **yětù** wild rabbit
延	**YÁN**, to delay, protract; lengthen; to invite [B] 延长 **yáncháng** to lengthen, prolong [B] 延期 **yánqī** to postpone

纠	**JIŪ**, to collect; confederacy; to investigate; to correct [B] 糾
染	**RǍN**, dye; form bad habits; to catch (a disease) [B] 污染 **wūrán** to pollute, pollution [B]
迹	**JÌ**, footprint; trace of; to search out or run down, to track [B]
森	**SĒN**, forest; be forest-like (dark; close-set) [B] 森林 **sēnlín** forest [B]
施	**SHĪ**, to spread, to spray; to give as charity; to effect (as, laws) [B]. Distinguish from the next character—note lower right.
旋	**XUÁN**, to revolve; thereupon [C]. Distinguish from the preceding character—note lower right.
挖	**WĀ**, to dig [B] 挖根 **wāgēn** to uproot, deracinate; to expunge from the source/root
砍	**KǍN**, to chop, slash; hit with a thrown object [B] 砍刀 **kǎndāo** a chopper
肺	**FÈI**, lungs [B] 肺炎 **fèiyán** pneumonia
促	**CÙ**, to rush, be rushed; to urge [B] 促进 **cùjìn** push forward [B]
追	**ZHUĪ**, to chase; to investigate; to remember [B] 追查 **zhuīchá** to investigate [D]
姨	**YÍ**, mother's sister; wife's sister [B]
哇	**WA**, for 啊 (108, p. 22) when the preceding word ends in **–u** or **–ao**; **WĀ**, sound of crying [B]
娃	**WÁ**, baby, child; pretty girl [C] 娃娃 **wáwa** baby, child; doll (term for pretty girl) [C]
蛙	**WĀ**, frog [C]
悟	**WÙ**, to wake up; to notice [B] 悟性 **wùxìng** ability to understand
冻	**DÒNG**, to freeze; be cold, be freezing; jelly [B] 冻冰 **dòngbīng** to freeze 凍
讯	**XÙN**, to admonish someone; to make a judicial investigation 訊
扇	**SHÀN**, a fan; a measure for windows [B] 电扇 **diànshàn** electric fan
素	**SÙ**, be white; be elemental, plain; element [B] Distinguish from the next character. 素食 **sùshí** be vegetarian
索	**SUǑ**, rope; to tie up; to demand; rule [B] Distinguish from the preceding character. 索引 **suǒyǐn** index
埋	**MÁI**, to bury [B]

速 **SÙ**, speed [B]
快速 **kuàisù** be fast [D]

逐 **ZHÚ**, to chase; one by one [B]
逐步 **zhúbù** step by step [B]

捉 **ZHUŌ**, to catch, to capture [B]
捕捉 **bǔzhuō** to catch (as, an insect, an opportunity) [D]

套 **TÀO**, to wrap in; to harness or hitch up; covering; measure for sets, suits of clothes [B]

闪 **SHǍN**, to flash, dodge; to twist, sprain; lightning [B]
闪光 **shǎnguāng** flash of light, gleam
閃

胸 **XIŌNG**, thorax, chest [B]
Distinguish from 脑 (p. 232a)
胸部 **xiōngbù** chest

液 **YÈ**, juices, sap [B]
胃液 **wèiyè** gastric juice

泪 **LÈI**, tears, to weep [B]
A meaning-meaning compound
淚

毫 **HÁO**, a fine hair; one thousandth part; 毫不 intensifies the negation [B]
Distinguish from 豪 (p. 266b).

启 **QǏ**, to begin; to announce [B]
启事 **qǐshì** announcement [D]
啓, 啟

粒 **LÌ**, grain, tiny piece [B]
每服五粒 **měifú wǔlì** dose: 5 pills each time

软 **RUǍN**, be soft, be pliable [B]
疲软 **píruǎn** be tired, weak
軟

授 **SHÒU**, to give, to teach [B]
授意 **shòuyì** give somebody an idea, inspire

蔬 **SHŪ**, pulse, legumes [B]
蔬菜 **shūcài** vegetables [B]

梳 **SHŪ**, comb, to comb [C]

桶 **TǑNG**, a (six-pint) bucket; tub, cask [B]

麦 **MÀI**, wheat. WHEAT radical (188) [B]
A picture of the wheat plant.
麥

虚 **XŪ**, emptiness; be empty; be timid; be humble; be false; guiding principles; be virtual [C]
虛

蛇 **SHÉ**, snake [B]
画蛇添足 **huá shé tiān zú** overdo and spoil a job (literally, adding feet to a snake)

钓 **DIÀO**, to go fishing, to catch with hook and line [B]

斜 **XIÉ**, to slant, to cause to slant [B]
斜坡 **xiépō** slope

叙 **XÙ**, to chat, to chat about; rank, to rank [C]
敘

甜	**TIÁN**, sweet [B] 甜美 **tiánměi** be delicious
梨	**LÍ**, pear [B]
渡	**DÙ**, to ferry across; to spend (some time) [B] 渡船 **dùchuán** ferryboat [D]
割	**GĒ**, to cut [B] 割断 **gēduàn** to sever
弃	**QÌ**, to throw away [B] 棄
善	**SHÀN**, be good, be good at [B] 善于 **shànyú** be good at [B] 善心 **shànxīn** benevolence
拣	**JIǍN**, to choose [B] 拣选 **jiǎnxuǎn** to choose 揀
棉	**MIÁN**, cotton-padded; cotton, kapok [B] 棉花 **miánhuā** cotton [B]
硬	**YÌNG**, be hard, be stiff; be stubborn; be capable [B] 硬挺 **yìngtǐng** to resist stubbornly
雄	**XIÓNG**, male (animals); be imposing, powerful [B] 雄猫 **xióngmāo** tomcat
寻	**XÚN**, to look for [B] 寻找 **xúnzhǎo** to look for [B] 寻常 **xúncháng** be common 尋

紫	**ZǏ**, be purple, purple color [B]
菌	**JÙN**, mushroom; **JŪN**, mildew; bacteria [B] 菌苗 **jūnmiáo** vaccine
跌	**DIĒ**, to stumble and fall; to drop (in price) [B] "Foot" + "to lose" = "stumble and fall."
程	**CHÉNG**, a regulation; procedure; journey, stage of a journey; distance; family name [B]
贸	**MÀO**, to barter [B] 贸易 **màoyì** trade, commerce [B] 貿
滑	**HUÁ**, be slippery; be cunning, "slippery;" to slide [B] 滑行 **huáxíng** to slide
猾	**HUÁ**, be cunning, sly [C]
涂	**TÚ**, to daub; to erase; make a mess of; family name [B] 塗
禁	**JÌN**, prohibit; **JĪN**, endure; control oneself [B] 紫禁城 **Zǐjìnchéng** the Forbidden City (in Beijing)
叠	**DIÉ**, to pile up; to repeat [B] 叠次 **diécì** repeatedly 疊
隔	**GÉ**, partition; to partition; be separated from; every other [B]

睁	**ZHĒNG**, to open your eyes [B]
歇	**XIĒ**, to rest, to stop [B] 歇工 **xiēgōng** to stop work
爷	**YÉ**, grandfather; father; "sir" [B] 爷爷 **yéye** paternal grandfather; "sir" [B] 爺
筷	**KUÀI**, chopsticks [B] 筷子 **kuàizi** chopsticks [B]
愁	**CHÓU**, be worried; be depressed; to worry about [B] 愁苦 **chóukǔ** anxiety
腰	**YĀO**, waist; small of the back; pocket [B] 弯腰 **wānyāo** to stoop
催	**CUĪ**, to urge, to press [B] 催促 **cuīcù** to urge
滚	**GǓN**, to roll; to boil [B] 滚蛋 **gǔndàn** (rude) Get lost!
涨	**ZHǍNG**, rise (a river, a price); **ZHÀNG**, to swell, to rise [B] 漲
漏	**LÒU**, to leak [B] 漏洞 **lòudòng** a leak, to leak
盖	**GÀI**, lid, cover; bug's or turtle's shell; put a lid on; build; to mark; family name [B] 蓋

厨	**CHÚ**, kitchen [B] 厨房 **chúfáng** kitchen [B] 廚
庆	**QÌNG**, congratulate; celebration; family name [B] 庆祝 **qìngzhù** celebrate [B] 慶
裤	**KÙ**, trousers [B] 裤子 **kùzi** trousers, pants 褲
轮	**LÚN**, wheel; revolve; take turns; round thing [B] 轮船 **lúnchuán** steamship [B] 轮班 **lúnbān** in shifts 輪
醋	**CÙ**, vinegar [B] 吃醋 **chīcù** be jealous
撞	**ZHUÀNG**, to hit; to collide with; to meet by chance [B] 撞击 **zhuàngjī** to ram
扑	**PŪ**, pounce on; to flap [B] 卜 **bǔ** gives the sound. 扑打 **pūdǎ** to swat, to pat 撲
慰	**WÈI**, console, soothe [B] 慰问 **wèiwèn** to console [C]
肤	**FŪ**, skin [B] 膚
阅	**YUÈ**, to examine; to read carefully; to pass through [B] 閱
锐	**RUÌ**, be sharp [B] 尖锐 **jiānruì** be penetrating [B] 銳

稻	**DÀO**, rice plant; paddy [B] 稻田 **dàotián** rice paddy
激	**JĪ**, to force out under pressure (as, water); to spray; to stir up [B]
糕	**GĀO**, cake [B] 糕点 **gāodiǎn** cake
燃	**RÁN**, to burn, set on fire [B] 燃烧 **ránshāo** to burn, set on fire [B]
拥	**YŌNG**, to hug; to crowd; to rally to the support of [B] 擁
挡	**DǍNG**, to block [B] 阻挡 **zǔdǎng** to resist [D] 倒挡 **dǎodǎng** reverse gear 擋
临	**LÍN**, be near; to copy (a painting or calligraphy) [B] 臨
颗	**KĒ**, a measure for seeds, grains, bullets, stars, jewels [B] 顆
阔	**KUÒ**, be wealthy; be broad [B] 闊
吓	**XIÀ**, to scare; **HÈ**, to threaten [B] 吓坏了 **xàihuàile** be scared silly
鲜	**XIĀN**, be fresh; to taste delicious: **XIǍN**, be rare [B] 鮮

洒	**SǍ**, to sprinkle, to spill [B] 洒泪 **sǎlèi** to weep 灑
恋	**LIÀN**, to love [B] 恋爱 **liàn'ài** to love [B] 戀
露	**LÙ**, dew, juice; to expose to view [B] 露面 **lùmiàn** show your face; make an appearance [B]
灵	**LÍNG**, be effective; be alert; spirit, soul; remains (of the dead) [B] 靈
晒	**SHÀI**, to sun a thing; be sunny and hot [B] 晒被子 **shài bèizi** sun a quilt 曬
判	**PÀN**, to separate, to judge [B] "刂" for meaning, 半 **bàn** for sound.
状	**ZHUÀNG**, shape, appearance; condition; document [B] Distinguish from 壮 (p. 217b). 狀
席	**XÍ**, mat; banquet; measure for banquets; family name [B]
牺	**XĪ**, used mainly in 牺牲 **xīshēng**, sacrifice [B] 犧
沿	**YÁN**, border, edge; to follow; fringe; along [B] 沿海 **yánhǎi** along the coast [C]
卫	**WÈI**, to defend; a defender, guard; a family name [B] 衛

哎	**ĀI**, an exclamation to express surprise or disaproval or to get attention [B]
宾	**BĪN**, guest [B] 宾馆 **bīnguǎn** hotel, inn [B] 賓
玻	**BŌ**, first syllable of 玻璃—see next character [B] 玻利维亚 **Bōlìwéiyà** Bolivia
璃	**LÍ**, second syllable of 玻璃 **bōli** [B] 玻璃 **bōli** glass; (colloquial) plastic [B]
脖	**BÓ**, neck [B] 脖子 **bózi** neck [B]
膊	**BÓ**, arm [B] 赤膊 **chìbó** be shirtless
餐	**CĀN**, to eat; food [B] 餐厅 **cāntīng**, dining room; restaurant [B] 餐车 **cānchē** dining car [C]
尝	**CHÁNG**, to taste; ever, once [B] 尝试 **chángshì** to try [D] 嘗
衬	**CHÈN**, to line; lining [B] 衬衫 **chènshān** shirt [B] 衬衣 **chènyī** underwear [B] 襯
翅	**CHÌ**, wing; shark's fin [B]
崇	**CHÓNG**, be high, sublime; to esteem; a family name [B] 崇高 **chónggāo** be lofty [B]
触	**CHÙ**, to touch; to hit; to move (emotionally) [B] 觸
闯	**CHUǍNG**, to rush, charge; to get tempered through struggle [B] 闖
脆	**CUÌ**, be fragile; be brittle; be clear (voice) [B] 脆弱 **cuìruò** be frail [D]
措	**CUÒ**, to arrange; to make plans [B] 措施 **cuòshī** an action, a step toward some goal [B]
递	**DÌ**, to give; in succession; in good order [B] 递交 **dìjiāo** to submit, hand over [D] 遞
逗	**DÒU**, to play with; to amuse; to stay, stop; a pause in reading [B] 逗号 **dòuhào** a comma
吨	**DŪN**, a ton [B] A word borrowed from English. 口 suggests "read for the sound." 噸
蹲	**DŪN**, to squat (on your heels); to stay [B]
泛	**FÀN**, (bookish) to float; to flood, be flooded; be extensive; be general [B] 泛滥 **fànlàn** to flood [D]
搁	**GĒ**, to put; put away; **GÉ**, to endure, bear [B] 搁置 **gēzhì** to set aside 擱
胳	**GĒ**, see below [B] 胳膊 **gēbo** arm

巩	**GǑNG**, to consolidate; a family name [B] 巩固 **gǒnggù** to consolidate; be consolidated [B] 鞏
锅	**GUŌ**, pot, pan, boiler; bowl (as, of a pipe) [B] 鍋
拐	**GUǍI**, to turn; to limp; a crutch; to abduct; to abscond (with) [B] 拐弯 **guǎiwān** to turn [C]
冠	**GUĀN**, hat, crown, crest; **GUÀN**, be preceded by; the best [B]
逛	**GUÀNG**, to walk around, stroll, roam [B]
跪	**GUÌ**, to kneel [B]
盒	**HÉ**, box, case [B]
嘿	**HĒI**, Hey! (at the beginning of a statement to get attention or express surprise or satisfaction) [B]
哼	**HĒNG**, to groan, snort, hum, croon; **HNG**, before a statement to express dissatisfaction or doubt [B]
糊	**HŪ**, plaster; **HÚ**, paste; to paste; be burnt (of food); **HÙ**, (food) paste [B]
辉	**HUĪ**, splendor; to shine [B]

圾	**JĪ**, first syllable of 垃圾 **lājī**—see next character [B]
垃	**LĀ**, see below [B] 垃圾 **lājī** garbage [B] 垃圾堆 **lājīduī** garbage dump
捡	**JIǍN**, to pick up, to gather [B] 撿
届	**JIÈ**, to fall due; a measure, as for formal meetings, sessions, academic years [B]
绢	**JUÀN**, thin, strong silk [B] 絹
扛	**KÁNG**, carry on your shoulder; **GĀNG**, lift with both hands; (dialect) carry between two people [B]
烤	**KǍO**, to bake, to roast; be very hot (as, a stove) [B]
控	**KÒNG**, to accuse; to control; to empty a container by turning it upside down [B]
捆	**KǓN**, to tie, to make a bundle of [B]
郎	**LÁNG**, boy, young man; "dear" (a woman to her man); surname; old official title [B]
朗	**LǍNG**, be bright; be loud and clear [B] 朗读 **lǎngdú** to read aloud [B]

励	**LÌ**, to encourage [B] 勵
聊	**LIÁO**, merely; slightly [B] 聊天儿 **liáo tiānr** to chat [B]
萝	**LUÓ**, trailing plants, vines [B] 萝卜 **luóbo** radish [B] 蘿
迈	**MÀI**, to step, to stride; to be old (of a person) [B] 邁
脉	**MÀI**, artery, vein; pulse [B] 脈
馒	**MÁN**, see below [B] 馒头 **mántou** steamed bun, steamed bread [B] 饅
貌	**MÀO**, looks, appearance [B] 貌似 **màosi** seemingly
默	**MÒ**, be silent; to write from memory [B] 默默 **mòmò** silently [B]
披	**PĪ**, drape over your shoulders; spread out; to split [B]
脾	**PÍ**, spleen [B] 脾气 **píqi** temperament; temper [B]
朴	**PǓ**, be plain; **PIÁO**, a family name 朴素 **pǔsù** be plain [B] 樸

戚	**QĪ**, a relative; sorrow; a family name [B]
牵	**QIĀN**, to lead (by the hand; by a halter, etc.) to involve, be involved in [B] 牽
悄	**QIǍO**, be quiet; (bookish) be grieved; **QIĀO**: 悄悄, quietly [B]
渠	**QÚ**, canal; ditch [B] 渠道 **qúdào** irrigation ditch; channel of communication [C]
裙	**QÚN**, skirt [B] 裙子 **qúnzi** skirt [B]
嚷	**RǍNG**, to shout, yell; **RĀNG**, see below [B] 嚷嚷 **rāngrāng** to yell; to make widely known
惹	**RĚ**, to ask for (e.g., trouble); to provoke; to cause [B]
嗓	**SǍNG**, throat, larynx; voice [B] 嗓子 **sǎngzi** throat, larynx, voice [B]
傻	**SHǍ**, be stupid; think or do mechanically [B] 傻瓜 **shǎguā** a fool 傻子 **shǎzi** a fool [D]
狮	**SHĪ**, lion [B] 狮子 **shīzi** lion [B] 獅
柿	**SHÌ**, persimmon [B]

殊	**SHŪ**, be different; be outstanding; extremely [B]
塑	**SÙ**, model; mold [B] 塑料 **sùliào** plastics [B]
掏	**TĀO**, to pull out; to hollow out; to steal from somebody's pocket [B]
歪	**WĀI**, be awry, askew, slanting; be crooked, devious, "dirty" [B] 不 "not" + 正 "straight" = 歪 "crooked"
雾	**WÙ**, fog; fine spray [B] 霧
悉	**XĪ**, all; to know, to learn about [B]
纤	**XIĀN**, be fine (small, minute); **QIÀN**, a tow line [B] 纖
羡	**XIÀN**, to envy; to admire [B] 羡慕 **xiànmù** to envy; to admire [B]
熊	**XIÓNG**, a bear; (dialect) to scold; family name [B] 白熊 **báixióng** polar bear 熊猫 **xióngmāo** panda [B]
迅	**XÙN**, be fast [B] 迅速 **xùnsù** be speedy, prompt [B]
咽	**YÀN**, to swallow; **YĀN**, pharynx [B] 咽喉 **yānhóu** pharynx and larynx: throat

仰	**YǍNG**, face upward; look up to; rely on [B]
邀	**YĀO**, to invite; to seek; to intercept [B] 邀请 **yāoqǐng** to invite [B]
悠	**YŌU**, be protracted; be remote (time or space); (colloquial) to swing [B] 悠久 **yōujiǔ** be age-old [B]
跃	**YUÈ**, to jump [B] 跃进 **yuèjìn** to leap forward [C] 躍
扎	**ZHÁ**, to prick; (dialect) to plunge into; **ZHĀ**, to pitch (as, a tent); **ZĀ**, to tie up (one's hair) [B]
哲	**ZHÉ**, be wise; a sage [B] 哲学 **zhéxué** philosophy [B]
仔	**ZǍI**, (dialect) son; young animal; **ZǏ**, young (domestic animals or fowls) [B]
综	**ZŌNG**, to sum up [B] 综合 **zōnghé** to synthesize; be composite [B] 綜
筑	**ZHÙ**, to build; **ZHÚ**, Guiyang (贵阳, a place name) [B]
哀	**ĀI**, grief; mourning; pity [C] 哀求 **āiqiú** to implore [D]
癌	**ÁI**, cancer [C]

碍	**ÀI**, to get in the way [C] 妨碍 **fáng'ài** to obstruct [C]
熬	**ÁO**, to boil; to endure [C]
奥	**ÀO**, be profound; be hard to understand [C]
扒	**BĀ**, hold onto; to rake; to push aside; to take off [C]
叭	**BĀ**, sometimes used for 吧 **bā** (303, p. 61) [C]
坝	**BÀ**, a dam; a dyke [C] 壩
柏	**BǍI**, cypress-tree [C]
瓣	**BÀN**, petal; fragment; segment (as, of a tangerine, of a clove of garlic) [C]
辩	**BIÀN**, to argue [C] 辯
暴	**BÀO**, be violent, be fierce; stick out, lay out [C] 暴力 **bàolì** violence
爆	**BÀO**, to explode; to fry quickly in hot oil [C] 爆炸 **bàozhà** to explode [C]
剥	**BĀO**, to peel, to shell; **BŌ**, see 剥削, under 削, p. 270b [C]
奔	**BĒN**, to run; to rush; to flee; **BÈN**, to head for; to approach [C]
甭	**BÉNG**, (dialect), don't; need not [C] 不 "not" + 用 "use" = 甭 "don't, need not."
柄	**BǏNG**, a handle; stem of a plant; (bookish) authority [C] 木 for meaning.
菠	**BŌ**, see below [C] 菠菜 **bōcài** spinach [C] 菠萝 **bōluó** pineapple
勃	**BÓ**, suddenly [C] 勃发 **bófā** to thrive 勃然 **bórán** excitedly; vigorously
怖	**BÙ**, to be afraid of [C] 可怖 **kěbù** be frightful; be terrified
惭	**CÁN**, to be ashamed [C] 大言不惭 **dàyán bùcán** to boast shamelessly
灿	**CÀN**, see below [C] 灿烂 **cànlàn** be bright; be magnificent [C]
铲	**CHǍN**, a shovel; to shovel [C] 铲车 **chǎnchē** a forklift 鏟
颤	**CHÀN**, to quiver, vibrate; **ZHÀN**, to shiver, shudder [C] 顫

偿	**CHÁNG**, to repay; to meet, fulfill [C] 偿还 **chánghuán** to pay back [D]
扯	**CHĚ**, to pull; to tear; to buy; to gossip [C]
撑	**CHĒNG**, to prop up; to move with a pole; to keep up, keep on; to open up; to fill to bursting [C]
匙	**CHÍ**, spoon; **SHI**, see 钥匙 **yàoshi** under 钥 **yào**, p. 271a [C] 匙子 **chízi** spoon
蠢	**CHǓN**, be stupid, clumsy; (bookish) to wriggle [C]
瓷	**CÍ**, porcelain [C] 瓦 "tile" for meaning; 次 **cì** for sound.
匆	**CŌNG**, hastily [C] 匆忙 **cōngmáng** hastily [C] 匆匆 **cōngcōng** hastily [D]
丛	**CÓNG**, to crowd together; thicket; crowd 叢
辞	**CÍ**, phrase, phraseology; take leave of 修辞 **xiūcí** rhetoric 辭
串	**CHUÀN**, to string together [C] A pictogram—things strung on the downstroke
窜	**CUÀN**, to scurry; to kick out; to alter (e.g., the wording of a text) [C]

患	**HUÀN**, trouble; disaster; worry; to suffer from [C] Distinguish from 忠 (next character). 患者 **huànzhě** a patient [D]
忠	**ZHŌNG**, be loyal [C] Distinguish from the preceding character. 忠诚 **zhōngchéng** loyal [C] 忠实 **zhōngshí** faithful [C]
酬	**CHÓU**, a toast; to propose a toast; a reward; to fulfill [C]
仇	**CHÓU**, enemy; enmity; **QIÚ**, a family name [C] 仇恨 **chóuhèn** hostility [C]
搓	**CUŌ**, rub with hands [C] 搓手顿脚 **cuōshǒu dùnjiǎo** rub hands, stamp feet: get impatient, anxious
挫	**CUÒ**, to defeat; to frustrate; to subdue [C] 挫折 **cuòzhé** setback [C]
逮	**DǍI**, to capture; **DÀI**, (bookish) to reach [C] 逮捕 **dàibǔ** to arrest (as, a criminal)
耽	**DĀN**, to delay; (bookish) to give oneself over to, to indulge in [C]
诞	**DÀN**, birth; birthday; be absurd [C] 誕
档	**DÀNG**, to ward off; to block out; a blind; (automobile) gear [C]
蹈	**DǍO**, (bookish) to step on; to skip (i.e., movement —not omission) [C] 舞蹈 **wǔdǎo** to dance [C]

蹬	**DĒNG**, to tread on; to press down with the foot; a pedal, to pedal [C] Compare with 登 (798, p. 160).
瞪	**DÈNG**, to look bug-eyed at; to stare; to glare at [C]
惦	**DIÀN**, to remember and worry about; be concerned about [C] 惦记 **diànjì** worry over; keep thinking of [C]
奠	**DIÀN**, to settle; to make offerings (to spirits of the dead) [C] 奠定 **diàndìng** to establish [C]
殿	**DIÀN**, palace; hall; to be at the rear [C] 殿后 **diànhòu** to bring up the rear
雕	**DIĀO**, to carve, to engrave [C] 雕刻 **diāokè** to carve, to engrave; a carving [C]
蝶	**DIÉ**, butterfly: see 蝴蝶 under 蝴 (p. 257a) [C]
陡	**DǑU**, be steep; abruptly [C]
督	**DŪ**, to supervise, direct [C]
哆	**DUŌ**, in 哆嗦 **duōsuo**, p. 262b [C]
番	**FĀN**, a measure for kinds (种), times (回), or positions in a sequence (次) [C]
沸	**FÈI**, to boil [C]
坟	**FÉN**, grave, tomb [C] 坟墓 **fénmù** grave, tomb [D] 坟地 **féndì** graveyard
疯	**FĒNG**, be insane [C] 疯子 **fēngzi** madman [D] 疯人院 **fēngrényuàn** lunatic asylum 瘋
讽	**FĚNG**, to satirize; (bookish) to chant [C] 諷
袱	**FÚ**, see below [C] 包袱 **bāofu** cloth used as a wrapper; bundle in cloth wrapper; burden [C]
缚	**FÙ**, to tie up [C] 縛
溉	**GÀI**, see below [C] 灌溉 **guàngài** to irrigate [C]
鸽	**GĒ**, pigeon, dove [C] 鴿
股	**GǓ**, measure for puffs, whiffs, skeins, bands, gangs, surges, and shares of stock [C]
乖	**GUĀI**, be well-behaved (of a child); be clever [C]
柜	**GUÌ**, cabinet; cupboard [C] 柜台 **guìtái** counter, bar [C] 柜子 **guìzi** cabinet, cupboard [C]

裹	**GUǑ**, to bind, to wrap [C]
憾	**HÀN**, regret [C]
焊	**HÀN**, to weld, to solder [C] 火 "fire" for meaning, 旱 **hàn** for sound.
呵	**HĒ**, to puff (blow out air); to scold [C] 呵斥 **hēchì** to berate 呵呵 **hēhē** laughing sound
核	**HÉ**, pit, fruitstone; nucleus ; to check up on [C] 核武器 **héwǔqì** nuclear weapon [D]
阂	**HÉ**, be cut off from; not be communicating with [C] 閡
狠	**HĚN**, be ruthless; suppress your feelings; be resolute [C]
痕	**HÉN**, mark, trace, scar [C] 痕迹 **hénjì** trace, vestige [C]
衡	**HÉNG**, a scale (weighing device); to weigh [C]
宏	**HÓNG**, be great, be magnificent [C] 宏伟 **hóngwěi** be magnificent [C]
蝴	**HÚ**, see below [C] 蝴蝶 **húdié** butterfly [C]

幻	**HUÀN**, be illusory; be magical, changeable [C] 幻想 **huànxiǎng** illusion [C]
煌	**HUÁNG**, be brilliant, shine brightly [C] 辉煌 **huīhuáng** be brilliant, be glorious [C]
晃	**HUÀNG**, to bedazzle; to flash past; **HUǍNG** to shake, to sway [C]
慧	**HUÌ**, be intelligent [C]
浑	**HÚN**, be muddy; be a little stupid; be unsophisticated; whole, entire [C] 渾
肌	**JĪ**, muscle; flesh [C] 肌肉 **jīròu** muscle [C] 肌体 **jītǐ** human body; organism
辑	**JÍ**, to edit; to compile; volume; part (e.g., of a book or film) [C] 輯
籍	**JÍ**, a record; registry; native place [C]
疾	**JÍ**, sickness; suffering; to hate; be fast [C]
寂	**JÌ**, be quiet, be lonely [C] 寂寞 **jìmò** be lonely, quiet, deserted [C]
佳	**JIĀ**, be beautiful, be excellent [C]

歼	**JIĀN**, to wipe out [C] 殲
碱	**JIǍN**, alkali; soda; to be alkaline [C] "Rock" (for "minerals") + "be salty" = alkaline.
荐	**JIÀN**, to recommend; (bookish) straw, straw mat [C] 薦
鉴	**JIÀN**, old-time mirror (of bronze); to reflect; warning; to look over [C] 鑒, 鑑
舰	**JIÀN**, man-of-war [C] 舰长 **jiànzhǎng** captain of a warship 艦
溅	**JIÀN**, to splash; to splatter [C] 濺
僵	**JIĀNG**, be stiff; be numb; be deadlocked [C] 殭 ("be stiff")
疆	**JIĀNG**, boundary [C]
椒	**JIĀO**, hot pepper [C] 胡椒 **hújiāo** pepper
搅	**JIǍO**, to stir; to disturb [C] 攪
揭	**JIĒ**, to tear off; to uncover; (bookish) to hoist [C] 揭露 **jiēlù** to expose [C]

竭	**JIÉ**, to use up [C] 竭力 **jiélì** to do your best
捷	**JIÉ**, victory; be nimble, be quick [C]
洁	**JIÉ**, be clean [C] 洁白 **jiébái** be pure white [C] 潔
谨	**JǏN**, be circumspect; sincerely [C] 谨慎 **jǐnshèn** be prudent [C] 謹
鲸	**JĪNG**, whale [C] 鲸鱼 **jīngyú** whale [C] 鲸仔 **jīngzǎi** whale calf 鯨
径	**JÌNG**, path; means; without delay; diameter [C] 捷径 **jiéjìng** "quick path," i.e., shortcut 徑, 逕
揪	**JIŪ**, to hold tight; to tug [C]
灸	**JIǓ**, moxibustion (Chinese medical term) [C]
壳	**KÉ**, shell (e.g., egg, nut); (engineering) housing; **QIÀO**, shell [C] 殼
窟	**KŪ**, hole, cave, den [C]
酷	**KÙ**, be cruel; very [C] 酷寒 **kùhán** be very cold 酷似 **kùsì** be just like 酷爱 **kù'ài** love ardently

库	**KÙ**, storehouse [C] 库存 **kùcún** reserve (D) 库房 **kùfáng** storehouse (D) 庫
亏	**KUĪ**, to lose (e.g., money); be deficient; to treat unfairly; luckily [C] 虧
愧	**KUÌ**, be ashamed [C] 惭愧 **cánkuì** ashamed [C] 愧恨 **kuìhèn** shamed and remorseful
昆	**KŪN**, older brother; (bookish) progeny [C] 昆虫 **kūnchóng** insect [C]
廓	**KUÒ**, be extensive; an outline [C]
喇	**LǍ**, see below [C] 喇叭 **lǎba** brass, brasses (category of musical instrument); loudspeaker [C]
蜡	**LÀ**, wax; candle; polish [C] 蜡烛 **làzhú** candle [C] 蠟
兰	**LÁN**, orchid [C] 蘭
廊	**LÁNG**, corridor; veranda [C]
姥	**LǍO**, see below [C] 姥姥 **lǎolao** maternal grandmother
愣	**LÈNG**, be distracted, be stupefied; (colloquial) be reckless [C]

黎	**LÍ**, multitude; family name [C]
隶	**LÌ**, be subordinate to; servant, slave [C] 隸
帘	**LIÁN**, flag hung out to identify a shop; curtain [C]
僚	**LIÁO**, bureaucrat; colleague [C]
疗	**LIÁO**, to treat; to cure [C] 療
猎	**LIÈ**, to hunt; hunting [C] 獵
陵	**LÍNG**, hill; imperial tomb [C]
咙	**LÓNG**, see below [C] 喉咙 **hóulóng** throat [C] 嚨
笼	**LÓNG**, basket; cage; steamer for food [C] 籠
垄	**LǑNG**, ridge in a field; raised path in a field [C] 壟, 壠
拢	**LǑNG**, to arrive at; to sum up; to hold together; to comb your hair [C] 攏

窿	**LÓNG**, (dialect) gallery (in a mine) [C] 窟窿 **kūlòng** cavity; deficit, debt [C]
驴	**LÚ**, donkey [C] 驢
铝	**LǓ**, aluminium [C] 鋁
掠	**LÜÈ**, to pillage; to sweep past [C] 掠夺 **lüèduó** to pillage [C]
罗	**LUÓ**, a bird-net; to catch birds; silk gauze; collect; display; surname [D] 羅
逻	**LUÓ**, to patrol [C] 逻辑 **luóji** logic [C] 邏
锣	**LUÓ**, gong [C] 锣鼓 **luógǔ** gongs and drums; percussion band [C] 鑼
搂	**LŌU**, to rake together; to tuck up; to extort money; **LǑU**, to hug [C] 摟
喽	**LOU**, "as soon as (I've done this, I'll do that…);" "Look, now,…" [C]* 嘍
瞒	**MÁN**, to hide the truth from somebody [C] 瞞
漫	**MÀN**, to overflow; to be everywhere [C] 漫长 **màncháng** be endless [C]
盲	**MÁNG**, be blind [C] 盲目 **mángmù** blind; blindly [C]
氓	**MÁNG**, see below; **MÉNG**, common folk [C] 流氓 **liúmáng** hoodlum; hooliganism [C]
茅	**MÁO**, (botany) a kind of grass; a family name [C] 茅台酒 **máotáijiǔ** Maotai (Chinese *aquavita*) [C]
霉	**MÉI**, mildew, mould [C]
眠	**MIÁN**, to sleep [C] 冬眠 **dōngmián** to hibernate [C]
蔑	**MIÈ**, 1) to disrespect; to denigrate; 2) paltry; nothing (1st meaning only) 衊
敏	**MǏN**, be quick, agile [C] 敏捷 **mǐnjié** be agile [C]
陌	**MÒ**, path between fields; road [C]
凝	**NÍNG**, to congeal, coagulate [C] 凝思 **níngsī** get lost in thought
拧	**NÍNG**, to twist; to pinch or tweak [C] 擰
噢	**Ō**, Oh (exclamation indicating understanding, comprehension) [C]

*喽, pronounced **lóu**, may be seen in 喽罗 **lóuluo** "lackey; low-ranking member of a gang."

哦	**Ó**, Is that right?; Really? (= surprise, disbelief); **Ò**, oh! (= enlightenment, comprehension) [C]
趴	**PĀ**, to lie prone; to bend over; to lean on [C]
攀	**PĀN**, to climb; seek connections in high places; to accuse others, implicate [C]
培	**PÉI**, to bank up with earth; to train [C]
佩	**PÈI**, to wear at your waist; to admire [C]
蓬	**PÉNG**, be dishevelled, be fluffy; a bitter plant; a measure for clumps (as, of bamboo) [C]
棚	**PÉNG**, a canopy of reed mats; a shed or hut [C]
膨	**PÉNG**, to expand, to dilate [C] 膨大 **péngdà** to expand
剖	**PŌU**, to cut apart; to analyze [C]
葡	**PÚ**, 1st syllable of 葡萄 **pútáo** grapes [C] 萄: p. 262b, below.
谦	**QIĀN**, be modest [C] 謙

侨	**QIÁO**, to live abroad; a person living abroad [C] 华侨 **huáqiáo** overseas Chinese [C] 僑
翘	**QIÁO**, raise your head; be warped; **QIÀO**, to stick up, hold up, bend upwards [C] 翹
俏	**QIÀO**, be pretty, be smart; to sell well [C]
顷	**QǏNG**, a unit of area (6.67 hectacres); (bookish) just now; (bookish) a little while [C] 頃
倾	**QĪNG**, to lean; to bend; to be deviant; to collapse; to turn over and empty; put your all into a thing [C] 傾
丘	**QIŪ**, a hillock; a family name [C] 丘陵 **qiūlíng** hills [C]
权	**QUÁN**, power, authority; right (to...) [C] 权力 **quánlì** power, authority [C] 權
壤	**RǍNG**, soil, earth; area, region [C]
溶	**RÓNG**, to dissolve, be dissolved [C] 溶液 **róngyè** (chemistry) solution [C]
柔	**RÓU**, be soft, to soften; be gentle or mild [C] 柔软 **róuruǎn** be soft, be lithe [C]
揉	**RÓU**, to rub, to knead

骚	**SĀO**, to upset; literary writing; be coquettish [C] 离骚 **Lí Sāo** famous poem by 屈原 **Qū Yuán** 騷
删	**SHĀN**, to delete [C] 删节 **shānjie** to abridge 删改 **shān'gǎi** to revise
哨	**SHÀO**, guardpost; (birds) to warble, to chirp; a whistle [C] 哨兵 **shàobīng** sentry [C]
摄	**SHÈ**, to absorb; to take a photo; to take care of your health; to serve as acting officer [C] 攝
圣	**SHÈNG**, sage; saint; be holy, be sacred [C] 圣诞节 **Shèngdànjié** Christmas [C] 聖
驶	**SHǏ**, to sail, to drive; speed [C] 駛
逝	**SHÌ**, to pass; to die [C]
烁	**SHUÒ**, to shine, be bright [C] 烁烁 **shuò shuò** to glitter [C] 爍
伺	**SÌ**, to watch, watch for; **CÌ**, in 伺后 to serve [C]
饲	**SÌ**, to rear, to raise [C[饲养 **sìyǎng** to rear, to raise [C] 飼
颂	**SÒNG**, to praise; a song, a paean [C] 颂扬 **sòngyáng** to extol 頌
诵	**SÒNG**, to read aloud; to recite, to chant [C] 诵读 **sòngdú** read aloud 誦
嗦	**SUŌ**, see below [C] 哆嗦 **duōsuo** tremble; shiver 罗嗦 **luōsuo** be long-winded [D]
塌	**TĀ**, to collapse; to droop; to calm down [C] 塌实 **tāshi** be dependable; be calm, relieved [C]
滩	**TĀN**, beach; shoal [C] 灘
萄	**TÁO**, grapes [C] 葡萄 **pútáo** grapes [C] 葡萄酒 **pútáojiǔ** grape wine
惕	**TÌ**, be cautious, be alert, watchful 警惕 **jǐngtì** be vigilant [C]
驮	**TUÓ**, carry on the back; **DUÒ**, a load carried by a pack animal; a measure for such loads [C] 馱
驼	**TUÓ**, camel; hunchback [C] 驼背 **tuóbèi** hunchback 駝
骆	**LUÒ**, horse; a family name [C] 骆驼 **luòtuo** a camel [C] 駱
吻	**WĚN**, lips; to kiss; animal's mouth [C] 吻合 **wěnhé** be identical
诬	**WŪ**, accuse falsely [C] 诬蔑 **wūmiè** to slander, villify [C] 誣

侮	**WǓ**, to bully, to insult [C] 外侮 **wàiwǔ** foreign aggression
袭	**XÍ**, make a surprise attack on; to continue (as, a tradition) [C] 袭击 **xíjī** to raid [C] 襲
宪	**XIÀN**, statute; constitution [C] 宪法 **xiànfǎ** constitution [C] 憲
陷	**XIÀN**, pitfall; to get bogged down; to frame for a crime; to fall to the enemy; defect(ive) [C]
厢	**XIĀNG**, wing of a house; railroad carriage; area outside a city-gate; side [C]
宵	**XIĀO**, night [C] 通宵 **tōngxiāo** all night 宵禁 **xiāojìn** curfew
淆	**XIÁO**, to mix up, to confuse, to make a mess with
胁	**XIÉ**, upper side of the body (human); to coerce 脅
朽	**XIǓ**, be rotten, be decayed; be senile [C] 朽木 **xiǔmù** rotten wood; worthless person
墟	**XŪ**, ruins [C] 墟
悬	**XUÁN**, to hang; be unresolved; feel anxious; to imagine; be far apart [C] 懸
循	**XÚN**, to follow, abide by [C]
旬	**XÚN**, a period of ten days; (in an older person's life) a period of ten years [C]
询	**XÚN**, to enquire [C] 询问 **xúnwèn** to enquire [C] 詢
押	**YĀ**, to pawn; to arrest; to escort; to sign or mark [C]
崖	**YÁ**, cliff, precipice [C]
淹	**YĀN**, to flood; to tingle from sweat; (bookish) be broad (as, knowledge) [C]
掩	**YǍN**, to cover over, to hide; to close; attack by surprise; (dialect) get pinched closing a door [C]
艳	**YÀN**, be very beautiful, be amorous; (bookish) to admire or envy [C] 艷
燕	**YĀN**, northern Hebei (province); a family name; **YÀN**, swallow (the bird) [C]
焰	**YÀN**, to blaze [C] 焰火 **yànhuǒ** (dialect) fireworks
氧	**YǍNG**, oxygen [C] 羊 **yáng** gives the sound. 氧气 **yǎngqì** oxygen [C] 氧化 **yǎnghuà** oxidize [C]

窑	**YÁO**, kiln; coal pit; cave dwelling [C] The "cave" radical 穴 gives the meaning. 窯
耀	**YÀO**, to shine; to dazzle; to praise highly [C] 耀眼 **yàoyǎn** to be dazzling (D)
冶	**YĚ**, to smelt (metal); to dress sexily [C] 冶金 **yějīn** metallurgy [C]
伊	**YĪ**, he, she; family name [C] 伊斯兰教 **Yīsīlánjiào** Islam [C]
倚	**YǏ**, to lean on, rely on; (bookish) be biased [C] 倚靠 **yǐkào** to lean on
抑	**YÌ**, to restrain; (bookish) or [C]
毅	**YÌ**, be resolute [C] 毅力 **yìlì** willpower; stamina [C]
婴	**YĪNG**, baby [C] 婴儿 **yīng'ér** baby [C] 嬰
哟	**YŌ**, Oh! or Ouch! (mild surprise). **YO** (exhortation, encouragement, at the end of a sentence)
踊	**YǑNG**, to jump up [C] 踊跃 **yǒngyuè** to jump; to compete [C] 踴
涌	**YǑNG**, to gush up; to emerge [C] 涌现 **yǒngxiàn** to emerge in profusion (D)

愚	**YÚ**, be stupid; make/be made a fool of [C] 愚 has "monkey" over "heart-mind."
渔	**YÚ**, fishing; to take unfairly or illegally [C] 渔民 **yúmín** fisherfolk [C] 漁
屿	**YǓ**, islet [C] 嶼
宇	**YǓ**, eaves, a house; space; manner, bearing; a family name [C] See 宇宙 (p. 265a).
御	**YÙ**, to drive (a carriage); be imperial; to resist [C] 禦 ("to resist" only)
狱	**YÙ**, jail; lawsuit [C] 入狱 **rùyù** go to jail 獄
裕	**YÙ**, be plentiful; (bookish) make rich (e.g., a country or a people) [C]
豫	**YÙ**, (bookish) be pleased; comfort; Henan (province) [C]
猿	**YUÁN**, an ape [C] 猿人 **yuánrén** ape-man [C]
悦	**YUÈ**, be happy; to make happy, to please [C] The "side-heart" 忄 helps with the meaning.
砸	**ZÁ**, to pound, tamp down; to smash; get bungled [C] The "rock" radical 石 is here for meaning.

凿 **ZÁO**, to cut a hole; to chisel; **ZUÒ** to mortise; (bookish) irrefutable [C]
鑿

宅 **ZHÁI**, residence, house [C]

盏 **ZHǍN**, a small cup; a measure for lamps [C]
盞

崭 **ZHǍN**, (bookish) to tower over; (dialect) be excellent [C]
嶄

障 **ZHÀNG**, to obstruct; an obstruction [C]
障碍 **zhàng'ài** to obstruct; an obstruction [C]

挣 **ZHÈNG**, to struggle to be free; to earn [C]

帜 **ZHÌ**, (bookish) flag, banner [C]

稚 **ZHÌ**, be young, be childish [C]
稚气 **zhìqì** childishness

衷 **ZHŌNG**, inner feelings; heart [C]
衷心 **zhōngxīn** be heart-felt, be wholehearted [C]

宙 **ZHÒU**, time [C]
宇宙 **yǔzhòu** [space + time =] the cosmos, the universe [C]

骤 **ZHÒU**, (of a horse) to trot; be abrupt, sudden [C]
驟

嘱 **ZHǓ**, to urge, to exhort [C]
囑

幢 **ZHUÀNG**, a measure for houses [C]; **CHUÁNG**, streamer; stone pillar with Buddhist carvings.

彼 **BǏ**, that; the other [C]
彼此 **bǐcǐ** each other [C]
彼此彼此 **bǐcǐbǐcǐ** You, too!

裁 **CÁI**, to cut out; to reduce; to dismiss; to judge [C]
Distinguish from 栽, 载, 截 below.

栽 **ZĀI**, to plant, to grow; to insert; impose; to fall [C]
Distinguish from 裁, above; 载 and 截, below.

载 **ZǍI**, a year; to record [C]; **ZÀI**, be loaded with.
Compare with 裁, 栽 above; 截, below.
載

截 **JIÉ**, to cut, sever; measure for sections, chunks, lengths; stop, check; up to [C]
Distinguish from the preceding three characters.

蚕 **CÁN**, silkworm [C]
蚕丝 **cánsī** natural silk
蚕子 **cánzǐ** silkworm egg
蠶

残 **CÁN**, be deficient; remnant [C]
残酷 **cánkù** be cruel [C]
殘

惨 **CǍN**, be pitiful; be savage; disastrously [C]
惨杀 **cǎnshā** massacre
慘

尘 **CHÉN**, dust; the world [C]
"Small"+ "earth" = "dust."
尘土 **chéntǔ** dust [C]
塵

陈	**CHÉN**, to display; to explain; be stale; surname [C] 陈列 **chénliè** set out [C] 陳
纯	**CHÚN**, be pure; be simple; be skilled [C] 纯洁 **chúnjié** be pure, be honest [C] 純
凑	**CÒU**, to collect; to happen by chance; to press against [C] 凑巧 **còuqiǎo** luckily [D] 湊
摧	**CUĪ**, to break [C] 摧残 **cuīcán** to devastate
单	**DĀN**, unlined (clothes); be single; be odd (not even); sheet; list [C] 單
凳	**DÈNG**, stool, bench [C] Distinguish from 登 (798, p. 160). 长凳 **chángdèng** bench 板凳 **bǎndèng** wooden chair or stool
堤	**DĪ**, dyke [C] 堤岸 **dī'àn** embankment 堤防 **dīfáng** dyke, embankment
抵	**DǏ**, to prop up; to withstand; to compensate for; mortgage; be equal to [C] 抵抗 **dǐkàng** to fight back
垫	**DIÀN**, to shim; to pad, to cushion; to pay for a person, expecting repayment [C] 墊
爹	**DIĒ**, (colloquial) Dad [C] 爹爹 **diēdie** Daddy
额	**É**, forehead; horizontal tablet; a definite amount [C] 額
罚	**FÁ**, to punish [C] 罚款 **fákuǎn** to fine; a fine (D) 罰
粪	**FÈN**, shit, dung [C] 朽木粪土 **xiùmùfèntǔ** rotten wood, dung, dirt—worthless stuff 糞
缸	**GĀNG**, crock, vat [C] 茶缸子 **chá gāngzi** tea mug
耕	**GĒNG**, to plow, farm [C] 耕地 **gēngdì** to plow; cultivated land [C] 耕牛 **gēngniú** farm cattle
宫	**GŌNG**, palace, temple, hall; a family name [C] 宫殿 **gōngdiàn** palace [C] 子宫 **zǐgōng** womb
孤	**GŪ**, be orphaned; be alone, solitary [C] 孤立 **gūlì** be isolated [C] 孤单 **gūdān** be alone
雇	**GÙ**, to hire [C] 雇员 **gùyuán** employee [C] 雇主 **gùzhǔ** employer 僱
寡	**GUǍ**, be few; be tasteless; be widowed [C] 寡妇 **guǎfu** widow [C]
归	**GUĪ**, to return (home, or where you belong); give back; a family name [C] 歸
轨	**GUǏ**, rail (as in "railroad"), path [C] 轨道 **guǐdào** track [C] 軌
豪	**HÁO**, a very talented person; be unrestrained, bold [C] Distinguish from 毫 (p. 232a)

耗	**HÀO**, to use up; to waste time; bad news [C] 耗费 **hàofèi** to use up (D)
吼	**HǑU**, to roar [C]
怀	**HUÁI**, to hug; bosom; heart; cherish; conceive (a child) [C] 懷
毁	**HUǏ**, to break apart; to destroy [C] 摧毁 **cuīhuǐ** to smash [C] 撕毁 **sīhuǐ** to rip to shreds
汇	**HUÌ**, 1) to converge; to collect; a collection; 2) to remit [C] 匯
魂	**HÚN**, soul; mood [C] 神魂 **shénhún** state of mind; mind
饥	**JĪ**, be hungry; famine [C] 饥饿 **jī'è** starvation [C] 饑
甲	**JIǍ**, fingernail; carapace; armor; 1st of heavenly stems; "A," first of a series [C]
筋	**JĪN**, muscle; (colloquial) tendon, sinew, prominent vein; tendon-like thing [C]
舅	**JIÙ**, uncle (mother's brother); wife's brother [C] 舅舅 **jiùjiu** uncle (mother's brother) [C]
聚	**JÙ**, to get together [C] 聚集 **jùjí** to gather [C] 聚精会神 **jùjīnghuìshén** to concentrate on [C]
筐	**KUĀNG**, basket [C] 筐子 **kuāngzi** small basket
狂	**KUÁNG**, be insane, violent, wild, arrogant [C] 疯狂 **fēngkuáng** insane [C] 狂风 **kuángfēng** gale [C]
辣	**LÀ**, be hot (spicy); to sting (as, antiseptic); be ruthless [C] 辣椒 **làjiāo** hot pepper [C]
牢	**LÁO**, pen, fold (for animals); jail; sacrifice [C] 牢固 **láogù** be firm [C] 牢骚 **láosāo** grievance [C]
淋	**LÍN**, to pour, to drench [C]; **LÌN**, to filter 淋淋 **línlín** be dripping
溜	**LIŪ**, to slide; be smooth; sneak off [C]. **LIÙ**, rain runoff; rain gutter; row; fast current; neighborhood
柳	**LIǓ**, willow; a family name [C] 柳树 **liǔshù** willow tree [C]
炉	**LÚ**, stove, furnace [C] 炉子 **lúzi** oven, stove, furnace [C] 爐
卵	**LUǍN**, egg, ovum [C]* 卵白 **luǎnbái** egg white 卵黄 **luǎnhuáng** egg yolk
络	**LUÒ**, net-like thing; hold with a net; string; to wind [C] 絡
梅	**MÉI**, plum; family name [C] 梅花 **méihuā** plum blossom [C]

*In *Han-Ying Cidian*, 卵 is one of eleven "leftover" characters that have no radical. See below, p. 272b.

眉	**MÉI**, eyebrow; margin at the top of a page [C] 眉毛 **méimáo** eyebrow [C] 眉头 **méitóu** brows [C]
闷	**MĒN**, be tightly closed; be stuffy; be muffled [C]; **MÈN**, be tightly closed; be depressed 悶
蒙	**MĒNG**, to dupe; guess wildly; be unconscious [C]; **MÉNG**, to cover; to meet; **MĚNG**, Mongol
盟	**MÉNG**, alliance; league; (sworn) brothers [C]
猛	**MĚNG**, be fierce; be energetic; abruptly [C] 猛烈 **měngliè** be fierce [C] 猛然 **měngrán** abruptly [C]
勉	**MIǍN**, strive; exhort [C] 勉强 **miǎnqiǎng** do with difficulty; reluctantly; force to do; inadequate [C]
鸣	**MÍNG**, birdsong; bugs' or animals' sounds; to ring [C] 鳴
抹	**MǑ**, to apply, smear on; to wipe; to cross out, erase [C] 抹杀 **mǒshā** obliterate (D)
牧	**MÙ**, to herd [C] 牛 "cow" is for meaning. 牧场 **mùchǎng** pasture [C] 牧民 **mùmín** herdsman [C]
奈	**NÀI**, see 奈何, below [C] 奈何 **nàihé** how can it be that... (it can't, of course)
嫩	**NÈN**, be delicate; be light (in color); be inexperienced [C] 女 seems to be for meaning here.
捏	**NIĒ**, to hold between your fingers; to knead; to fake (e.g., a report) [C] 捏造 **niēzào** trump up [C]
宁	**NÍNG**, be tranquil [C]; **NÌNG**, rather; could there be...?; a family name 寧, 甯
偶	**ǑU**, image, idol; be even (not odd); be in pairs; spouse; by accident, occasionally [C]
抛	**PĀO**, to throw; to discard [C] 抛弃 **pāoqì** throw away (D) 拋
凭	**PÍNG**, to lean on, to depend on; proof [C] 憑
漆	**QĪ**, lacquer; to paint with lacquer; a family name [C]
恰	**QIÀ**, be proper; exactly [C] 恰当 **qiàdàng** be proper [C] 恰好 **qiàhǎo** just right [C] 恰恰 **qiàqià** exactly [C]
腔	**QIĀNG**, cavity; tune; accent; speech [C] 腔调 **qiāngdiào** tune, accent
琴	**QÍN**, a traditional musical instrument ("Ch'in") [C] 钢琴 **gāngqín** piano (D) 小提琴 **xiǎotíqín** violin
勤	**QÍN**, be hardworking; frequently; attendance [C] 勤劳 **qínláo** be hardworking [C]
曲	**QŪ**, to be bent; a bend; be wronged; a family name; **QǓ**, verse for singing ("Ch'ü"); tune; music [C]

屈	**QŪ**, a bend; to subdue, to be subdued; an injustice; be in the wrong; a family name [C]
娶	**QǓ**, to take a wife, to get married [C] 娶亲 **qǔqīn** (of a man) to get married
辱	**RǓ**, dishonor; bring dishonor to, insult [C] 侮辱 **wǔrǔ** force indignities on, humiliate [C]
润	**RÙN**, be sleek, be moist; to moisten; to embellish; profit [C] 潤
若	**RUÒ**, be like; seem [C] 若干 **ruògān** a certain number or amount; how many? how much? [C]
塞	**SĀI**, to stuff in; a stopper; **SÀI**, strategic place [C] 塞外 **sàiwài** north of the Great Wall
丧	**SĀNG**, funeral; mourning; **SÀNG**, to lose [C] 丧礼 **sānglǐ** funeral service 喪
纱	**SHĀ**, yarn; gauze; be sheer [C] 纱布 **shābù** gauze 紗
涉	**SHÈ**, to ford; to wade/go through; to involve [C] 涉及 **shèjí** to involve (D)
甚	**SHÈN**, very; more than... **SHÉN**, in 甚么 (= 什么) [C] ...日甚一日 **...rì shèn yírì** ... more so every day
盛	**SHÈNG**, to flourish; to be vigorous; be grand; popular; surname; **CHÉNG**, to fill; to contain [C]
蚀	**SHÍ**, to lose; to erode [C] 日蚀 **rìshí** solar eclipse 月蚀 **yuèshí** lunar eclipse (also 日食, 月食) 蝕
饰	**SHÌ**, decorations, adornment; put decorations on, dress up [C] 飾
寿	**SHÒU**, long life; age; a family name [C] 寿命 **shòumìng** lifespan [C] 壽
售	**SHÒU**, to sell; (bookish) to carry out, pull off [C] 售货 **shòuhuò** to sell goods [C]
兽	**SHÒU**, animal; beastly [C] 人面兽心 **rénmiànshòuxīn** be a beast in human form 獸
耍	**SHUǍ**, to play; to wave around; to play tricks [C] 耍滑 **shuǎhuá** "play slippery," i.e., dodge work
衰	**SHUĀI**, to decline, to get weak [C] 衰弱 **shuāiruò** be weak [C] 衰退 **shuāituì** to decline
拴	**SHUĀN**, plug, cork [C] 枪拴 **qiāngshuān** rifle bolt 栓塞 **shuānsè** embolism
孙	**SŪN**, grandson; family name [C] 孙女 **sūnnǚ** granddaughter [C] 孫
锁	**SUǑ**, lock; to lock up [C] 鎖
踏	**TÀ**, to step on; go make an on-the-spot inspection; **TĀ**, see below [C] 踏实 **tāshí** = 塌实 (p. 262b) [C]

摊	**TĀN**, to spread out; vendor's booth; fry in a thin layer; a measure for puddles, pools, etc. [C] 攤
坦	**TǍN**, be flat, level; be calm; be candid [C] 坦克 **tǎnkè** tank (armored military vehicle) [C]
叹	**TÀN**, to sigh; to exclaim in admiration; praise [C] 嘆
桃	**TÁO**, peach [C] 桃花 **táohuā** peach blossoms [D]
徒	**TÚ**, disciple; apprentice; bloke, guy; be on foot; be empty; be in vain; merely; prison sentence [C]
吞	**TŪN**, to swallow; take possession of [C] 吞吞吐吐 **tūntūntǔtǔ** to hem and haw, to babble
妥	**TUǑ**, be appropriate, be proper; (after a verb) settled, done [C] 妥当 **tuǒdàng** be proper [C]
顽	**WÁN**, be stupid; be stubborn; be poorly behaved [C] 頑
挽	**WǍN**, to pull; roll up [C] 挽救 **wǎnjiù** to save [C] 挽回 **wǎnhuí** to retrieve, redeem
枉	**WǍNG**, to bend, be bent; to wrong a person; in vain [C] 枉然 **wǎngrán** be futile
威	**WĒI**, awesome strength; by force [C] 威胁 **wēixié** to threaten [C] 威尼斯 **Wēinísī** Venice
蚊	**WÉN**, mosquito [C] 蚊子 **wénzi** mosquito [C] 蚊香 **wénxiāng** mosquito-repellent incense
纹	**WÉN**, veins (as in marble); grain (as of wood) [C] 紋
翁	**WĒNG**, old man; father; father-in-law; a family name [C]
卧	**WÒ**, to lie down; (of animals) to crouch [C] 卧室 **wòshì** bedroom (D) 卧车 **wòchē** sleeping car
锡	**XĪ**, tin [C] 锡纸 **xīzhǐ** tinfoil 錫
稀	**XĪ**, be rare; be sparse; be thin [C]
惜	**XĪ**, to cherish; to stint; to feel sorry for [C] 爱惜 **àixī** to cherish [D]
媳	**XÍ**, daughter-in-law [C] 媳妇 **xífù** son's wife; daughter-in-law [C]
瞎	**XIĀ**, be blind; to no purpose [C] 瞎话 **xiāhuà** a lie 瞎子 **xiāzi** blind person
虾	**XIĀ**, shrimp [C] 对虾 **duìxiā** prawn 龙虾 **lóngxiā** lobster 蝦
削	**XIĀO**, to pare; **XUĒ**, to pare, whittle [C] 剥削 **bōxuē** to "peel and pare," i.e., to exploit [C]

协	**XIÉ**, be joint; to assist [C] 协作 **xiézuò** cooperate [C] 协助 **xiézhù** to help [C] 協
卸	**XIÈ**, to unload; to remove; to shirk [C] 卸货 **xièhuò** unload cargo 卸任 **xièrén** get fired
鸭	**YĀ**, duck [C] 鸭子 **yāzi** duck [C] 母鸭 **mǔyā** female duck 公鸭 **gōngyā** drake 鴨
岩	**YÁN**, rock; cliff [C] 岩石 **yánshí** rock [C] 岩洞 **yándòng** grotto
钥	**YÀO**, see 钥匙 below; **YUÈ**, key [C] 钥匙 **yàoshi** key [C] 鑰
遗	**YÍ**, to lose; a lost thing; to omit; to bequeath [C] 遗留 **yíliú** hand down [C] 遺
饮	**YǏN**, to drink; to nurse (a grievance); **YÌN**, give (an animal) to drink [C] 飲
犹	**YÓU**, be just like; still [C] 犹豫 **yóuyù** to hesitate [C] 犹豫犹豫 **yóuyùyóuyù** dither 猶
幼	**YÒU**, be young; children [C] 幼稚 **yòuzhì** be childish [C]
娱	**YÚ**, to amuse; amusement, pleasure [C] 娱乐 **yúlè** entertainment, recreation [C]
域	**YÙ**, territory, region [C]
浴	**YÙ**, to bathe; bath [C] 浴室 **yùshì** bathroom [C] 淋浴 **línyù** shower (bath)
寓	**YÙ**, to reside; residence; to contain [C] 寓言 **yùyán** allegory, parable [C]
冤	**YUĀN**, injustice; resentment, grievance; loss [C] 冤枉 **yuānwang** to wrong; to be not worthwhile [C]
缘	**YUÁN**, reason; fringe; along [C] 缘故 **yuángù** cause [C] 緣
怨	**YUÀN**, resentment; to blame [C] 怨恨 **yuànhèn** to hate; enmity
晕	**YŪN**, be dizzy; to faint; **YÙN**, be dizzy; halo [C] 晕车 **yùnchē** carsickness 暈
赠	**ZÈNG**, to give as a present [C] 赠送 **zèngsòng** to give as a present [C] 贈
渣	**ZHĀ**, dregs; sediment; broken bits (as, crumbs) [C]
帐	**ZHÀNG**, curtain, canopy; account, account book [C] 帳
胀	**ZHÀNG**, to expand; bloated [C] 膨胀 **péngzhàng** to swell up, distend [C] 脹
罩	**ZHÀO**, to cover; a cover; a bamboo fish-trap [C]

遮	**ZHĒ**, to cover, hide from view; to obstruct; to keep out [C] 遮瞒 **zhēmán** to conceal, hide [C]
枕	**ZHĚN**, a pillow; to rest one's head on; (engineering) block [C]
蒸	**ZHĒNG**, to evaporate; to steam [C]
粥	**ZHŌU**, congee; gruel (of rice, millet, etc.) [C]
皱	**ZHÒU**, wrinkles [C] 皺
株	**ZHŪ**, tree trunk; plant stem; tree, plant; a measure for trees [C]
铸	**ZHÙ**, casting [C] 鑄
桩	**ZHUĀNG**, stake; a measure for matters [C] 樁
纵	**ZÒNG**, be vertical; north to south; to set free; let yourself go; jump into the air [C] 縱
罪	**ZUÌ**, crime; guilt; fault; suffering; to blame [C]
赵	**ZHÀO**, a family name [C supplement] 趙
刘	**LIÚ**, a family name [C supplement] 劉
吴	**WÚ**, family name; (historical) name of an ancient kingdom in China [C supplement] 吳
陕	**SHǍN**, Shaanxi Province (陕西... **Shǎnxī**) [C supplement] 陝
宋	**SÒNG**, family name; name of one major (960–1279) dynasty and one minor (420–479) dynasty [C supplement]
孟	**MÈNG**, family name; first month (of a season); elder (brother) [C supplement] 孟子 **Mèngzi** Mencius
欧	**ŌU**, family name; short for Europe [C supplement] 歐
葛	**GÉ**, (botany) *kudzu*; **GĚ**, family name [C supplement]
沈	**SHĚN**, a family name; short for Shenyang Province (沈阳 **Shěnyáng**) [C supplement]
浙	**ZHÈ**, short for Zhejiang Province (浙江... **Zhéjiāng** [C supplement] 淛
	yúlèi 余类, the 227th category in *Han-Ying Cidian*, "leftovers:" following characters.
〇	**LÍNG**, zero. (Same as 零; usually used for numerals.) 五〇九号 **wǔlíngjiǔhaò** No. 509

屯	**TÚN**, to collect; to station (troops); village [D]		叛	**PÀN**, to rebel [D]* 叛卖 **pànmài** to betray
凸	**TŪ**, to protrude, stick up [D] 凸面 **tūmiàn** be convex		末	**MÒ**, last part; end; dust 末尾 **mòwěi** the end
凹	**ĀO**, be concave [D] 凹凸不平 **āotūbùpíng** be full of holes and bumps			

*Also in the *Han-Ying Cidian* category of 余类 **yúlèi**, "leftovers," are five characters which the student has already learned: 东 **dōng** "east" (210), 巴 **bā** "the open hand" (302), 乡 **xiāng** "country" (462), 民 **mín** "folk" (715), and 举 **jǔ** "to lift" (1017).

Alphabetical Index

The alphabetical index includes all of the characters presented in this book and includes elements or parts of characters which are listed with a pronunciation. All of the radicals, including radicals which do not function as independent characters and have no pronunciation, are listed in the chart of 226 radicals (front endpapers). Indexed characters are listed according to their pronunciation in the Hanyu Pinyin system of romanization. A character with two or more pronunciations will be listed under each pronunciation (except where the only difference is a difference of tone). If a character is in Part 1 of the book, that character's series number (1-1,067) is given in roman type. If a character is also a radical, its number in the sequence of 226 radicals is given in superscript. Reference to characters in Part 2 of the book is by page number (pp. 215–73) set in italic type, followed by the letter *a* or *b* to indicate whether the character appears on the left (*a*) or right (*b*) side of the page.

A

ā	阿	107
ā	啊	108
āi	哎	*p250a*
āi	哀	*p253b*
āi/ái	挨	*p231a*
āi/ài	唉	*p231a*
ái	癌	*p253b*
ǎi	矮	84
ài	爱	449
ài	碍	*p254a*
ān	安	834
àn	岸	230
àn	按	835
àn	案	836
àn	暗	*p229a*
āo	凹	*p273a*
áo	熬	*p254a*
ào	傲	*p231b*

B

bā	八	124[24]
bā	巴	302
bā	叭	*p254a*
bā	扒	*p254a*
bá	拔	*p229a*
bǎ/bà	把	304
bà	坝	*p254a*
bà	爸	305
bà	罢	*p227a*
ba/bā	吧	303
bái	白	282[150]
bǎi	百	575
bǎi	柏	*p254a*
bǎi	摆	*p227a*
bài	败	*p229a*
bài	拜	592
bān	班	*p228b*
bān	般	*p226b*
bān	搬	*p226b*
bǎn	板	421
bǎn	版	423
bàn	办	648
bàn	半	378
bàn	扮	142
bàn	伴	*p240b*
bàn	瓣	*p254a*
bāng	邦	632
bāng	帮	633
bǎng	绑	634
bǎng	榜	877
bǎng	膀	878
bàng	傍	876
bàng	棒	*p223b*
bàng	磅	879
bāo	勹	283[26]
bāo	包	286
bāo	胞	289
bāo	剥	*p254b*
báo	薄	*p230b*
bǎo	饱	294
bǎo	宝	*p230b*
bǎo	保	884
bào	报	113
bào	抱	288
bào	暴	*p254a*
bào	爆	*p254b*
bēi	杯	*p227a*
bēi	悲	*p222b*
bēi	碑	*p231b*
běi	北	666
bèi	贝	140[106]
bèi	备	777
bèi/bēi	背	667
bèi	倍	845
bèi	被	1024
bèi	辈	*p222b*
bēn/bèn	奔	*p254b*
běn	本	308
bèn	笨	*p231a*
béng	甭	*p254b*
bī	逼	*p231b*
bí	鼻	*p231b*[226]
bǐ	匕	41[39]
bǐ	比	660[123]
bǐ	彼	*p265b*
bǐ	笔	115
bì	币	*p230b*
bì	必	607

bì 毕 1039
bì 闭 *p231a*
bì 壁 *p233b*
bì 避 *p233b*
biān 边 670
biān 编 *p221a*
biǎn 扁 *p221a*
biàn 变 752
biàn/pián 便 165
biàn 遍 *p221a*
biàn 辩 *p254a*
biāo 标 1049
biāo 彪 1032[220]
biǎo 表 154
bié 别 261
bīn 宾 *p250a*
bīng 冫 657[8]
bīng 冰 *p231a*
bīng 兵 *p229b*
bǐng 丙 617
bǐng 柄 *p254b*
bìng 并 738
bìng 病 631
bō 拨 *p230b*
bō 波 *p227b*
bō 玻 *p250a*
bō 菠 *p254b*
bō 播 *p220b*
bó 伯 *p223a*
bó 勃 *p254b*
bó 脖 *p250a*
bó 博 *p230b*
bó 膊 *p250a*
bó 薄 *p230b*
bò 癶 796[154]
bǔ 卜 159[16]
bǔ 补 *p230b*
bǔ 捕 *p230b*
bù 不 97
bù 布 1050
bù 步 753
bù 怖 *p254b*
bù 部 698

C

cā 擦 *p225b*
cāi 猜 *p229a*
cái 才 689
cái 财 *p229a*
cái 材 *p229a*
cái 裁 *p265b*
cǎi 采 620[197]
cǎi 彩 621
cǎi 踩 623
cài 菜 622
cān 参 1031
cān 餐 *p250a*
cán 残 *p265b*
cán 蚕 *p265b*
cán 惭 *p254b*
cǎn 惨 *p265b*
càn 灿 *p254b*
cāng 仓 *p231b*
cāng 苍 *p231b*
cāng 舱 *p231b*
cáng 藏 *p230a*
cāo 操 *p224a*
cǎo 草 *p215a*
cè 册 *p231a*
cè 侧 *p229b*
cè 厕 *p229b*
cè 测 *p229b*
cè 策 *p229b*
céng 层 *p219b*
céng 曾 439
chā/chǎ/chá 叉 1018
chā 插 *p231b*
chá 查 1002
chá 茶 472
chá 察 1063
chà/chā 差 611
chāi 差 611
chāi 拆 *p231a*
chái 柴 *p231a*
chǎn 产 717
chǎn 铲 *p254b*
chàn 颤 *p254b*
chāng 昌 456
cháng 长 278
cháng 肠 *p215a*
cháng 尝 *p250a*
cháng 常 483
cháng 偿 *p255a*
chǎng 厂 229[13]
chǎng/cháng 场 *p215a*
chàng 畅 *p215a*
chàng 倡 458
chàng 唱 457
chāo 抄 *p230a*
chāo 钞 *p230a*
chāo 超 *p233b*
cháo 朝 *p227a*
cháo 潮 *p227a*
chǎo 吵 *p230a*
chǎo 炒 *p230a*
chē 车 416[100]
chě 尺 949[117]
chě 扯 *p255a*
chè 中 580[61]
chè 彻 *p242b*
chè 撤 *p242b*
chén 巨 *p216b*[164]
chén 尘 *p265b*
chén 陈 *p266a*
chén 辰 851[187]
chén 沉 *p244a*
chén 晨 852
chèn 衬 *p250a*
chèn 称 874
chèn 趁 *p239a*
chēng 称 874
chēng 撑 *p255a*
chéng 成 518
chéng 诚 *p216b*
chéng 承 *p239b*
chéng 城 519
chéng 乘 *p223a*
chéng 盛 *p269a*
chéng 程 *p247b*
chī 吃 436

chí	池	*p243b*
chí	迟	*p227a*
chí	持	*p226b*
chí	匙	*p255a*
chǐ	尺	949[117]
chǐ	齿	374[206]
chì	彳	50[62]
chì	斥	343
chì	赤	*p216b*[190]
chì	翅	*p250a*
chōng	充	972
chōng/chòng	冲	*p238b*
chóng	虫	731[174]
chóng	种	725
chóng	重	323
chóng	崇	*p250a*
chōu	抽	*p227a*
chóu	仇	*p255b*
chóu	酬	*p255b*
chóu	愁	*p248a*
chǒu	丑	*p244a*
chòu	臭	*p242b*
chū	出	581
chū	初	*p218b*
chú	除	706
chú	厨	*p248b*
chǔ	础	*p225b*
chǔ	楚	828
chù/chǔ	处	818
chù	触	*p250b*
chuān	川	*p218b*
chuān	穿	676
chuán	传	728
chuán	船	539
chuǎn	喘	*p240b*
chuàn	串	*p255a*
chuāng	窗	*p226b*
chuáng	床	*p218a*
chuǎng	闯	*p250b*
chuàng/ chuāng	创	*p231b*
chuáng	幢	*p265b*
chuī	吹	*p219a*
chuí	垂	635
chūn	春	812
chún	纯	*p266a*
chún	唇	855
chǔn	蠢	*p255a*
chuò	辶	90[47]
cí	词	*p224a*
cí	瓷	*p255a*
cí	辞	*p255a*
cí	磁	*p227a*
cǐ	此	348
cì	束	*p229b*[167]
cì	刺	*p229b*
cì	次	658
cì	刺	*p229b*
cōng	匆	*p255a*
cōng	囱	1058
cōng	聪	493
cóng	从	549
cóng	丛	*p255a*
còu	凑	*p266a*
cū	粗	171
cù	促	*p245a*
cù	醋	*p248b*
cuàn	窜	*p255a*
cuī	催	*p248a*
cuī	摧	*p266a*
cuì	脆	*p250b*
cūn	村	*p220a*
cún	存	1026
cùn	寸	237[54]
cuō	搓	*p255b*
cuò	挫	*p255b*
cuò	措	*p250b*
cuò	错	650

D

dā	搭	*p240b*
dá	达	*p234a*
dá/dā	答	975
dǎ/dá	打	625
dà	大	61[52]
dāi	呆	883
dǎi	歹	408[97]
dǎi/dài	逮	*p255b*
dài	代	782
dài	带	637
dài	待	*p228b*
dài	袋	783
dài	戴	471
dān	单	*p266a*
dān	担	561
dān	耽	*p255b*
dǎn	胆	562
dàn	旦	559
dàn	石	749[136]
dàn	但	560
dàn	诞	*p255b*
dàn	蛋	*p216b*
dàn	弹	*p236b*
dàn	淡	759
dāng/dǎng/ dàng	当	644
dǎng	挡	*p249a*
dǎng	党	716
dàng	档	*p255b*
dāo	刂	232[17]
dāo	刀	131[27]
dǎo	导	*p222b*
dǎo	岛	*p238a*
dǎo	蹈	*p255b*
dào	到	551
dào/dǎo	倒	552
dào	盗	*p232a*
dào	道	347
dào	稻	*p249a*
dé/de	得	388
dé	德	1055
de	的	285
děi	得	388
dēng	灯	799
dēng	登	798
dēng	蹬	*p256a*
děng	等	582
dèng	凳	*p266a*
dèng	瞪	*p256a*
dī	低	983
dī	堤	*p266a*
dī	滴	*p235a*

dí	敌	*p235a*
dǐ	抵	*p266a*
dǐ	底	629
dì	地	516
dì	弟	272
dì	的	285
dì	帝	*p234b*
dì	递	*p250b*
dì	第	577
diǎn	典	1001
diǎn	点	367
diàn	电	805
diàn	店	364
diàn	垫	*p266a*
diàn	惦	*p256a*
diàn	奠	*p256a*
diàn	殿	*p256a*
diāo	雕	*p256a*
diào	弔	271
diào	吊	*p244b*
diào	钓	*p246b*
diào	调	*p222b*
diào	掉	*p227a*
diē	爹	*p266a*
diē	跌	*p247b*
dié	叠	*p247b*
dié	蝶	*p256a*
dīng	丁	624
dīng	盯	*p228b*
dīng	钉	*p228a*
dǐng	顶	*p228a*
dìng	订	*p228a*
dìng	定	547
diū	丢	897
dōng	冬	1006
dōng	东	210
dǒng	董	324
dǒng	懂	325
dòng	动	931
dòng	冻	*p245b*
dòng	洞	862
dōu	都	192
dǒu	抖	*p244a*
dǒu	陡	*p256a*
dòu/dǒu	斗	765[82]
dòu	豆	797[191]
dòu	逗	*p250b*
dū	都	192
dū	督	*p256a*
dú	独	*p235a*
dú	读	*p219b*
dǔ	堵	189
dù/dǔ	肚	*p241a*
dù	度	892
dù	渡	*p247a*
duān	端	*p240b*
duǎn	短	659
duàn	段	*p218b*
duàn	断	*p219a*
duàn	锻	*p225b*
duī	堆	*p235b*
duì	队	*p236a*
duì	对	309
duì	兑	311
dūn	吨	*p250b*
dūn	蹲	*p250b*
dùn	盾	401
dùn	顿	*p226b*
duō	多	379
duō	哆	*p256a*
duó	夺	*p230a*
duǒ	朵	*p243b*
duǒ	躲	*p243b*
duò	驮	*p262b*

E

é	俄	*p215b*
é	鹅	*p215b*
é	额	*p266a*
è	饿	*p215b*
è	恶	*p236b*
ér	儿	67[29]
ér	而	986[169]
ěr	尔	38
ěr	耳	256[163]
èr	二	5[11]

F

fā/fà	发	722
fá	乏	*p222a*
fá	罚	*p266b*
fǎ	法	645
fān	番	*p256a*
fān	翻	*p220b*
fán	凡	768
fán	烦	*p218b*
fán	繁	*p227b*
fǎn	反	418
fǎn	返	420
fàn	犯	*p238a*
fàn	泛	*p250b*
fàn	饭	419
fàn	范	*p222a*
fāng	匚	197[15]
fāng	方	505[85]
fáng	防	510
fáng	妨	511
fáng	房	506
fǎng	仿	509
fǎng	访	507
fǎng	纺	508
fàng	放	512
fēi	飞	540
fēi	非	742[205]
fēi	啡	*p225b*
féi	肥	*p237b*
fèi	废	*p230b*
fèi	肺	*p245a*
fèi	沸	*p256b*
fèi	费	960
fēn/fèn	分	132
fēn	吩	136
fēn	纷	135
fēn	氛	143
fén/fèn	坟	*p256b*
fěn	粉	134
fèn	份	133
fèn	奋	*p230a*
fèn	愤	*p240b*
fèn	粪	*p266b*

fēng	风	819[121]
fēng	丰	*p223a*
fēng	封	546
fēng	疯	*p256b*
fēng	峰	*p223b*
fēng	蜂	*p223b*
féng	逢	*p223b*
féng	缝	*p223b*
fěng	讽	*p256b*
fèng	奉	*p223a*
fó	佛	961
fǒu	缶	*p234b*[175]
fǒu	否	*p244a*
fū	夫	62
fū	肤	*p248b*
fú	弗	959
fú	佛	961
fú	扶	*p244a*
fú/fù	服	925
fú	浮	*p240b*
fú	符	906
fú	袱	*p256b*
fú	幅	*p221b*
fú	福	*p221b*
fǔ	甫	530
fǔ	府	903
fǔ	俯	904
fǔ	辅	*p226a*
fǔ	腐	907
fù	阝	94[33]
fù	父	264[108]
fù	付	902
fù	负	*p217a*
fù	妇	*p237a*
fù	附	905
fù	咐	908
fù	复	999
fù	副	*p221b*
fù	富	*p221b*
fù	傅	726
fù	缚	*p256b*

G

gā	咖	873
gāi	该	1012
gǎi	改	827
gài	盖	*p248a*
gài	溉	*p256b*
gài	概	*p225b*
gān/gàn	干	223
gān	甘	195[135]
gān	肝	225
gān/gǎn	杆	226
gǎn	赶	228
gǎn	敢	737
gǎn	感	979
gāng	冈	119
gāng	扛	*p251b*
gāng	刚	121
gāng	纲	123
gāng/gàng	钢	120
gāng	缸	*p266b*
gǎng	岗	122
gǎng	港	393
gāo	高	99[218]
gāo	膏	105
gāo	糕	*p249a*
gǎo	搞	100
gǎo	稿	103
gào	告	341
gē	戈	30[101]
gē	哥	269
gē	胳	*p250b*
gē	鸽	*p256b*
gē	割	*p247a*
gē/gé	搁	*p250b*
gē	歌	430
gé	革	486[212]
gé	格	*p235b*
gé	隔	*p247b*
gé/gě	葛	*p272b*
gè	个	214
gè	各	432
gěi	给	220
gēn	根	916
gēn	跟	248
gèn	艮	51[184]
gēng	耕	*p266b*
gèng/gēng	更	164
gōng	弓	270[71]
gōng	工	566[48]
gōng	公	953
gōng	功	*p228a*
gōng	攻	*p228a*
gōng/gòng	供	390
gōng	宫	*p266b*
gǒng	廾	193[51]
gǒng	巩	*p251a*
gòng	共	389
gòng	贡	*p228a*
gōu	勾	*p241a*
gōu	沟	*p241a*
gōu	钩	*p241b*
gǒu	狗	*p232a*
gòu	构	*p241b*
gòu	购	*p241a*
gòu	够	382
gū	估	318
gū	姑	315
gū	孤	*p266b*
gū	辜	322
gǔ	古	314
gǔ	谷	489[199]
gǔ	股	*p256b*
gǔ	骨	*p227b*[214]
gǔ	鼓	*p236a*[224]
gù	固	319
gù	故	317
gù	顾	*p221b*
gù	雇	*p266b*
guā	瓜	*p243b*[151]
guā	刮	*p224b*
guǎ	寡	*p266b*
guà	挂	*p219b*
guāi	乖	*p256b*
guǎi	拐	*p251a*
guài	夬	383
guài	怪	685
guān	关	613
guān	观	890
guān	官	532
guān/guàn	冠	*p251a*

guǎn	馆	533
guǎn	管	832
guàn	惯	*p218a*
guàn	灌	*p234b*
guàn	罐	*p234b*
guāng	光	839
guàng	广	363[44]
guàng	逛	*p251a*
guī	归	*p266b*
guī	圭	544
guī	规	889
guǐ	轨	*p266b*
guǐ	鬼	385[216]
guì	柜	*p256b*
guì	贵	163
guì	跪	*p251a*
gǔn	滚	*p248a*
gùn	棍	*p237a*
guō	锅	*p251a*
guó	国	155
guǒ	果	690
guǒ	裹	*p257a*
guò	过	618

H

hā	哈	*p223a*
hāi	咳	333
hái/huán	还	568
hái	孩	332
hǎi	海	697
hài	亥	331
hài	害	*p215b*
hán	含	*p240a*
hán	寒	*p225a*
hǎn	喊	978
hàn	汉	*p223b*
hàn	汗	224
hàn	旱	231
hàn	焊	*p257a*
hàn	憾	*p257a*
háng	行	543
háng	航	1042
háo	毫	*p246a*
háo	豪	*p266b*
hǎo/hào	好	45
hào	号	773
hào	耗	*p267a*
hē	呵	*p257a*
hē/hè	喝	501
hé	禾	81[149]
hé	合	219
hé	何	913
hé	河	652
hé	和	785
hé	曷	500
hé	阂	*p257a*
hé	核	*p257a*
hé	盒	*p251a*
hè	吓	*p249a*
hè	贺	*p233a*
hēi	黑	357[223]
hēi	嘿	*p251a*
hén	痕	*p257a*
hěn	很	52
hěn	狠	*p257a*
hèn	恨	*p237a*
hēng	哼	*p251a*
héng	衡	*p257a*
hng	哼	*p251a*
hóng	红	780
hóng	宏	*p257a*
hóng	洪	391
hóu	喉	*p241b*
hóu	猴	*p241b*
hǒu	吼	*p267a*
hòu	后	402
hòu	厚	849
hòu	候	574
hū	乎	*p244b*
hū	忽	987
hū	呼	*p244b*
hū/hú/hù	糊	*p251a*
hú	和	785
hú	胡	711
hú	壶	*p236b*
hú	湖	712
hú	蝴	*p257a*
hǔ	虎	772[173]
hǔ	虎	*p216b*
hù	户	504[86]
hù	互	*p227a*
hù	护	938
huā	花	787
huá/huà	华	788
huá/huā	哗	789
huá	滑	*p247b*
huá	猾	*p247b*
huà	化	786
huà/huá	划	*p217a*
huà	画	280
huà	话	427
huái	怀	*p267a*
huài	坏	651
huān	欢	245
huán	环	*p234a*
huǎn	缓	*p218b*
huàn	幻	*p257b*
huàn	唤	1051
huàn	换	1052
huàn	患	*p255b*
huāng	荒	*p222b*
huāng	慌	*p222b*
huáng	皇	*p234b*
huáng	黄	699
huáng	煌	*p257b*
huàng/huǎng	晃	*p257b*
huī	灰	*p238a*
huī	恢	*p238a*
huī	挥	*p229a*
huī	辉	*p251a*
huí	回	550
huǐ	悔	*p236a*
huǐ	毁	*p267a*
huì	汇	*p267a*
huì	会	441
huì	慧	*p257b*
hūn	昏	865
hūn	婚	866
hún	浑	*p257b*
hún/hùn	混	*p237a*
hún	魂	*p267a*
huó	活	748

huǒ	火	295[83]
huǒ	灬	54[80]
huǒ	伙	*p243b*
huò	或	196
huò	货	976
huò/huo	和	785
huò	获	*p237b*

J

jī	击	760
jī	饥	*p267a*
jī	机	542
jī	肌	*p257b*
jī	圾	*p251b*
jī	鸡	*p217a*
jī	积	*p227b*
jī	基	*p218a*
jī	激	*p249a*
jí	及	661
jí	吉	240
jí	级	663
jí	极	662
jí	即	*p244a*
jí	急	1044
jí	疾	*p257b*
jí	集	*p216b*
jí	辑	*p257b*
jí	籍	*p257b*
jǐ/jī	几	541[30]
jǐ	己	297[72]
jǐ	给	220
jǐ	挤	*p225b*
jì	彐	*p215b*[70]
jì	计	*p217a*
jì	记	301
jì/jǐ	纪	300
jì	技	353
jì	际	*p236b*
jì	季	*p233b*
jì	既	850
jì	济	*p217b*
jì	迹	*p245a*
jì	继	*p219a*
jì	寄	1045
jì	绩	*p219a*
jì	寂	*p257b*
jiā	加	870
jiā	夹	*p242a*
jiā	佳	*p257b*
jiā	家	503
jiǎ	甲	*p267a*
jiǎ/jià	假	1015
jià	价	696
jià	驾	871
jià	架	872
jià	嫁	*p241b*
jià	稼	*p241b*
jiān	戋	211
jiān	尖	*p243b*
jiān	坚	*p225a*
jiān	歼	*p258a*
jiān	艰	487
jiān	肩	*p244b*
jiān	监	*p220a*
jiān	兼	*p239a*
jiān	煎	572
jiǎn	拣	*p247a*
jiǎn	捡	*p251b*
jiǎn	剪	570
jiǎn	检	*p216a*
jiǎn	减	980
jiǎn	简	859
jiǎn	碱	*p258a*
jiàn	见	266[107]
jiàn	件	589
jiàn/jiān	间	259
jiàn	建	934
jiàn	贱	846
jiàn	荐	*p258a*
jiàn	健	935
jiàn	舰	*p258a*
jiàn	渐	*p233a*
jiàn	践	*p226a*
jiàn	溅	*p258a*
jiàn	键	936
jiàn	鉴	*p258a*
jiàn	箭	571
jiāng	江	707
jiāng/jiàng	将	1034
jiāng	浆	1037
jiāng	僵	*p258a*
jiāng	疆	*p258a*
jiǎng	讲	724
jiǎng	奖	1035
jiàng	降	984
jiàng	强	*p232a*
jiàng	酱	1036
jiāo	交	520
jiāo	郊	524
jiāo	骄	*p224a*
jiāo	浇	*p242a*
jiāo	胶	527
jiāo/jiào	教	499
jiāo	焦	*p226a*
jiāo	椒	*p258a*
jiāo	蕉	*p226a*
jiǎo	角	996[201]
jiǎo	饺	523
jiǎo	狡	526
jiǎo	脚	*p225a*
jiǎo	搅	*p258a*
jiào	叫	339
jiào	觉	649
jiào	较	522
jiào	校	521
jiē	阶	*p237a*
jiē	接	784
jiē	街	545
jiē	揭	*p258a*
jié	卩	112[32]
jié	节	*p223b*
jié	洁	*p258b*
jié/jiē	结	242
jié	捷	*p258b*
jié	竭	*p258b*
jié	截	*p265b*
jiě	姐	273
jiě	解	997
jiè	介	694
jiè	届	*p251b*
jiè	界	695

jiè	借	887
jīn	巾	464[57]
jīn	斤	342[115]
jīn	今	496
jīn	钅	117[147]
jīn	金	218[209]
jīn	筋	*p267a*
jǐn	仅	*p236b*
jǐn	紧	599
jǐn	谨	*p258b*
jìn/jǐn	尽	*p234a*
jìn	进	594
jìn	近	677
jìn	劲	*p241b*
jìn	浸	*p237a*
jìn/jīn	禁	*p247b*
jīng	京	395
jīng	经	567
jīng	惊	*p229a*
jīng	睛	254
jīng	精	927
jīng	鲸	*p258b*
jǐng	井	590
jǐng	景	396
jǐng	警	1062
jìng	劲	*p241b*
jìng	净	710
jìng	径	*p258b*
jìng	竞	*p232a*
jìng	竟	*p232b*
jìng	敬	1061
jìng	静	1067
jìng	境	*p232b*
jìng	镜	*p232b*
jiōng	冂	8[19]
jiū	纠	*p245a*
jiū	究	857
jiū	揪	*p258b*
jiǔ	九	203
jiǔ	久	721
jiǔ	灸	*p258b*
jiǔ	酒	475
jiù	旧	468
jiù	臼	281[179]
jiù	救	838
jiù	就	397
jiù	舅	*p267a*
jū	居	754
jú	局	991
jú	桔	241
jú	橘	*p226a*
jǔ	举	1017
jǔ	矩	*p239a*
jù	巨	*p238b*
jù	句	381
jù	拒	*p238b*
jù	具	*p239a*
jù	剧	755
jù	俱	*p239a*
jù	据	756
jù	距	*p238b*
jù	聚	*p267a*
juān/juàn	圈	*p232b*
juǎn	券	*p232b*[158]
juàn	卷	*p232b*
juàn	倦	*p232b*
juàn	绢	*p251b*
juē	夬	383
jué	决	881
jué	角	996[201]
jué	觉	649
jué	绝	*p227b*
jūn	军	*p216b*
jūn	均	*p236a*
jùn/jūn	菌	*p247b*

K

kā	咖	873
kǎ	卡	*p217b*
kāi	开	612
kān	刊	233
kǎn	凵	579[38]
kǎn	砍	*p245a*
kàn/kān	看	161
kāng	康	*p223a*
káng	扛	*p251b*
kàng	亢	1041
kàng	抗	*p235a*
kǎo	考	1029
kǎo	烤	*p251b*
kào	靠	932
kē	科	*p216a*
kē	棵	692
kē	颗	*p249a*
ké	壳	*p258b*
ké	咳	333
kě	可	106
kě	渴	*p222a*
kè	克	*p224a*
kè	刻	614
kè	客	433
kè	课	691
kěn	肯	1005
kěn	恳	*p241b*
kēng	坑	*p235a*
kōng/kòng	空	992
kǒng	孔	*p238a*
kǒng	恐	769
kòng	控	*p251b*
kǒu	口	53[58]
kòu	扣	*p243b*
kū	枯	321
kū	哭	639
kū	窟	*p258b*
kǔ	苦	320
kù	库	*p259a*
kù	裤	*p248b*
kù	酷	*p258b*
kuā	夸	*p241b*
kuǎ	垮	*p241b*
kuà	跨	*p241b*
kuài	会	441
kuài	块	384
kuài	快	583
kuài	筷	*p248a*
kuān	宽	950
kuǎn	款	*p239b*
kuāng	筐	*p267b*
kuáng	狂	*p267b*
kuàng	况	*p220a*
kuàng	矿	*p236a*
kuī	亏	*p259a*

kuì 愧 *p259a*
kūn 昆 *p259a*
kǔn 捆 *p251b*
kùn 困 994
kuò 扩 *p236b*
kuò 括 *p237b*
kuò 廓 *p259a*
kuò 阔 *p249a*

L

lā 垃 *p251b*
lā 拉 *p216a*
lā/la 啦 *p219a*
lǎ/lā/lá 喇 *p259a*
là 落 *p218a*
là 蜡 *p259a*
là 辣 *p267b*
lái 来 555
lài 赖 *p217a*
lán 兰 *p259a*
lán 拦 *p241a*
lán 蓝 *p220b*
lán 篮 *p220b*
lǎn 览 *p220b*
lǎn 懒 *p217a*
làn 烂 *p241a*
làn 滥 *p220b*
láng 郎 *p251b*
láng 狼 *p241a*
láng 廊 *p259a*
lǎng 朗 *p251b*
làng 浪 *p241a*
lāo 捞 *p221a*
láo 劳 *p221a*
láo 牢 *p267b*
lǎo 老 181
lǎo 姥 *p259a*
lào 落 *p218a*
le 了 43
léi 雷 803
lěi 耒 *p217a*[176]
lèi 泪 *p246a*
lèi 类 792
lèi/lěi 累 49
lěng 冷 1008
lèng 愣 *p259a*
lī/li 哩 148
lí 厘 147
lí 离 679
lí 梨 *p247a*
lí 璃 *p250a*
lí 黎 *p259b*
lǐ 礼 591
lǐ 李 330
lǐ 里 145[195]
lǐ 理 146
lì 力 11[28]
lì 历 399
lì 立 144[126]
lì 厉 400
lì 励 *p252a*
lì 利 1025
lì 丽 *p233b*
lì 例 *p219b*
lì 隶 *p259b*
lì 鬲 *p216b*[219]
lì 粒 *p246a*
liǎ 俩 415
lián 连 701
lián 怜 377
lián 帘 *p259b*
lián 联 *p218a*
liǎn 脸 680
liàn 练 *p215b*
liàn 炼 *p225a*
liàn 恋 *p249b*
liáng 良 412
liáng/liàng 凉 824
liáng 梁 *p237b*
liáng/liàng 量 844
liáng 粮 *p236a*
liáng 粱 *p237b*
liǎng 两 414
liàng 亮 735
liàng 谅 *p225a*
liàng 辆 417
liáo 疗 *p259b*
liáo 聊 *p252a*
liáo 僚 *p259b*
liǎo 了 43
liào 料 *p216a*
liè 列 *p228b*
liè 劣 *p243b*
liè 烈 *p228b*
liè 猎 *p259b*
liè 裂 *p228b*
lín 邻 376
lín 林 *p226a*
lín 临 *p249a*
lín 淋 *p267b*
líng 〇 *p272b*
líng 灵 *p249b*
líng 铃 373
líng 陵 *p259b*
líng 龄 375
líng 零 370
lǐng 领 372
lìng/lǐng 令 369
lìng 另 260
liū 溜 *p267b*
liú 刘 *p272b*
liú 留 829
liú 流 *p222a*
liǔ 柳 *p267b*
liù 六 201
lóng 龙 *p241a*[137]
lóng 咙 *p259b*
lóng 笼 *p259b*
lóng 窿 *p260a*
lǒng 拢 *p259b*
lǒng 垄 *p259b*
lōu 搂 *p260a*
lóu 楼 513
lòu 漏 *p248a*
lou 喽 *p260a*
lú 炉 *p267b*
lù 陆 761
lù 录 *p215b*
lù 鹿 *p217a*[222]
lù 路 630
lù 露 *p249b*
lú 驴 *p260a*

lǚ	旅	1043
lǚ	铝	*p260a*
lǜ	律	*p236b*
lǜ	虑	*p241a*
lǜ	绿	*p215b*
lǜ	率	*p242b*
luǎn	卵	*p267b*
luàn	乱	920
lüè	略	*p237a*
lüè	掠	*p260a*
lún	轮	*p248b*
lùn/lún	论	840
luó	罗	*p260a*
luó	萝	*p252a*
luó	逻	*p260a*
luó	锣	*p260a*
luò	络	*p267b*
luò	骆	*p262b*
luò	落	*p218a*

M

mā	妈	*p219b*
má	麻	*p226a*[221]
mǎ	马	55[75]
mǎ	码	*p220a*
mà	骂	*p220a*
ma	吗	56
ma	嘛	*226a*
mǎi	买	177
mái	埋	*p245b*
mài	迈	*p252a*
mài	麦	*p246b*[188]
mài	卖	178
mài	脉	*p252a*
mǎn	满	995
mán	馒	*p252a*
mán	瞒	*p260a*
màn	慢	584
màn	漫	*p260a*
máng	忙	86
máng	盲	*p260b*
máng	氓	*p260b*
māo	猫	*p240a*
máo	毛	114[112]
máo	矛	*p226a*[155]
máo	茅	*p260b*
mào	冒	465
mào	贸	*p247b*
mào	帽	466
mào	貌	*p252a*
me	么	206
méi	没	235
méi	眉	*p268a*
méi	梅	*p267b*
méi	煤	*p235b*
méi	霉	*p260b*
měi	每	684
měi	美	157
mèi	妹	275
mēn/mèn	闷	*p268a*
mén	门	25[46]
mén	们	26
mēng/měng	蒙	*p268a*
méng	氓	*p260b*
méng	盟	*p268a*
měng	猛	*p268a*
mèng	梦	*p233a*
mèng	孟	*p272b*
mī	秘	*p228b*
mī/mí	眯	130
mí	迷	127
mí	谜	128
mǐ	米	126[159]
mì	宀	36[18]
mì	泌	*p228b*
mì	密	*p228b*
mì	蜜	*p228b*
mián	宀	40[45]
mián	眠	*p260b*
mián	棉	*p247a*
miǎn	免	564
miǎn	勉	*p268a*
miàn	面	675
miáo	苗	*p240a*
miáo	描	*p240a*
miǎo	秒	*p230a*
miào	妙	*p230a*
miào	庙	*p233b*
miè	灭	*p229a*
miè	蔑	*p260b*
mín	民	715
mǐn	皿	138[146]
mǐn	黾	*p239b*[207]
mǐn	敏	*p260b*
míng	名	337
míng	明	494
míng	鸣	*p268a*
mìng	命	894
mō	摸	941
mó	模	940
mó	摩	*p226b*
mó	磨	*p226a*
mǒ	抹	*p268a*
mò	末	*p273b*
mò	没	235
mò	陌	*p260b*
mò	莫	939
mò	寞	943
mò	漠	942
mò	墨	*p240a*
mò	默	*p252a*
móu	谋	*p236a*
mǒu	某	*p235b*
mú	模	940
mǔ	母	268
mǔ	亩	*p239a*
mù	木	80[94]
mù	目	129[141]
mù	牧	*p268a*
mù	墓	945
mù	幕	946
mù	慕	944

N

ń/ň/ǹ	嗯	*p226b*
ná	拿	593
nǎ/na	哪	*p224b*
nà	那	217
nǎi	奶	*p224b*
nài	奈	*p268a*

nài 耐 p238b
nán 男 12
nán 南 665
nán/nàn 难 488
nǎo 脑 p232a
nào 闹 767
nè 那 217
ne 呐 616
ne 呢 535
něi 哪 p224b
nèi 内 615
nèi 那 217
nèn 嫩 p268a
néng 能 438
ńg/ňg/ǹg 嗯 p226b
ní 尼 534
ní 呢 535
ní/nì 泥 p232b
nǐ 你 39
nián 年 578
nián 粘 360
niàn 廿 194[93]
niàn 念 497
niáng 娘 p222a
niǎo 鸟 p215a[152]
niē 捏 p268b
nín 您 88
níng/nìng 宁 p268b
níng 拧 p260b
níng 凝 p260b
niú 牛 340[110]
niǔ 扭 p244a
nóng 农 p220b
nóng 浓 p221a
nòng 弄 p232a
nú 奴 928
nǔ 努 929
nù 怒 930
nǚ 女 3[73]
nuǎn 暖 p218b

O

ō 噢 p260b
ó/ò 哦 p261a
ōu 欧 p272b
ǒu 偶 p268b

P

pā 趴 p261a
pá 爬 307
pà 怕 646
pāi 拍 p222b
pái 排 p222b
pái 牌 p232a
pài 派 921
pān 攀 p261a
pán 盘 p234a
pàn 判 p249b
pàn 叛 p273b
pàn 盼 137
pàn 畔 p240b
pāng 乓 p230a
páng 旁 875
pàng 胖 p240a
pāo 抛 p268b
páo 袍 291
pǎo 跑 287
pào/pāo 泡 292
pào 炮 296
péi 陪 p230b
péi 培 p261a
péi 赔 p230b
pèi 佩 p261a
pèi 配 p238b
pēn 喷 p240b
pén 盆 139
péng 朋 262
péng 棚 p261a
péng 蓬 p261a
péng 膨 p261a
pěng 捧 p223b
pèng 碰 p221b
pī 批 p222a
pī 披 p252a
pí 皮 747[153]
pí 疲 p227b
pí 啤 p226b
pí 脾 p252a
pǐ 匹 198
pǐ 疋 326[156]
pì 屁 p222a
pì 辟 p233b
pì 譬 p233b
piān 偏 p221a
piān 篇 p221a
pián 便 165
piàn/piān 片 422[114]
piàn 骗 p221a
piāo/piǎo 漂 1047
piāo 飘 1048
piáo 朴 p252a
piào 票 1046
piě 丿 2[4]
pīn 拼 741
pín 贫 141
pǐn 品 p234b
pīng 乒 p229b
píng 平 640
píng 评 641
píng 苹 642
píng 凭 p268b
píng 瓶 740
pō 坡 p227b
pō 泼 p230b
pó 婆 p227b
pò 迫 p223a
pò 破 p218b
pōu 剖 p261a
pū 扑 p248b
pú 葡 p261a
pǔ 朴 p252a
pǔ 普 800
pù/pū 铺 531

Q

qī 七 202
qī 妻 p233a
qī 戚 p252b
qī 期 963
qī 欺 965
qī 漆 p268b
qí 齐 p217b[160]

qí	奇	208
qí	其	962
qí	骑	*p225b*
qí	棋	966
qí	旗	964
qǐ	乞	435
qǐ	企	*p243b*
qǐ	启	*p246a*
qǐ	起	557
qì	气	64[109]
qì	弃	*p247a*
qì	汽	537
qì	器	*p218a*
qiǎ	卡	*p217b*
qià	恰	*p268b*
qiān	千	354
qiān	牵	*p252b*
qiān	铅	125
qiān	谦	*p261a*
qiān	签	*p221b*
qián	前	569
qián	钱	212
qiǎn	浅	213
qiàn	欠	244[120]
qiàn	纤	*p253a*
qiàn	歉	*p239a*
qiāng	丬	1033[42]
qiāng	枪	*p231b*
qiāng	腔	*p268b*
qiáng/qiǎng	强	*p232a*
qiáng	墙	937
qiǎng	抢	*p231b*
qiāo	敲	102
qiáo	侨	*p261b*
qiáo	桥	*p224a*
qiáo/qiào	翘	*p261b*
qiáo	瞧	*p226a*
qiǎo	巧	*p240a*
qiǎo/qiāo	悄	*p252b*
qiào	壳	*p258b*
qiào	俏	*p261b*
qiē/qiè	切	781
qiě	且	167
qīn	亲	267
qīn	侵	*p236b*
qín	琴	*p268b*
qín	勤	*p268b*
qīng	青	249[202]
qīng	轻	*p218a*
qīng	倾	*p261b*
qīng	清	252
qíng	情	251
qíng	晴	253
qǐng	顷	*p261b*
qǐng	请	250
qìng	庆	*p248b*
qìng	亲	267
qióng	穷	1066
qiū	丘	*p261b*
qiū	秋	823
qiú	求	837
qiú	仇	*p255b*
qiú	球	*p216a*
qū	区	*p234b*
qū/qǔ	曲	*p268b*
qū	屈	*p269a*
qú	渠	*p252b*
qǔ	取	476
qǔ	娶	*p269a*
qù	去	556[133]
qù	趣	*p217a*
quān	圈	*p232b*
quán	全	708
quán	权	*p261b*
quán	拳	*p232b*
quǎn	犭	183[69]
quǎn	犬	638[96]
quàn	劝	833
quē	缺	*p237a*
què	却	*p235b*
què	确	*p219a*
qún	裙	*p252b*
qún	群	*p234a*

R

r	儿	67[29]
rán	然	686
rán	燃	*p249a*
rǎn	染	*p245a*
rǎng/rāng	嚷	*p252b*
rǎng	壤	*p261b*
ràng	让	791
ráo	饶	*p242a*
rǎo	扰	*p240a*
rào	绕	*p242a*
rě	惹	*p252b*
rè	热	764
rén	人	4[23]
rén	亻	14[21]
rén	仁	450
rén	壬	911
rěn	忍	*p227b*
rèn	刃	*p227b*
rèn	认	627
rèn/rén	任	912
rēng	扔	*p243a*
réng	仍	*p243b*
rì	日	179[103]
róng	荣	*p221a*
róng	容	490
róng	溶	*p261a*
róu	柔	*p261b*
róu	揉	*p261b*
ròu	肉	1013
rú	如	880
rǔ	辱	*p269a*
rù	入	204
ruǎn	软	*p246b*
ruì	锐	*p248b*
rùn	润	*p269a*
ruò	若	*p269a*
ruò	弱	*p233a*

S

sā/sǎ	撒	*p242b*
sǎ	洒	*p249b*
sāi/sài	塞	*p269a*
sài	赛	*p225b*
sān	三	6
sǎn	伞	*p233a*
sàn	散	*p219a*
sāng/sàng	丧	*p269a*

sǎng	嗓	*p252b*
sāo	骚	*p262a*
sǎo	嫂	*p243a*
sào/sǎo	扫	*p237a*
sè	色	993
sēn	森	*p245a*
shā	杀	817
shā	沙	*p230a*
shā	纱	*p269a*
shǎ	傻	*p252b*
shǎi	色	993
shài	晒	*p249b*
shān	山	118[60]
shān	彡	909[63]
shān	删	*p262a*
shān	衫	*p244b*
shǎn	闪	*p246a*
shǎn	陕	*p272b*
shàn	扇	*p245b*
shàn	善	*p247a*
shāng	伤	*p229b*
shāng	商	713
shǎng	赏	485
shàng	上	459
shàng	尚	478
shāo	烧	*p216a*
shāo	稍	*p242a*
sháo	勺	284
shǎo/shào	少	380
shào	召	830
shào	绍	831
shào	哨	*p262a*
shé	舌	426[177]
shé	折	*p231a*
shé	蛇	*p246b*
shè	设	923
shè	社	891
shè/shě	舍	428
shè	射	238
shè	涉	*p269a*
shè	摄	*p262a*
shéi	谁	60
shēn	申	804[144]
shēn	身	236[200]
shēn	伸	807
shēn	参	1031
shēn	深	*p223b*
shén	什	205
shén	神	806
shěn	沈	*p272b*
shěn	审	809
shěn	婶	808
shèn/shén	甚	*p269a*
shèn	慎	*p242b*
shēng	升	982
shēng	生	329
shēng	声	790
shēng	牲	*p242b*
shéng	绳	*p239b*
shěng	省	948
shèng	圣	*p262a*
shèng	胜	*p220a*
shèng	盛	*p269a*
shèng	剩	*p223a*
shī	尸	440[67]
shī	失	83
shī	师	*p223a*
shī	诗	*p223a*
shī	施	*p245a*
shī	狮	*p252b*
shī	湿	*p232b*
shí	十	7[12]
shí	什	205
shí	石	749[136]
shí	时	573
shí	识	628
shí	实	858
shí	食	413[217]
shí	拾	1040
shí	蚀	*p269b*
shǐ	矢	82[148]
shǐ	史	917
shǐ	豕	502[194]
shǐ	使	918
shǐ	始	*p222b*
shǐ	驶	*p262a*
shì	士	35
shì	氏	276[122]
shì	市	766
shì	世	693
shì	示	899[132]
shì	似	*p227b*
shì	式	795
shì	事	429
shì	视	888
shì	试	1030
shì	势	*p222a*
shì	饰	*p269b*
shì	是	327[213]
shì	适	1053
shì	室	*p224b*
shì	柿	*p252b*
shì	逝	*p262a*
shì	释	*p220b*
shōu	收	810
shóu	熟	*p217b*
shǒu	扌	28[55]
shǒu	手	27[111]
shǒu	守	*p235a*
shǒu	首	346
shòu	受	448
shòu	寿	*p269b*
shòu	授	*p246a*
shòu	兽	*p269b*
shòu	售	*p269b*
shòu	瘦	*p243a*
shū	书	111
shū	殳	234[119]
shū	叔	*p244b*
shū	殊	*p253a*
shū	梳	*p246b*
shū	舒	*p219a*
shū	输	*p220a*
shū	蔬	*p246b*
shú	孰	*p217b*
shú	熟	*p217b*
shǔ	暑	187
shǔ	属	1038
shǔ	署	190
shǔ	鼠	*p217a*[225]
shù	丨	13[3]
shù	术	*p217b*

shù	束	745
shù	述	*p229b*
shù	树	746
shù/shǔ	数	681
shuā	刷	*p238a*
shuǎ	耍	*p269b*
shuāi	衰	*p269b*
shuāi	摔	*p243a*
shuǎi	甩	*p243a*
shuài	率	*p242b*
shuān	拴	*p269b*
shuāng	双	*p216b*
shuāng	霜	*p242b*
shuǐ	氵	77[40]
shuí	谁	60
shuǐ	水	473[125]
shuì	说	313
shuì	税	312
shuì	睡	636
shùn	顺	*p218b*
shuō	说	313
shuò	烁	*p262a*
sī	厶	46[37]
sī	纟	48[77]
sī	丝	750
sī	司	*p218a*
sī	私	*p216a*
sī	思	461
sī	斯	*p238a*
sī	撕	*p238a*
sǐ	死	821
sì	巳	299
sì	四	199
sì/shì	似	*p227b*
sì	伺	*p262a*
sì	饲	*p262a*
sōng	松	*p244b*
sòng	宋	*p272b*
sòng	诉	344
sòng	送	595
sòng	诵	*p262b*
sòng	颂	*p262a*
sōu	搜	*p243a*
sōu	艘	*p243a*
sòu	嗽	334
sú	俗	820
sù	诉	344
sù	肃	*p240a*
sù	素	*p245b*
sù	速	*p246a*
sù	宿	*p224b*
sù	塑	*p253a*
suān	酸	*p225a*
suàn	算	626
suī	虽	732
suí	随	843
suì	岁	609
suì	碎	*p232a*
sūn	孙	*p269b*
sǔn	损	*p236a*
suō	嗦	*p262b*
suō	缩	*p224b*
suǒ	所	536
suǒ	索	*p245b*
suǒ	锁	*p269b*

T

tā	他	24
tā	它	42
tā	她	23
tā	塌	*p262b*
tǎ	塔	*p240b*
tà/tā	踏	*p269b*
tái	台	955
tái	抬	956
tài	太	98
tài	态	*p222a*
tān	滩	*p262b*
tān	摊	*p270a*
tán	谈	758
tán	弹	*p236b*
tǎn	坦	*p270a*
tǎn	毯	*p240b*
tàn	叹	*p270a*
tàn	探	*p224a*
tāng	汤	*p215a*
táng	唐	424
táng	堂	723
táng	糖	425
tǎng	倘	481
tǎng	躺	479
tàng	烫	*p215a*
tàng	趟	480
tāo	掏	*p253a*
táo	逃	816
táo	桃	*p270a*
táo	萄	*p262b*
tǎo	讨	*p220a*
tào	套	*p246a*
tè	特	703
téng	疼	*p224b*
téng/tēng	腾	*p233a*
tī	梯	*p240b*
tī	踢	*p225b*
tí/dī	提	1004
tí	题	822
tí	蹄	*p235a*
tǐ	体	898
tì	惕	*p262b*
tì	替	896
tiān	天	63[90]
tiān	添	*p229a*
tián	田	10[142]
tián	甜	*p247a*
tián	填	*p242b*
tiāo/tiǎo	挑	815
tiáo	条	656
tiáo	调	*p222b*
tiào	跳	814
tiē	贴	366
tiě	铁	954
tīng	厅	*p228a*
tīng	听	495
tíng	亭	841
tíng	庭	*p224a*
tíng	停	842
tǐng	挺	*p224a*
tōng	通	802
tóng	同	860
tóng	铜	861
tóng	童	149

tǒng	统	973
tǒng	桶	*p246b*
tǒng	筒	863
tòng	痛	*p216a*
tōu	偷	1060
tóu	亠	33[9]
tóu	头	176
tóu	投	*p244a*
tòu	透	*p234a*
tū	凸	*p273a*
tū	突	*p224b*
tú	图	*p215b*
tú	途	*p233a*
tú	涂	*p247b*
tú	徒	*p270a*
tǔ	土	34[49]
tǔ/tù	吐	*p241a*
tù	兔	*p244b*
tuán	团	*p217b*
tuī	推	974
tuǐ	腿	*p219b*
tuì	退	*p219b*
tūn	吞	*p270a*
tún	屯	*p273a*
tuō	托	*p239b*
tuō	脱	*p225a*
tuó	驮	*p262b*
tuó	驼	*p262b*
tuǒ	妥	*p270a*

W

wā	挖	*p245a*
wā/wa	哇	*p245b*
wā	蛙	*p245b*
wá	娃	*p245b*
wǎ/wà	瓦	739[98]
wà	袜	*p225b*
wāi	歪	*p253a*
wài	外	160
wān	弯	*p238a*
wán	丸	762[66]
wán	完	647
wán	玩	116
wán	顽	*p270a*
wǎn	挽	*p270a*
wǎn	晚	565
wǎn	碗	*p220a*
wàn	万	598
wāng	尢	68[53]
wáng	亡	85[43]
wáng	王	72[88]
wǎng	罒	175[145]
wǎng	网	*p235b*
wǎng	往	683
wǎng	枉	*p270a*
wàng	忘	610
wàng	望	779
wēi	危	847
wēi	威	*p270a*
wēi	微	*p242b*
wéi	口	9[59]
wěi	韦	967[91]
wéi	围	968
wéi	违	970
wéi	维	*p235b*
wěi	伟	969
wěi	尾	*p234b*
wěi	委	*p234a*
wèi	卫	*p249b*
wèi/wéi	为	576
wèi	未	274
wèi	位	350
wèi	味	919
wèi	胃	*p235b*
wèi	谓	*p235b*
wèi	喂	*p225b*
wèi	慰	*p248b*
wēn	温	1011
wén	文	215[84]
wén	纹	*p270b*
wén	闻	257
wén	蚊	*p270b*
wěn	吻	*p262b*
wěn	稳	*p239b*
wèn	问	255
wēng	翁	*p270b*
wǒ	我	31
wò	卧	*p270b*
wò	握	*p225a*
wū	污	*p243b*
wū	屋	515
wū	诬	*p262b*
wú	无	69
wú	毋	265
wú	吴	*p272b*
wǔ	五	200
wǔ	午	687
wǔ	伍	*p244a*
wǔ	武	*p244b*
wǔ	侮	*p263a*
wǔ	舞	*p221b*
wù	勿	491
wù	戊	517[138]
wù	务	926
wù	物	*p220a*
wù	误	*p224a*
wù	恶	*p236b*
wù	悟	*p245b*
wù	雾	*p253a*

X

xī	夕	158[64]
xī	西	162[166]
xī	吸	664
xī	希	778
xī	析	*p231a*
xī	息	794
xī	牺	*p249b*
xī	悉	*p253a*
xī	惜	*p270b*
xī	晰	*p231a*
xī	稀	*p270b*
xī	锡	*p270b*
xí	习	868
xí	席	*p249b*
xí	袭	*p263a*
xí	媳	*p270b*
xǐ	洗	682
xǐ	喜	243
xì	戏	*p216a*

xì	系	951
xì	细	915
xiā	虾	*p270b*
xiā	瞎	*p270b*
xiá	峡	*p242a*
xià	下	463
xià	吓	*p249a*
xià	夏	1007
xiān	先	328
xiān	纤	*p253a*
xiān	掀	*p242a*
xiān/xiǎn	鲜	*p249a*
xián	闲	258
xián	咸	977
xián	嫌	*p239a*
xiǎn	险	848
xiǎn	显	*p232b*
xiàn	县	952
xiàn	现	410
xiàn	线	989
xiàn	限	1003
xiàn	宪	*p263a*
xiàn	陷	*p263a*
xiàn	羡	*p253a*
xiàn	献	*p238b*
xiāng	乡	462
xiāng/xiàng	相	368
xiāng	香	*p217b*[215]
xiāng	厢	*p263a*
xiāng	箱	*p242a*
xiáng	详	914
xiáng	降	984
xiǎng	享	*p217b*
xiǎng	响	886
xiǎng	想	387
xiàng	向	885
xiàng	巷	392
xiàng	项	*p228a*
xiàng	象	733
xiàng	像	734
xiāo	削	*p270b*
xiāo	消	1027
xiāo	宵	*p263a*
xiáo	淆	*p263a*
xiǎo	小	37[79]
xiǎo	晓	*p216a*
xiào	孝	498
xiào	笑	66
xiào	校	521
xiào	效	525
xiē	些	349
xiē	歇	*p248a*
xié	协	*p271a*
xié	胁	*p263a*
xié	斜	*p246b*
xié	鞋	1054
xiě	写	460
xiè	卸	*p271a*
xiè	械	*p242a*
xiè	谢	239
xīn	忄	19[41]
xīn	心	87[81]
xīn	辛	70[186]
xīn	欣	*p242a*
xīn	新	467
xìn	信	597
xīng	星	1014
xíng	行	543
xíng	形	981
xíng	型	*p242a*
xǐng	醒	*p232a*
xìng/xīng	兴	437
xìng	幸	71
xìng	姓	336
xìng	性	882
xiōng	凶	678
xiōng	兄	310
xiōng	胸	*p246a*
xióng	雄	*p247a*
xióng	熊	*p253a*
xiū	休	793
xiū	修	947
xiǔ	朽	*p263a*
xiǔ	宿	*p224b*
xiù	秀	*p233b*
xiù	绣	*p234a*
xiù	袖	*p237b*
xiù	锈	*p234a*
xū	须	*p218b*
xū	虚	*p246b*
xū	需	1059
xū	墟	*p263a*
xǔ	许	688
xù	序	*p236b*
xù	叙	*p246b*
xù	绪	188
xù	续	*p219a*
xuān	宣	*p237a*
xuán	旋	*p245a*
xuán	悬	*p263a*
xuǎn	选	864
xuē	削	*p270b*
xué	穴	454[128]
xué	学	335
xuě	雪	*p215a*
xuè	血	1010[181]
xún	寻	*p247a*
xún	旬	*p263b*
xún	询	*p263b*
xún	循	*p263b*
xùn	训	*p218b*
xùn	讯	*p245b*
xùn	迅	*p253a*

Y

yā	压	*p235a*
yā/ya	呀	672
yā	押	*p263b*
yā	鸭	*p271a*
yá	牙	671[99]
yá	芽	674
yá	崖	*p263b*
yà	讶	673
yà	亚	*p236b*[168]
yān	烟	1057
yān	淹	*p263b*
yān/yàn	燕	*p263b*
yán	讠	58[10]
yán	延	*p244b*
yán	言	57[185]
yán	严	*p236b*

yán	炎	757
yán	沿	*p249b*
yán	岩	*p271a*
yán	研	856
yán	盐	*p220a*
yán	颜	1056
yǎn	广	363[44]
yǎn	眼	*p219b*
yǎn	掩	*p263b*
yǎn	演	*p223a*
yàn	厌	*p229a*
yàn/yān	咽	*p253a*
yàn	验	*p221b*
yàn	宴	*p226b*
yàn	艳	*p263b*
yàn	焰	*p263b*
yāng	央	355
yāng	秧	*p243a*
yáng	羊	156[157]
yáng	阳	771
yáng	扬	*p215a*
yáng	洋	704
yǎng	仰	*p253b*
yǎng	养	*p232a*
yǎng	氧	*p263b*
yàng	样	655
yāo	幺	47[76]
yāo	腰	*p248a*
yāo	邀	*p253b*
yáo	窑	*p264a*
yáo	谣	*p238a*
yáo	摇	*p238a*
yáo	遥	*p238b*
yǎo	咬	528
yào	要	174
yào	药	*p216a*
yào	钥	*p271a*
yào	耀	*p264a*
yé	爷	*p248a*
yě	也	22
yě	冶	*p264a*
yě	野	*p228a*
yè	业	714[140]
yè	叶	*p217a*
yè	页	371[170]
yè	夜	608
yè	液	*p246a*
yī/yí/yì	一	1[2]
yī	衤	290[129]
yī	衣	152[161]
yī	伊	*p264a*
yī	医	924
yī	依	*p234b*
yí	仪	1022
yí	宜	173
yí	姨	*p245b*
yí	移	*p239b*
yí	遗	*p271a*
yí	疑	*p239b*
yǐ	乙	15[7]
yǐ	已	298
yǐ	以	442
yǐ	倚	*p264a*
yǐ	椅	209
yì	阝	191[34]
yì	亿	18
yì	弋	29[56]
yì	义	1020
yì	艺	17
yì	忆	20
yì	议	1021
yì	异	469
yì	亦	751[162]
yì	译	*p220b*
yì	抑	*p264a*
yì	易	492
yì	谊	1009
yì	益	*p234b*
yì	意	446
yì	毅	*p264a*
yīn	因	596
yīn	阴	770
yīn	音	445[211]
yīn	姻	*p239b*
yín	银	1064
yín	寅	*p223a*
yǐn	引	*p233a*
yǐn/yìn	饮	*p271a*
yǐn	隐	*p240a*
yìn	印	*p228a*
yīng/yìng	应	643
yīng	英	356
yīng	婴	*p264a*
yíng	迎	901
yíng	营	*p221b*
yíng	蝇	*p239b*
yíng	赢	*p226b*
yǐng	影	910
yìng	映	*p243a*
yìng	硬	*p247a*
yō/yo	哟	*p264a*
yōng	拥	*p249a*
yǒng	永	654
yǒng	甬	801
yǒng	泳	*p226b*
yǒng	勇	*p235a*
yǒng	涌	*p264a*
yǒng	踊	*p264a*
yòng	用	529
yōu	优	*p240a*
yōu	悠	*p253b*
yóu	尤	68[53]
yóu	尤	394
yóu	由	893
yóu	邮	990
yóu	犹	*p271a*
yóu	油	*p217b*
yóu	游	*p222a*
yǒu	友	263
yǒu	有	222
yǒu	酉	474[193]
yòu	又	101[35]
yòu	右	669
yòu	幼	*p271a*
yú	于	744
yú	余	705
yú	鱼	653[210]
yú	娱	*p271a*
yú	渔	*p264a*
yú	愉	*p225a*
yú	愚	*p264b*
yǔ/yù	与	1016

yǔ/yú	予	775
yǔ	羽	869[183]
yǔ	屿	*p264b*
yǔ	宇	*p264b*
yǔ	雨	368[204]
yǔ	语	958
yù	玉	74[131]
yù	育	*p222a*
yù	狱	*p264b*
yù	预	776
yù	浴	*p271b*
yù	域	*p271a*
yù	遇	*p219b*
yù	裕	*p264b*
yù	御	*p264b*
yù	寓	*p271b*
yù/yú	愈	*p225a*
yù	豫	*p264b*
yuān	冤	*p271b*
yuán	元	89
yuán	员	825
yuán	园	96
yuán	原	443
yuán	圆	826
yuán	援	*p218b*
yuán	缘	*p271b*
yuán	源	*p237b*
yuán	猿	*p264b*
yuǎn	远	91
yuàn	院	95
yuàn	怨	*p271b*
yuàn	愿	444
yuē	曰	110[104]
yuē	约	1065
yuè	月	104[118]
yuè/lè	乐	988
yuè	钥	*p271a*
yuè	阅	*p248b*
yuè	悦	*p264b*
yuè	跃	*p253b*
yuè	越	736
yūn/yùn	晕	*p271b*
yún	云	92
yún	匀	*p236a*
yǔn	允	971
yùn	运	93

Z

zā	扎	*p253b*
zá	杂	1000
zá	砸	*p264b*
zāi	灾	*p237b*
zái	栽	*p265b*
zǎi	仔	*p253b*
zǎi/zài	载	*p265b*
zài	在	411
zài	再	585
zán	咱	*p224b*
zàn	暂	719
zàn	赞	*p233a*
zàng/zāng	脏	*p223b*
zàng	藏	*p230a*
zāo	遭	*p243a*
zāo	糟	*p243a*
záo	凿	*p265a*
zǎo	早	563
zǎo	澡	*p224a*
zào	皂	*p244b*
zào	造	743
zào	燥	*p224b*
zào	躁	*p224b*
zé	则	*p229b*
zé	责	*p219a*
zé	泽	*p220b*
zé	择	*p220b*
zěn	怎	548
zēng	曾	439
zēng	增	*p219b*
zèng	赠	*p271b*
zhā	渣	*p271b*
zhá/zhā	扎	*p253b*
zhà	乍	451
zhà	炸	453
zhāi	摘	*p235a*
zhái	宅	*p265a*
zhái	择	*p220b*
zhǎi	窄	455
zhài	债	*p219a*
zhān/zhàn	占	358
zhān	沾	362
zhān	粘	360
zhǎn	斩	718
zhǎn	展	895
zhǎn	盏	*p265a*
zhǎn	崭	*p265a*
zhàn	战	361
zhàn	站	359
zhāng	张	279
zhāng	章	*p218a*
zhǎng	长	278
zhǎng/zhàng	涨	*p248a*
zhǎng	掌	484
zhàng	丈	*p236a*
zhàng	仗	*p236a*
zhàng	帐	*p271a*
zhàng	胀	*p271b*
zhàng	障	*p265a*
zhāo	招	*p233b*
zhāo	朝	*p227a*
zháo	着	586
zhǎo	爪	306[116]
zhǎo	找	32
zhào	召	830
zhào	兆	813
zhào	赵	*p272a*
zhào	照	985
zhào	罩	*p271b*
zhē	遮	*p272a*
zhé/zhē	折	*p231a*
zhé	哲	*p253b*
zhě	者	182
zhè	这	216
zhè	浙	*p272b*
zhe	着	587
zhèi	这	216
zhēn	针	*p233b*
zhēn	珍	*p239a*
zhēn	真	404
zhěn	诊	*p239a*
zhěn	枕	*p272a*
zhèn	阵	*p228b*
zhèn	振	853

zhèn	震	854
zhèn	镇	*p242b*
zhēng	争	709
zhēng	征	604
zhēng	睁	*p248a*
zhēng	蒸	*p272a*
zhěng	整	602
zhèng	正	600
zhèng	证	603
zhèng	政	601
zhèng	挣	*p265a*
zhèng/zhēng	症	606
zhī	之	*p221b*
zhī	支	351
zhī	知	345
zhī	枝	352
zhī	织	998
zhí	执	763
zhí	直	403
zhí	值	405
zhí	职	*p234a*
zhí	植	406
zhí	殖	409
zhǐ	止	246[102]
zhǐ/zhī	只	702
zhǐ	纸	277
zhǐ	址	*p244a*
zhǐ	指	*p219b*
zhì	至	514[171]
zhì	志	*p218a*
zhì	识	628
zhì	治	957
zhì	制	1028
zhì	帜	*p265a*
zhì	质	*p234a*
zhì	致	*p228a*
zhì	秩	*p237b*
zhì	智	1023
zhì	置	407
zhì	稚	*p265a*
zhōng/zhòng	中	150[105]
zhōng	终	*p237a*
zhōng	忠	*p255b*
zhōng	钟	151
zhōng	衷	*p265a*
zhǒng	肿	*p238b*
zhǒng/zhòng	种	725
zhòng	众	*p234b*
zhòng	重	323
zhōu	舟	538[182]
zhōu	周	*p222b*
zhōu	粥	*p272a*
zhòu	宙	*p265a*
zhòu	皱	*p272a*
zhòu	骤	*p265a*
zhū	朱	*p237b*
zhū	珠	*p237b*
zhū	株	*p272a*
zhū	猪	184
zhú	竹	65[178]
zhú	烛	*p235a*
zhú	逐	*p246a*
zhǔ	、	73[1]
zhǔ	主	75
zhǔ	煮	185
zhǔ	嘱	*p265b*
zhù	住	76
zhù	助	922
zhù	注	78
zhù	驻	79
zhù	祝	*p223b*
zhù	著	186
zhù/zhú	筑	*p253b*
zhù	铸	*p272a*
zhuā	抓	*p244a*
zhuān	专	727
zhuān	砖	730
zhuǎn	转	729
zhuàn	传	728
zhuàn	赚	*p239a*
zhuāng	庄	*p239b*
zhuāng	桩	*p272a*
zhuāng	装	*p218a*
zhuàng	状	*p249b*
zhuàng	壮	*p217b*
zhuàng	撞	*p248b*
zhuàng	幢	*p265b*
zhuī	隹	59[208]
zhuī	追	*p245a*
zhǔn	准	720
zhuō	桌	207
zhuō	捉	*p246a*
zhuó	着	588
zī	姿	*p235b*
zī	资	*p235b*
zǐ	子	44[74]
zǐ	仔	*p253b*
zǐ	紫	*p247b*
zì	字	338
zì	自	619[180]
zōng	宗	900
zōng	综	*p253b*
zǒng	总	700
zòng	纵	*p272a*
zǒu	走	227[189]
zū	租	169
zú	足	247[196]
zú	族	*p222b*
zǔ	阻	172
zǔ	组	170
zǔ	祖	168
zuān/zuàn	钻	365
zuǐ	嘴	*p225b*
zuì	最	479
zuì	罪	*p272a*
zuì	醉	*p232a*
zūn	尊	*p238b*
zūn	遵	*p238b*
zuó	昨	558
zuǒ	左	668
zuò	作	452
zuò	坐	553
zuò	座	554
zuò	做	*p224a*

Stroke Index

This second index of characters is arranged by stroke count (the number of strokes in a character). The student therefore can find, for reference or review, a character in this book whose pronunciation he or she does not know or is unsure of. This index has been organized by stroke count rather than by radicals because mastery of the radical system requires considerable time and is one of the aims of this book, not a skill assumed of its users, whereas the stroke-count system can by used by a student almost immediately.

In order to use the index, you need simply to count the number of strokes in the character and then go to the group of characters in the index having that number of strokes. As you learn new characters and how to write them from the diagrams, the ability to count correctly the number of strokes and to use the little tricks familiar to every first-year student of Chinese will come naturally. (For example, the shape 乙 is counted as one stroke rather than two.) This index begins with characters of one stroke and concludes with a character having twenty-three strokes. Within each group of characters having the same number of strokes, characters are arranged alphabetically by the Hanyu Pinyin romanization of the pronunciation. The system of reference to characters and page numbers is explained in the introduction to the alphabetical index.

1 stroke

〇	**líng**	*p272b*
丿	**piě**	2[4]
丨	**shù**	13[3]
一	**yī/yí/yì**	1[2]
乙	**yǐ**	15[7]
丶	**zhǔ**	73[1]
亠		21[5]
丁		867[6]

2 strokes

八	**bā**	124[24]
勹	**bāo**	283[26]
匕	**bǐ**	41[39]
冫	**bīng**	657[8]
卜	**bǔ**	159[16]
厂	**chǎng**	229[13]
刂	**dāo**	232[17]
刀	**dāo**	131[27]
丁	**dīng**	624
儿	**ér/r**	67[29]
二	**èr**	5[11]
匚	**fāng**	197[15]
阝	**fù**	94[33]
几	**jǐ/jī**	541[30]
卩	**jié**	112[32]
冂	**jiōng**	8[19]
九	**jiǔ**	203
凵	**kǎn**	579[38]
了	**le/liǎo**	43
力	**lì**	11[28]
冖	**mì**	36[18]
七	**qī**	202
人	**rén**	4[23]
亻	**rén**	14[21]
入	**rù**	204
十	**shí**	7[12]
厶	**sī**	46[37]
亠	**tóu**	33[9]
讠	**yán**	58[10]
阝	**yì**	191[34]
又	**yòu**	101[35]
𠂇		221[14]
厂		398[22]
𠂆		434[20]
𠂉		774[31]
廴		933[36]
乂		1019[25]

3 strokes

才	**cái**	689
叉	**chā/chǎ/chá**	1018
中	**chè**	580[61]
彳	**chì**	50[62]
川	**chuān**	*p218b*
辶	**chuò**	90[47]
寸	**cùn**	237[54]
大	**dà**	61[52]
凡	**fán**	768
飞	**fēi**	540
干	**gān**	223
个	**gè**	214
弓	**gōng**	270[71]
工	**gōng**	566[48]
廾	**gǒng**	193[51]
己	**jǐ**	297[72]
彐	**jì**	*p215b*[70]
及	**jí**	661
巾	**jīn**	464[57]
久	**jiǔ**	721
口	**kǒu**	53[58]
亏	**kuī**	*p259a*
马	**mǎ**	55[75]

么 **me** 206
门 **mén** 25[46]
宀 **mián** 40[45]
女 **nǚ** 3[72]
乞 **qǐ** 435
千 **qiān** 354
丬 **qiāng** 1033[42]
犭 **quǎn** 183[69]
刃 **rèn** *p227b*
三 **sān** 6
山 **shān** 118[60]
彡 **shān** 909[63]
上 **shàng** 459
勺 **sháo** 284
尸 **shī** 440[67]
士 **shì** 35
扌 **shǒu** 28[55]
氵 **shuǐ** 77[40]
纟 **sī** 48[77]
巳 **sì** 299
土 **tǔ** 34[49]
丸 **wán** 762[66]
万 **wàn** 598
尢 **wāng/yóu** 68[53]
亡 **wáng** 85[43]
口 **wéi** 9[59]
卫 **wèi** *p249b*
夕 **xī** 158[64]
习 **xí** 868
下 **xià** 463
乡 **xiāng** 462
小 **xiǎo** 37[79]
忄 **xīn** 19[41]
幺 **yāo** 47[76]
广 **yǎn/guǎng** 363[44]
也 **yě** 22
已 **yǐ** 298
亿 **yì** 18
弋 **yì** 29[56]
义 **yì** 1020
于 **yú** 744
与 **yǔ/yù** 1016
丈 **zhàng** *p236a*
之 **zhī** *p221b*
子 **zǐ** 44[74]
饣 293[68]
艹 16[50]
夂 431[65]
巛 *p216b*[78]

4 strokes

巴 **bā** 302
办 **bàn** 648
贝 **bèi** 140[106]
比 **bǐ** 660[123]
币 **bì** *p230b*
不 **bù** 97
仓 **cāng** *p231b*
长 **cháng/zhǎng** 278
车 **chē** 416[100]
尺 **chǐ/chě** 949[117]
仇 **chóu/qiú** *p255b*
丑 **chǒu** *p244a*
从 **cóng** 549
歹 **dǎi** 408[97]
弟 **diào** 271
订 **dìng** *p228a*
斗 **dòu/dǒu** 765[82]
队 **duì** *p236a*
乏 **fá** *p222a*
反 **fǎn** 418
方 **fāng** 505[85]
分 **fēn/fèn** 132
风 **fēng** 819[121]
丰 **fēng** *p223a*
夫 **fū** 62
父 **fù** 264[108]
冈 **gāng** 119
戈 **gē** 30[101]
公 **gōng** 953
勾 **gōu** *p241a*
户 **hù** 504[86]
互 **hù** *p227a*
化 **huà** 786
幻 **huàn** *p257b*
灬 **huǒ** 54[80]
火 **huǒ** 295[83]
计 **jì** *p217a*
见 **jiàn** 266[107]
介 **jiè** 694
斤 **jīn** 342[115]
今 **jīn** 496
仅 **jǐn** *p236b*
井 **jǐng** 723
巨 **jù** *p238b*
夬 **jué/guài** 383
开 **kāi** 612
亢 **kàng** 1041
孔 **kǒng** *p238a*
历 **lì** 399
六 **liù** 201
毛 **máo** 114[112]
木 **mù** 80[94]
内 **nèi** 615
廿 **niàn** 194[93]
牛 **niú** 340[110]
匹 **pǐ** 198
片 **piàn/piān** 422[114]
气 **qì** 64[109]
欠 **qiàn** 244[120]
切 **qiē/qiè** 781
区 **qū** *p234b*
犬 **quǎn** 638[96]
劝 **quàn** 833
仁 **rén** 450
壬 **rén** 911
认 **rèn** 627
仍 **réng** *p243b*
日 **rì** 179[103]
少 **shǎo/shào** 380
什 **shén/shí** 205
升 **shēng** 982
礻 **shì** 166[87]
氏 **shì** 276[122]
手 **shǒu** 27[111]
书 **shū** 111
殳 **shū** 234[119]
水 **shuǐ** 473[125]
双 **shuāng** *p216b*
太 **tài** 98
天 **tiān** 63[90]

厅	tīng	*p228a*
屯	tún	*p272a*
瓦	wǎ/wà	739[98]
王	wáng	72[88]
韦	wéi	967[91]
为	wèi/wéi	576
文	wén	215[84]
无	wú	69
毋	wú	265
五	wǔ	200
午	wǔ	687
勿	wù	491
心	xīn	87[81]
凶	xiōng	678
牙	yá	671[99]
以	yǐ	442
艺	yì	17
忆	yì	20
引	yǐn	*p233a*
尤	yóu	394
友	yǒu	263
予	yǔ/yí	775
元	yuán	89
曰	yuē	110[104]
月	yuè	104[118]
云	yún	92
允	yǔn	971
匀	yún	*p236a*
扎	zhá/zhā/zā	*p253b*
长	zhǎng/cháng	278
爪	zhǎo	306[116]
支	zhī	351
止	zhǐ	246[102]
中	zhōng/zhòng	150[105]
专	zhuān	727
肀		109[124]
耂		180[92]
耒		153[89]
攵		316[113]
爫		447[116]
礻		166[87]

5 strokes

凹	āo	*p273a*
叭	bā	*p254a*
扒	bā	*p254a*
白	bái	282[150]
半	bàn	378
包	bāo	286
北	běi	666
本	běn	308
必	bì	607
边	biān	670
丙	bǐng	617
癶	bò	796[154]
布	bù	1050
册	cè	*p231a*
斥	chì	343
出	chū	581
处	chù/chǔ	818
匆	cōng	*p255a*
丛	cóng	*p255a*
打	dǎ/dá	625
代	dài	782
旦	dàn	559
电	diàn	805
冬	dōng	1006
东	dōng	210
对	duì	309
尔	ěr	38
发	fā/fà	722
犯	fàn	*p238a*
弗	fú	959
付	fù	902
甘	gān	195[135]
功	gōng	*p228a*
古	gǔ	314
瓜	guā	*p243b*[151]
归	guī	*p266b*
汉	hàn	*p223b*
号	hào	773
禾	hé	81[149]
乎	hū	*p244b*
汇	huì	*p267a*
击	jī	760
饥	jī	*p267a*
记	jì	301
加	jiā	870
甲	jiǎ	*p267a*
戋	jiān	211
叫	jiào	339
节	jiē/jié	*p223b*
钅	jīn	117[147]
纠	jiū	*p245a*
旧	jiù	468
句	jù	381
卡	kǎ/qiá	*p217b*
刊	kān	233
可	kě	160
兰	lán	*p259a*
礼	lǐ	591
立	lì	144[126]
厉	lì	400
令	lìng/lǐng	369
另	lìng	260
龙	lóng	*p241a*[137]
矛	máo	*p226a*[155]
们	mén	26
灭	miè	*p229a*
民	mín	715
皿	mǐn	138[146]
末	mò	*p272a*
母	mǔ	268
目	mù	129[141]
奶	nǎi	*p224b*
尼	ní	534
鸟	niǎo	*p215a*[152]
宁	níng/nìng	*p268b*
奴	nú	928
皮	pí	747[153]
疋	pǐ	326[156]
平	píng	640
扑	pū	*p248b*
巧	qiǎo	*p240a*
且	qiě	167
丘	qiū	*p261b*
去	qù	556[133]
让	ràng	791
扔	rēng	*p243a*
闪	shǎn	*p246a*
申	shēn	804[144]
生	shēng	329

圣 **shèng** *p262a*
失 **shī** 83
石 **shí/dàn** 749[136]
矢 **shǐ** 82[148]
史 **shǐ** 917
市 **shì** 766
世 **shì** 693
示 **shì** 899[132]
术 **shù** *p217b*
甩 **shuǎi** *p243a*
丝 **sī** 750
司 **sī** *p218a*
四 **sì** 199
他 **tā** 24
它 **tā** 42
台 **tái** 955
叹 **tàn** *p270a*
讨 **tǎo** *p220a*
田 **tián** 10[142]
头 **tóu** 176
凸 **tū** *p273a*
外 **wài** 160
罒 **wǎng** 175[145]
未 **wèi** 274
戊 **wù** 517[138]
务 **wù** 926
写 **xiě** 460
兄 **xiōng** 310
穴 **xué** 454[128]
讯 **xùn** *p245b*
训 **xùn** *p218b*
央 **yāng** 355
业 **yè** 714[140]
叶 **yè** *p217a*
礻 **yī** 290[129]
仪 **yí** 1022
议 **yì** 1021
印 **yìn** *p228a*
永 **yǒng** 654
用 **yòng** 529
由 **yóu** 893
右 **yòu** 669
幼 **yòu** *p270b*
玉 **yù** 74[131]
乐 **yuè/lè** 988
仔 **zǎi/zǐ** *p253b*
乍 **zhà** 451
占 **zhān/zhàn** 358
仗 **zhàng** *p236a*
召 **zhào/shào** 830
正 **zhèng** 600
只 **zhǐ/zhī** 702
主 **zhǔ** 75
左 **zuǒ** 668
艹 *p221a*[134]
⺍ 482[139]
疒 605[127]
⺹ 811[130]

6 strokes

安 **ān** 834
百 **bǎi** 575
邦 **bāng** 632
毕 **bì** 1039
闭 **bì** *p231a*
冰 **bīng** *p231a*
并 **bìng** 738
产 **chǎn** 717
场 **chǎng/cháng** *p215a*
巨 **chén** *p216b*[164]
尘 **chén** *p265b*
成 **chéng** 518
吃 **chī** 436
池 **chí** *p243b*
充 **chōng** 972
冲 **chōng/chòng** *p238b*
虫 **chóng** 731[174]
传 **chuán/zhuàn** 728
闯 **chuǎng** *p250b*
创 **chuàng/chuāng** *p231b*
此 **cǐ** 348
束 **cì** *p229b*[167]
次 **cì** 658
存 **cún** 1026
达 **dá** *p234a*
当 **dāng/dǎng/dàng** 644
导 **dǎo** *p222b*
灯 **dēng** 799
地 **dì** 516
吊 **diào** *p244b*
丢 **diū** 897
动 **dòng** 931
多 **duō** 379
夺 **duó** *p230a*
朵 **duǒ** *p243b*
而 **ér** 986[169]
耳 **ěr** 256[163]
防 **fáng** 510
仿 **fǎng** 509
访 **fǎng** 507
份 **fèn** 133
讽 **fěng** *p256b*
缶 **fǒu** *p234b*[175]
负 **fù** *p217a*
妇 **fù** *p237a*
刚 **gāng** 121
各 **gè** 432
艮 **gèn** 51[184]
巩 **gǒng** *p251a*
共 **gòng** 389
关 **guān** 613
观 **guān** 890
光 **guāng** 839
圭 **guī** 544
轨 **guǐ** *p266b*
过 **guò** 618
亥 **hài** 331
汗 **hàn** 224
行 **háng/xíng** 543
好 **hǎo/hào** 45
合 **hé** 219
红 **hóng** 780
后 **hòu** 402
虎 **hǔ** 772[173]
华 **huá/huà** 788
划 **huà/huá** *p217a*
欢 **huān** 245
灰 **huī** *p238a*
回 **huí** 550
会 **huì/kuài** 441

伙 **huǒ** *p243b*
机 **jī** 542
肌 **jī** *p257b*
圾 **jī** *p251b*
吉 **jí** 240
级 **jí** 663
纪 **jì/jǐ** 300
夹 **jiā** *p242a*
价 **jià** 696
尖 **jiān** *p243b*
件 **jiàn** 589
江 **jiāng** 707
讲 **jiǎng** 724
交 **jiāo** 520
阶 **jiē** *p237a*
尽 **jìn/jǐn** *p234a*
臼 **jiù** 281[179]
兴 **juǎn** *p232b*[158]
决 **juē** 881
军 **jūn** *p216b*
扛 **káng/gāng** *p251b*
考 **kǎo** 1029
扣 **kòu** *p243b*
夸 **kuā** *p241b*
扩 **kuò** *p236b*
老 **lǎo** 181
耒 **lěi** *p217a*[176]
列 **liè** *p228b*
劣 **liè** *p243b*
刘 **liú** *p272b*
论 **lùn/lún** 840
妈 **mā** *p219b*
吗 **ma** 56
买 **mǎi** 177
迈 **mài** *p252a*
忙 **máng** 86
米 **mǐ** 126[159]
名 **míng** 337
那 **nà/nèi/nè** 217
年 **nián** 578
农 **nóng** *p220b*
乓 **pāng** *p230a*
乒 **pīng** *p229b*
朴 **pǔ/piáo** *p252b*
齐 **qí** *p217b*[160]
企 **qǐ** *p243b*
纤 **qiàn** *p253a*
庆 **qìng** *p248b*
曲 **qū/qǔ** *p268b*
全 **quán** 708
权 **quán** *p261b*
任 **rèn/rén** 912
肉 **ròu** 1013
如 **rú** 880
伞 **sǎn** *p233a*
扫 **sào/sǎo** *p237a*
色 **sè/shǎi** 993
杀 **shā** 817
伤 **shāng** *p229b*
舌 **shé** 426[177]
设 **shè** 923
师 **shī** *p223a*
式 **shì** 795
收 **shōu** 810
守 **shǒu** *p235a*
死 **sǐ** 821
似 **sì/shì** *p227b*
岁 **suì** 609
孙 **sūn** *p269b*
她 **tā** 23
汤 **tāng** *p215a*
同 **tóng** 860
吐 **tǔ/tù** *p241a*
团 **tuán** *p217b*
托 **tuō** *p239b*
驮 **tuó/duò** *p262b*
网 **wǎng** *p235b*
危 **wēi** 847
伟 **wěi** 969
问 **wèn** 255
污 **wū** *p243b*
伍 **wǔ** *p244a*
西 **xī** 162[166]
吸 **xī** 664
戏 **xì** *p216a*
吓 **xià/hè** *p249a*
先 **xiān** 328
纤 **xiān/qiàn** *p253a*
向 **xiàng** 885
协 **xié** *p271a*
行 **xíng/háng** 543
兴 **xìng/xīng** 437
休 **xiū** 793
朽 **xiǔ** *p263a*
许 **xǔ** 688
血 **xuè** 1010[181]
寻 **xún** *p247a*
旬 **xún** *p263b*
迅 **xùn** *p253a*
压 **yā** *p235a*
讶 **yà** 673
亚 **yà** *p236b*[168]
延 **yán** *p244b*
厌 **yàn** *p229a*
羊 **yáng** 156[157]
阳 **yáng** 771
扬 **yáng** *p215a*
仰 **yǎng** *p253b*
爷 **yé** *p248a*
页 **yè** 371[170]
衣 **yī** 152[161]
伊 **yī** *p264a*
异 **yì** 469
亦 **yì** 751[162]
因 **yīn** 596
阴 **yīn** 770
优 **yōu** *p240a*
有 **yǒu** 222
羽 **yǔ** 869[183]
屿 **yǔ** *p264b*
宇 **yǔ** *p264b*
约 **yuē** 1065
杂 **zá** 1000
在 **zài** 411
再 **zài** 585
早 **zǎo** 563
则 **zé** *p229b*
宅 **zhái** *p265a*
兆 **zhào** 813
阵 **zhèn** *p228b*
争 **zhēng** 709
执 **zhí** 763

至 zhì 514[171]
众 zhòng *p234b*
舟 zhōu 538[182]
朱 zhū *p237b*
竹 zhú 65[178]
庄 zhuāng *p239b*
壮 zhuàng *p217b*
字 zì 338
自 zì 619[180]
戋 470[165]

7 strokes

阿 ā 107
把 bǎ/bà 304
坝 bà *p254a*
吧 ba/bā 303
扮 bàn 142
伴 bàn *p240b*
报 bào 113
别 bié 261
兵 bīng *p229b*
伯 bó *p223a*
步 bù 753
补 bǔ *p230a*
财 cái *p229a*
材 cái *p229a*
灿 càn *p254b*
苍 cāng *p231b*
层 céng *p219b*
肠 cháng *p215a*
抄 chāo *p230a*
吵 chǎo *p230a*
扯 chě *p255a*
彻 chè *p242b*
陈 chén *p266a*
辰 chén 851[187]
沉 chén *p244a*
迟 chí *p227a*
赤 chì *p216b*[190]
初 chū *p218b*
串 chuàn *p255a*
床 chuáng *p218a*
吹 chuī *p219a*
纯 chún *p266a*
词 cí *p224a*
囱 cōng 1058
村 cūn *p220a*
呆 dāi 883
但 dàn 560
岛 dǎo *p238a*
低 dī 983
弟 dì 272
盯 dīng *p228b*
钉 dīng *p228a*
冻 dòng *p245b*
豆 dòu 797[191]
抖 dǒu *p244a*
肚 dù/dǔ *p241a*
兑 duì 311
吨 dūn *p250b*
返 fǎn 420
泛 fàn *p250b*
饭 fàn 419
妨 fáng 511
纺 fǎng 508
吩 fēn 136
纷 fēn 135
坟 fén/fèn *p256b*
佛 fó/fú 961
否 fǒu *p244a*
扶 fú *p244a*
甫 fǔ 530
附 fù 905
改 gǎi 827
肝 gān 225
杆 gān/gǎn 226
纲 gāng 123
岗 gāng 122
告 gào 341
更 gèng/gēng 164
攻 gōng *p228a*
贡 gòng *p228a*
沟 gōu *p241a*
估 gū 318
谷 gǔ 489[199]
还 hái/huán 568
含 hán *p240a*
旱 hàn 231
何 hé 913
宏 hóng *p257a*
吼 hǒu *p267a*
护 hù 938
花 huā 787
怀 huái *p267a*
坏 huài 651
鸡 jī *p217a*
极 jí 662
即 jí *p244a*
技 jì 353
际 jì *p236b*
坚 jiān *p225a*
歼 jiān *p257b*
间 jiàn/jiān 259
角 jiǎo/jué 996[201]
进 jìn 594
近 jìn 677
劲 jìn/jìng *p241b*
究 jiū 857
灸 jiǔ *p258b*
局 jú 991
拒 jù *p238b*
均 jūn *p236a*
抗 kàng *p235a*
壳 ké/qiào *p258b*
克 kè *p224a*
坑 kēng *p235a*
库 kù *p259a*
块 kuài 384
快 kuài 583
狂 kuáng *p267b*
况 kuàng *p220a*
困 kùn 994
来 lái 555
劳 láo *p221a*
牢 láo *p267b*
冷 lěng 1008
李 lǐ 330
里 lǐ 145[195]
励 lì *p252a*
利 lì 1025
丽 lì *p233b*
连 lián 701

良 **liáng** 412
两 **liǎng** 414
疗 **liáo** *p259b*
邻 **lín** 376
灵 **líng** *p249b*
陆 **lù** 761
驴 **lú** *p260a*
卵 **luǎn** *p267b*
乱 **luàn** 920
麦 **mài** *p246b*[188]
每 **měi** 684
闷 **mēn/mèn** *p268a*
免 **miǎn** 564
妙 **miào** *p230a*
没 **mò/méi** 235
亩 **mǔ** *p239a*
呐 **ne** 616
泥 **ní/nì** *p232b*
你 **nǐ** 39
扭 **niǔ** *p244a*
弄 **nòng** *p232a*
努 **nǔ** 929
判 **pàn** *p249b*
抛 **pāo** *p268b*
批 **pī** *p222a*
屁 **pì** *p222a*
评 **píng** 641
启 **qǐ** *p246a*
弃 **qì** *p247a*
汽 **qì** 537
抢 **qiǎng** *p231b*
穷 **qióng** 1067
求 **qiú** 836
却 **què** *p235b*
扰 **rǎo** *p240a*
忍 **rěn** *p227a*
沙 **shā** *p230a*
纱 **shā** *p269a*
删 **shān** *p262a*
社 **shè** 891
身 **shēn** 236[200]
伸 **shēn** 807
沈 **shěn** *p272b*
声 **shēng** 790
时 **shí** 573
识 **shí/zhì** 628
豕 **shǐ** 502[194]
寿 **shòu** *p269b*
束 **shù** 745
私 **sī** *p216a*
伺 **sì** *p262a*
松 **sōng** *p244b*
宋 **sòng** *p272b*
诉 **sù/sòng** 344
体 **tǐ** 898
条 **tiáo** 656
听 **tīng** 495
投 **tóu** *p244a*
吞 **tūn** *p270a*
妥 **tuǒ** *p270a*
完 **wán** 647
忘 **wàng** 610
围 **wéi** 968
违 **wéi** 970
尾 **wěi** *p234b*
位 **wèi** 350
纹 **wén** *p270b*
吻 **wěn** *p262b*
我 **wǒ** 31
吴 **wú** *p272a*
希 **xī** 778
系 **xì** 951
闲 **xián** 258
县 **xiàn** 952
孝 **xiào** 498
辛 **xīn** 70[186]
形 **xíng** 981
秀 **xiù** *p233b*
序 **xù** *p236b*
呀 **yā/ya** 672
芽 **yá** 674
言 **yán** 57[185]
严 **yán** *p236b*
冶 **yě** *p264a*
医 **yī** 924
译 **yì** *p220b*
抑 **yì** *p264a*
饮 **yǐn/yìn** *p271a*
应 **yīng/yìng** 643
迎 **yíng** 901
甬 **yǒng** 801
邮 **yóu** 990
犹 **yóu** *p271a*
酉 **yǒu** 474[193]
余 **yú** 705
员 **yuán** 825
远 **yuǎn** 91
园 **yuán** 96
运 **yùn** 93
灾 **zāi** *p237b*
皂 **zào** *p244b*
张 **zhāng** 279
帐 **zhàng** *p271a*
找 **zhǎo** 32
折 **zhé/shé/zhē** *p231a*
这 **zhèi/zhè** 216
针 **zhēn** *p233b*
诊 **zhěn** *p239a*
证 **zhèng** 603
纸 **zhǐ** 277
址 **zhǐ** *p244a*
志 **zhì** *p218a*
住 **zhù** 76
助 **zhù** 922
抓 **zhuā** *p244a*
状 **zhuàng** *p249b*
纵 **zòng** *p272a*
走 **zǒu** 227[189]
阻 **zǔ** 172
足 **zú** 247[196]
作 **zuò** 452
坐 **zuò** 553
豸 *p216b*[198]

8 strokes

哎 **āi** *p250a*
岸 **àn** 230
拔 **bá** *p229a*
爸 **bà** 305
败 **bài** *p229a*
板 **bǎn** 421
版 **bǎn** 423

饱 **bǎo** 294
宝 **bǎo** *p230b*
抱 **bào** 288
杯 **bēi** *p227a*
备 **bèi** 777
奔 **bēn/bèn** *p254b*
彼 **bǐ** *p265b*
变 **biàn** 752
表 **biǎo** 154
拨 **bō** *p230b*
波 **bō** *p227b*
怖 **bù** *p254b*
采 **cǎi** 620[197]
参 **cān/shén** 1031
侧 **cè** *p229b*
厕 **cè** *p229b*
拆 **chāi** *p231a*
昌 **chāng** 456
畅 **chàng** *p215a*
炒 **chǎo** *p230a*
衬 **chèn** *p250a*
诚 **chéng** *p216b*
承 **chéng** *p239b*
齿 **chǐ** 374[206]
抽 **chōu** *p227a*
垂 **chuí** 635
刺 **cì** *p229b*
单 **dān** *p266a*
担 **dān** 561
诞 **dàn** *p255b*
到 **dào** 551
的 **de/dì** 285
抵 **dǐ** *p266a*
底 **dǐ** 629
典 **diǎn** 1001
店 **diàn** 364
钓 **diào** *p246b*
顶 **dǐng** *p228a*
定 **dìng** 547
法 **fǎ** 645
范 **fàn** *p222a*
房 **fáng** 506
放 **fàng** 512
非 **fēi** 742[205]
肥 **féi** *p237b*
废 **fèi** *p230b*
肺 **fèi** *p245a*
沸 **fèi** *p256b*
氛 **fēn** 143
奋 **fèn** *p230a*
奉 **fèng** *p223a*
肤 **fū** *p248b*
服 **fú/fù** 925
府 **fǔ** 903
咐 **fù** 908
该 **gāi** 1012
供 **gōng/gòng** 390
狗 **gǒu** *p232a*
购 **gòu** *p241a*
构 **gòu** *p241b*
姑 **gū** 315
孤 **gū** *p266b*
股 **gǔ** *p256b*
固 **gù** 319
刮 **guā** *p224b*
乖 **guāi** *p256b*
拐 **guǎi** *p251a*
怪 **guài** 685
官 **guān** 532
规 **guī** 889
柜 **guì** *p256b*
国 **guó** 155
果 **guǒ** 690
呵 **hē** *p257a*
河 **hé** 652
和 **hé/huò/huo /hú** 785
忽 **hū** 987
呼 **hū** *p244b*
虎 **hǔ** *p216b*
画 **huà** 280
话 **huà** 427
环 **huán** *p234a*
昏 **hūn** 865
或 **huò** 196
货 **huò** 976
季 **jì** *p233b*
佳 **jiā** *p257b*
驾 **jià** 871
艰 **jiān** 487
肩 **jiān** *p244b*
拣 **jiǎn** *p247a*
建 **jiàn** 934
降 **jiàng/xiáng** 984
郊 **jiāo** 524
洁 **jié** *p258b*
姐 **jiě** 273
届 **jiè** *p251b*
金 **jīn** 218[209]
京 **jīng** 395
经 **jīng** 567
净 **jìng** 710
径 **jìng** *p258b*
居 **jū** 754
具 **jù** *p239a*
卷 **juàn** *p232b*
咖 **kā, gā** 873
刻 **kè** 614
肯 **kěn** 1005
空 **kōng/kòng** 992
苦 **kǔ** 320
矿 **kuàng** *p236a*
昆 **kūn** *p259a*
垃 **lā** *p251b*
拉 **lā** *p216a*
拦 **lán** *p241a*
郎 **láng** *p251b*
泪 **lèi** *p246a*
例 **lì** *p219b*
隶 **lì** *p259b*
怜 **lián** 377
帘 **lián** *p259b*
练 **liàn** *p215b*
林 **lín** *p226a*
咙 **lóng** *p259b*
拢 **lǒng** *p259b*
垄 **lǒng** *p259b*
炉 **lú** *p267b*
录 **lù** *p215b*
轮 **lún** *p248b*
罗 **luó** *p260a*
码 **mǎ** *p220a*

卖 **mài** 178
盲 **máng** *p260b*
氓 **máng/méng** *p260b*
茅 **máo** *p260b*
妹 **mèi** 275
孟 **mèng** *p272a*
泌 **mì** *p228b*
苗 **miáo** *p240a*
庙 **miào** *p233b*
黾 **mǐn** *p239b*[207]
明 **míng** 494
鸣 **míng** *p268a*
命 **mìng** 894
抹 **mǒ** *p268a*
陌 **mò** *p260b*
牧 **mù** *p268a*
奈 **nài** *p268a*
闹 **nào** 767
呢 **ne/ní** 535
念 **niàn** 497
拧 **níng** *p260b*
欧 **ōu** *p272b*
爬 **pá** 307
怕 **pà** 646
拍 **pāi** *p222b*
泡 **pào/pāo** 292
佩 **pèi** *p261a*
朋 **péng** 262
披 **pī** *p252a*
贫 **pín** 141
苹 **píng** 642
凭 **píng** *p268b*
坡 **pō** *p227b*
泼 **pō** *p230b*
迫 **pò** *p223a*
妻 **qī** *p233a*
奇 **qí** 208
其 **qí** 962
浅 **qiǎn** 213
枪 **qiāng** *p231b*
侨 **qiáo** *p261b*
青 **qīng** 249[202]
顷 **qǐng** *p261b*
屈 **qū** *p269a*
取 **qǔ** 476
软 **ruǎn** *p246b*
若 **ruò** *p269a*
丧 **sāng/sàng** *p269a*
衫 **shān** *p244b*
陕 **shǎn** *p272b*
尚 **shàng** 478
绍 **shào** 831
舍 **shè/shě** 428
审 **shěn** 809
诗 **shī** *p233a*
实 **shí** 858
使 **shǐ** 918
始 **shǐ** *p222b*
驶 **shǐ** *p262a*
事 **shì** 429
视 **shì** 888
试 **shì** 1030
势 **shì** *p222a*
饰 **shì** *p269b*
受 **shòu** 448
叔 **shū** *p244b*
述 **shù** *p229b*
刷 **shuā** *p238a*
饲 **sì** *p262a*
肃 **sù** *p240a*
所 **suǒ** 536
抬 **tái** 956
态 **tài** *p222a*
坦 **tǎn** *p270a*
图 **tú** *p215b*
兔 **tù** *p244b*
驼 **tuó** *p262b*
玩 **wán** 116
往 **wǎng** 683
枉 **wǎng** *p270a*
委 **wěi** *p234a*
味 **wèi** 919
卧 **wò** *p270a*
武 **wǔ** *p244b*
物 **wù** *p220a*
析 **xī** *p231a*
细 **xì** 915
现 **xiàn** 410
线 **xiàn** 989
限 **xiàn** 1003
详 **xiáng** 914
享 **xiǎng** *p217b*
些 **xiē** 349
胁 **xié** *p263a*
欣 **xīn** *p242a*
幸 **xìng** 71
姓 **xìng** 336
性 **xìng** 882
学 **xué** 335
询 **xún** *p263b*
押 **yā** *p263b*
炎 **yán** 757
沿 **yán** *p249b*
岩 **yán** *p271a*
夜 **yè** 608
依 **yī** *p234b*
宜 **yí** 173
易 **yì** 492
英 **yīng** 356
拥 **yōng** *p249a*
泳 **yǒng** *p226b*
油 **yóu** *p217b*
鱼 **yú** 653[210]
雨 **yǔ** 368[204]
育 **yù** *p222a*
责 **zé** *p219a*
泽 **zé** *p220b*
择 **zé/zhái** *p220b*
沾 **zhān** 362
斩 **zhǎn** 718
胀 **zhàng** *p271b*
招 **zhāo** *p233b*
者 **zhě** 182
枕 **zhěn** *p272a*
征 **zhēng** 604
知 **zhī** 345
枝 **zhī** 352
织 **zhī** 998
直 **zhí** 403
治 **zhì** 957
制 **zhì** 1028
帜 **zhì** *p265a*

质 **zhì** *p234a*
终 **zhōng** *p237a*
忠 **zhōng** *p255b*
肿 **zhǒng** *p238b*
周 **zhōu** *p222b*
宙 **zhòu** *p265a*
注 **zhù** 78
驻 **zhù** 79
转 **zhuǎn** 729
隹 **zhuī** 59[208]
宗 **zōng** 900
组 **zǔ** 170
卓 *p227a*[203]

9 strokes

哀 **āi** *p253b*
按 **àn** 835
柏 **bǎi** *p254a*
拜 **bài** 592
帮 **bāng** 633
绑 **bǎng** 634
胞 **bāo** 289
保 **bǎo** 884
背 **bèi/bēi** 667
甭 **béng** *p254b*
扁 **biǎn** *p221a*
便 **biàn/pián** 165
标 **biāo** 1049
柄 **bǐng** *p254b*
玻 **bō** *p250b*
勃 **bó** *p254b*
残 **cán** *p265b*
草 **cǎo** *p215a*
测 **cè** *p229b*
查 **chá** 1002
茶 **chá** 472
差 **chà/chā/chāi** 611
尝 **cháng** *p250a*
钞 **chāo** *p230a*
城 **chéng** 519
持 **chí** *p226b*
除 **chú** 706
穿 **chuān** 676
春 **chūn** 812
促 **cù** *p245a*
带 **dài** 637
待 **dài** *p228b*
胆 **dǎn** 562
挡 **dǎng** *p249a*
帝 **dì** *p234b*
点 **diǎn** 367
垫 **diàn** *p266a*
洞 **dòng** 862
陡 **dǒu** *p256a*
独 **dú** *p235a*
度 **dù** 892
段 **duàn** *p218b*
盾 **dùn** 401
哆 **duō** *p256a*
俄 **é** *p215b*
罚 **fá** *p266b*
费 **fèi** 960
封 **fēng** 546
疯 **fēng** *p256b*
复 **fù** 999
钢 **gāng/gàng** 120
缸 **gāng** *p266b*
革 **gé** 486[212]
给 **gěi/jǐ** 220
宫 **gōng** *p266b*
钩 **gōu** *p241b*
骨 **gǔ** *p227b*[214]
故 **gù** 317
挂 **guà** *p219b*
冠 **guān/guàn** *p251a*
鬼 **guǐ** 385[216]
贵 **guì** 163
哈 **hā** *p223a*
咳 **hāi/ké** 333
孩 **hái** 332
曷 **hé** 500
阂 **hé** *p257a*
贺 **hè** *p233a*
很 **hěn** 52
狠 **hěn** *p257a*
恨 **hèn** *p237a*
洪 **hóng** 391
厚 **hòu** 849
胡 **hú** 711
哗 **huá/huā** 789
荒 **huāng** *p222b*
皇 **huáng** *p234b*
恢 **huī** *p238a*
挥 **huī** *p229a*
浑 **hún/hùn** *p257b*
活 **huó** 748
急 **jí** 1044
挤 **jǐ** *p225b*
既 **jì** 850
济 **jì** *p217b*
迹 **jì** *p245a*
架 **jià** 872
贱 **jiàn** 846
荐 **jiàn** *p258a*
将 **jiāng/jiàng** 1034
奖 **jiǎng** 1035
骄 **jiāo** *p224a*
浇 **jiāo** *p242a*
饺 **jiǎo** 523
狡 **jiǎo** 526
结 **jié/jiě/jiē** 242
界 **jiè** 695
举 **jǔ** 1017
矩 **jǔ** *p239a*
觉 **jué/jiào** 649
绝 **jué** *p227b*
砍 **kǎn** *p245a*
看 **kàn/kān** 161
科 **kē** *p216a*
咳 **ké/hāi** 333
客 **kè** 433
枯 **kū** 321
垮 **kuǎ** *p241b*
括 **kuò** *p237b*
览 **lǎn** *p220b*
烂 **làn** *p241a*
姥 **lǎo** *p259a*
类 **lèi** 792
厘 **lí** 147
俩 **liǎ** 415
炼 **liàn** *p225a*
亮 **liàng** 735

临 **lín** *p249a*
柳 **liǔ** *p267b*
律 **lǜ** *p236b*
络 **luò** *p267b*
骆 **luò** *p262b*
骂 **mà** *p220a*
脉 **mài** *p252a*
冒 **mào** 465
贸 **mào** *p247b*
眉 **méi** *p268a*
美 **měi** 157
迷 **mí** 127
勉 **miǎn** *p268a*
面 **miàn** 675
秒 **miǎo** *p230a*
某 **mǒu** *p235b*
哪 **nǎ/něi/na** *p224b*
耐 **nài** *p238b*
南 **nán** 665
怒 **nù** 930
浓 **nóng** *p221a*
趴 **pā** *p261a*
派 **pài** 921
叛 **pàn** *p273b*
盼 **pàn** 137
胖 **pàng** *p240a*
炮 **pào** 296
盆 **pén** 139
拼 **pīn** 741
品 **pǐn** *p234b*
恰 **qià** *p268b*
牵 **qiān** *p252b*
前 **qián** 569
俏 **qiào** *p261b*
亲 **qīn/qìng** *p267*
侵 **qīn** *p236b*
轻 **qīng** *p218a*
秋 **qiū** 823
染 **rǎn** *p245a*
饶 **ráo** *p242a*
绕 **rào** *p242a*
荣 **róng** *p221a*
柔 **róu** *p261b*
洒 **sǎ** *p249b*
神 **shén** 806
甚 **shèn/shén** *p269a*
牲 **shēng** *p242b*
省 **shěng** 948
胜 **shèng** *p220a*
施 **shī** *p245a*
狮 **shī** *p252b*
食 **shí** 413[217]
拾 **shí** 1040
蚀 **shí** *p269b*
是 **shì** 327[213]
适 **shì** 1053
室 **shì** *p224b*
柿 **shì** *p252b*
首 **shǒu** 346
树 **shù** 746
要 **shuǎ** *p269b*
拴 **shuān** *p269b*
顺 **shùn** *p218b*
说 **shuō/shuì** 313
烁 **shuò** *p262a*
思 **sī** 461
送 **sòng** 595
诵 **sòng** *p262b*
俗 **sú** 820
虽 **suī** 732
逃 **táo** 816
挑 **tiāo/tiǎo** 815
贴 **tiē** 366
亭 **tíng** 841
庭 **tíng** *p224a*
挺 **tǐng** *p224a*
统 **tǒng** 973
突 **tū** *p224b*
退 **tuì** *p219b*
挖 **wā** *p245a*
哇 **wā/wa** *p245b*
娃 **wá** *p245b*
歪 **wāi** *p253a*
弯 **wān** *p238a*
威 **wēi** *p270a*
胃 **wèi** *p235b*
闻 **wén** 257
屋 **wū** 515
诬 **wū** *p262b*
侮 **wǔ** *p263a*
误 **wù** *p224a*
洗 **xǐ** 682
虾 **xiā** *p270b*
峡 **xiá** *p242a*
咸 **xián** 977
险 **xiǎn** 848
显 **xiǎn** *p232b*
宪 **xiàn** *p263a*
相 **xiāng/xiàng** 368
香 **xiāng** *p217b*[215]
响 **xiǎng** 886
巷 **xiàng** 392
项 **xiàng** *p228a*
削 **xiāo/xuē** *p270b*
卸 **xiè** *p270b*
信 **xìn** 597
星 **xīng** 1014
型 **xíng** *p242a*
修 **xiū** 947
须 **xū** *p218b*
叙 **xù** *p246b*
宣 **xuān** *p237a*
选 **xuǎn** 864
研 **yán** 856
咽 **yàn/yān** *p253a*
洋 **yáng** 704
养 **yǎng** *p232a*
咬 **yǎo** 528
要 **yào** 174
药 **yào** *p216a*
钥 **yào/yuè** *p271a*
姨 **yí** *p245b*
音 **yīn** 445[211]
姻 **yīn** *p239b*
映 **yìng** *p243a*
哟 **yō/yo** *p264a*
勇 **yǒng** *p235a*
语 **yǔ** 958
狱 **yù** *p264b*
院 **yuàn** 95
怨 **yuàn** *p271b*
咱 **zán** *p224b*

怎 **zěn** 548
炸 **zhà** 453
战 **zhàn** 361
赵 **zhào** *p272a*
珍 **zhēn** *p239a*
政 **zhèng** 601
挣 **zhèng** *p265a*
指 **zhǐ** *p219b*
钟 **zhōng** 151
种 **zhǒng/zhòng chóng** 725
重 **zhòng/chóng** 323
祝 **zhù** *p223b*
砖 **zhuān** 730
追 **zhuī** *p245a*
资 **zī** *p235b*
姿 **zī** *p235b*
总 **zǒng** 700
祖 **zǔ** 168
昨 **zuó** 558

10 strokes

啊 **ā** 108
挨 **āi/ái** *p231a*
唉 **āi/ài** *p231a*
爱 **ài** 449
案 **àn** 836
罢 **bà** *p227a*
班 **bān** *p228b*
般 **bān** *p226b*
剥 **bāo** *p254b*
倍 **bèi** 845
被 **bèi** 1024
笔 **bǐ** 115
彪 **biāo** 1032[220]
宾 **bīn** *p250a*
病 **bìng** 631
捕 **bǔ** *p230b*
部 **bù** 698
蚕 **cán** *p265b*
舱 **cāng** *p231b*
柴 **chái** *p231a*
倡 **chàng** 458
称 **chēng/chèn** 874
乘 **chéng** *p223a*
翅 **chì** *p250a*
臭 **chòu** *p242b*
础 **chǔ** *p225b*
唇 **chún** 855
瓷 **cí** *p255a*
脆 **cuì** *p250b*
挫 **cuò** *p255b*
耽 **dān** *p255b*
党 **dǎng** 716
档 **dàng** *p255b*
倒 **dào/dǎo** 552
敌 **dí** *p235a*
递 **dì** *p250b*
调 **diào/tiáo** *p222b*
爹 **diē** *p266a*
都 **dōu/dū** 192
逗 **dòu** *p250b*
读 **dú** *p219b*
顿 **dùn** *p226b*
饿 **è** *p215b*
恶 **è/wù** *p236b*
烦 **fán** *p218b*
粉 **fěn** 134
峰 **fēng** *p223b*
逢 **féng** *p223b*
浮 **fú** *p240b*
俯 **fǔ** 904
赶 **gǎn** 228
高 **gāo** 99[218]
哥 **gē** 269
胳 **gē** *p250b*
格 **gé** *p235b*
根 **gēn** 916
耕 **gēng** *p266b*
顾 **gù** *p221b*
逛 **guàng** *p251a*
海 **hǎi** 697
害 **hài** *p215b*
航 **háng** 1042
耗 **hào** *p267a*
核 **hé** *p257a*
哼 **hēng/hng** *p251a*
候 **hòu** 574
壶 **hú** *p236b*
唤 **huàn** 1051
换 **huàn** 1052
晃 **huàng/huǎng** *p257b*
悔 **huǐ** *p236a*
获 **huò** *p237b*
积 **jī** *p227b*
疾 **jí** *p257b*
继 **jì** *p219a*
家 **jiā** 503
监 **jiān** *p220a*
兼 **jiān** *p239a*
捡 **jiǎn** *p251b*
健 **jiàn** 935
舰 **jiàn** *p258a*
浆 **jiāng** 1037
胶 **jiāo** 527
较 **jiào** 522
借 **jiè** 887
紧 **jǐn** 599
浸 **jìn** *p237a*
竞 **jìng** *p232a*
酒 **jiǔ** 475
桔 **jú** 241
剧 **jù** 755
俱 **jù** *p239a*
倦 **juàn** *p232b*
绢 **juàn** *p251b*
烤 **kǎo** *p251b*
课 **kè** 691
恳 **kěn** *p241b*
恐 **kǒng** 769
哭 **kū** 639
宽 **kuān** 950
捆 **kǔn** *p251b*
狼 **láng** *p241a*
朗 **lǎng** *p251b*
浪 **làng** *p241a*
捞 **lāo** *p221a*
哩 **lī/li** 148
离 **lí** 679
鬲 **lì** *p216b*[219]
恋 **liàn** *p249b*
凉 **liáng/liàng** 824

谅	**liàng**	*p225a*
料	**liào**	*p216a*
烈	**liè**	*p228b*
铃	**líng**	373
陵	**líng**	*p259b*
留	**liú**	829
流	**liú**	*p222a*
旅	**lǚ**	1043
虑	**lǜ**	*p241a*
埋	**mái**	*p245b*
秘	**mī/bì**	*p228b*
眠	**mián**	*p260b*
莫	**mò**	939
拿	**ná**	593
难	**nán/nàn**	488
脑	**nǎo**	*p232a*
能	**néng**	438
娘	**niáng**	*p222a*
捏	**niē**	*p268b*
哦	**ó/ò**	*p261a*
畔	**pàn**	*p240b*
旁	**páng**	875
袍	**páo**	291
陪	**péi**	*p230b*
配	**pèi**	*p238b*
疲	**pí**	*p227b*
瓶	**píng**	740
破	**pò**	*p218b*
剖	**pōu**	*p261a*
起	**qǐ**	557
铅	**qiān**	125
钱	**qián**	212
桥	**qiáo**	*p224a*
悄	**qiǎo/qiāo**	*p252b*
倾	**qīng**	*p261b*
请	**qǐng**	250
拳	**quán**	*p232b*
缺	**quē**	*p237a*
热	**rè**	764
容	**róng**	490
辱	**rǔ**	*p269a*
弱	**ruò**	*p233a*
润	**rùn**	*p269a*
晒	**shài**	*p249b*
扇	**shàn**	*p245b*
烧	**shāo**	*p216a*
哨	**shào**	*p262a*
射	**shè**	238
涉	**shè**	*p269a*
谁	**shéi/shuí**	60
逝	**shì**	*p262a*
殊	**shū**	*p253a*
衰	**shuāi**	*p269b*
颂	**sòng**	*p262a*
素	**sù**	*p245b*
速	**sù**	*p246a*
损	**sǔn**	*p236a*
索	**suǒ**	*p245b*
谈	**tán**	758
唐	**táng**	424
倘	**tǎng**	481
烫	**tàng**	*p215a*
桃	**táo**	*p270a*
套	**tào**	*p246a*
特	**tè**	703
疼	**téng**	*p224b*
铁	**tiě**	954
通	**tōng**	802
透	**tòu**	*p234a*
途	**tú**	*p233a*
涂	**tú**	*p247b*
徒	**tú**	*p270a*
袜	**wà**	*p225b*
顽	**wán**	*p270a*
挽	**wǎn**	*p270a*
蚊	**wén**	*p270b*
翁	**wēng**	*p270b*
悟	**wù**	*p245b*
息	**xī**	794
牺	**xī**	*p249b*
席	**xí**	*p249b*
夏	**xià**	1007
陷	**xiàn**	*p263a*
消	**xiāo**	1027
宵	**xiāo**	*p263a*
晓	**xiǎo**	*p216a*
笑	**xiào**	66
校	**xiào/jiào**	521
效	**xiào**	525
胸	**xiōng**	*p246a*
绣	**xiù**	*p234a*
袖	**xiù**	*p237b*
鸭	**yā**	*p271a*
烟	**yān**	1057
盐	**yán**	*p220a*
验	**yàn**	*p221b*
宴	**yàn**	*p226b*
艳	**yàn**	*p263b*
秧	**yāng**	*p243a*
氧	**yǎng**	*p263b*
样	**yàng**	655
倚	**yǐ**	*p264a*
谊	**yì**	1009
益	**yì**	*p234b*
涌	**yǒng**	*p264a*
娱	**yú**	*p271a*
预	**yù**	776
浴	**yù**	*p271b*
冤	**yuān**	*p271b*
原	**yuán**	443
圆	**yuán**	826
阅	**yuè**	*p248b*
悦	**yuè**	*p264b*
晕	**yūn/yùn**	*p271b*
砸	**zá**	*p264b*
栽	**zái**	*p265b*
载	**zǎi/zài**	*p265b*
脏	**zàng/zāng**	*p223b*
造	**zào**	743
窄	**zhǎi**	455
债	**zhài**	*p219a*
展	**zhǎn**	895
盏	**zhǎn**	*p265a*
站	**zhàn**	359
涨	**zhǎng/zhàng**	*p248a*
哲	**zhé**	*p253b*
浙	**zhè**	*p272b*
真	**zhēn**	404
振	**zhèn**	853
症	**zhèng/zhēng**	606
值	**zhí**	405
致	**zhì**	*p228a*

秩 **zhì** *p237b*
衷 **zhōng** *p265a*
皱 **zhòu** *p272a*
珠 **zhū** *p237b*
株 **zhū** *p272a*
烛 **zhú** *p235a*
逐 **zhú** *p246a*
桩 **zhuāng** *p272a*
准 **zhǔn** 720
桌 **zhuō** 207
捉 **zhuō** *p246a*
租 **zū** 169
钻 **zuān/zuàn** 365
座 **zuò** 554

11 strokes

笨 **bèn** *p231a*
菠 **bō** *p254b*
脖 **bó** *p250a*
猜 **cāi** *p229a*
彩 **cǎi** 621
菜 **cài** 622
惭 **cán** *p254b*
惨 **cǎn** *p265b*
铲 **chǎn** *p254b*
常 **cháng** 483
偿 **cháng** *p255a*
唱 **chàng** 457
晨 **chén** 852
匙 **chí/shi** *p255a*
崇 **chóng** *p250a*
船 **chuán** 539
凑 **còu** *p266a*
粗 **cū** 171
措 **cuò** *p250b*
逮 **dǎi/dài** *p255b*
袋 **dài** 783
弹 **dàn/tán** *p236b*
蛋 **dàn** *p216b*
淡 **dàn** 759
盗 **dào** *p232a*
得 **děi/dé/de** 388
第 **dì** 577
惦 **diàn** *p256a*
掉 **diào** *p227a*
堵 **dǔ** 189
断 **duàn** *p219a*
堆 **duī** *p235b*
啡 **fēi** *p225b*
符 **fú** 906
袱 **fú** *p256b*
辅 **fǔ** *p226a*
副 **fù** *p221b*
盖 **gài** *p248a*
敢 **gǎn** 737
鸽 **gē** *p256b*
够 **gòu** 382
馆 **guǎn** 533
惯 **guàn** *p218a*
焊 **hàn** *p257a*
毫 **háo** *p246a*
盒 **hé** *p251a*
痕 **hén** *p257a*
患 **huàn** *p255b*
黄 **huáng** 699
婚 **hūn** 866
混 **hún/hùn** *p237a*
基 **jī** *p218a*
寄 **jì** 1045
绩 **jì** *p219a*
寂 **jì** *p257b*
假 **jiǎ/jià** 1015
煎 **jiān** 572
检 **jiǎn** *p216a*
减 **jiǎn** 980
渐 **jiàn** *p233a*
教 **jiāo/jiào** 499
脚 **jiǎo** *p225a*
接 **jiē** 784
捷 **jié** *p258b*
惊 **jīng** *p229a*
竟 **jìng** *p232b*
救 **jiù** 838
据 **jù** 756
距 **jù** *p238b*
菌 **jùn/jūn** *p247b*
康 **kāng** *p223a*
控 **kòng** *p251b*
啦 **lā/la** *p219a*
廊 **láng** *p259a*
累 **lèi/lěi** 49
梨 **lí** *p247a*
理 **lǐ** 146
粒 **lì** *p246a*
脸 **liǎn** 680
梁 **liáng** *p237b*
辆 **liàng** 417
聊 **liáo** *p252a*
猎 **liè** *p259b*
淋 **lín** *p267b*
领 **lǐng** 372
笼 **lóng** *p259b*
鹿 **lù** *p217a*[222]
铝 **lǚ** *p260a*
绿 **lǜ** *p215b*
率 **lǜ/shuài** *p242b*
略 **lüè** *p237a*
掠 **lüè** *p260a*
萝 **luó** *p252a*
逻 **luó** *p260a*
麻 **má** *p226a*[221]
猫 **māo** *p240a*
梅 **méi** *p268a*
猛 **měng** *p268a*
梦 **mèng** *p233a*
眯 **mī/mí** 130
谜 **mí** 128
密 **mì** *p228b*
描 **miáo** *p240a*
敏 **mǐn** *p260b*
谋 **móu** *p236a*
您 **nín** 88
偶 **ǒu** *p268b*
排 **pái** *p222b*
盘 **pán** *p234a*
培 **péi** *p261a*
捧 **pěng** *p223b*
啤 **pí** *p226b*
偏 **piān** *p221a*
票 **piào** 1046
婆 **pó** *p227b*
戚 **qī** *p252b*

骑 **qí** *p225b*
清 **qīng** 252
情 **qíng** 251
球 **qiú** *p216a*
渠 **qú** *p252b*
娶 **qǔ** *p269a*
圈 **quān/juān/juàn** *p232b*
商 **shāng** 713
蛇 **shé** *p246b*
深 **shēn** *p223b*
婶 **shěn** 808
绳 **shéng** *p239b*
盛 **shèng/chéng** *p269a*
授 **shòu** *p246a*
兽 **shòu** *p269b*
售 **shòu** *p269b*
梳 **shū** *p246b*
孰 **shú** *p217b*
宿 **sù/xiǔ** *p224b*
随 **suí** 843
探 **tàn** *p224a*
堂 **táng** 723
掏 **tāo** *p253a*
萄 **táo** *p262b*
梯 **tī** *p240b*
惕 **tì** *p262b*
添 **tiān** *p229a*
甜 **tián** *p247a*
停 **tíng** 842
铜 **tóng** 861
桶 **tǒng** *p246b*
偷 **tōu** 1060
推 **tuī** 974
脱 **tuō** *p225a*
晚 **wǎn** 565
望 **wàng** 779
维 **wéi** *p235b*
谓 **wèi** *p235b*
悉 **xī** *p253a*
惜 **xī** *p270a*
袭 **xí** *p263a*
掀 **xiān** *p242a*
厢 **xiāng** *p263a*
象 **xiàng** 733
淆 **xiáo** *p263a*
斜 **xié** *p246b*
械 **xiè** *p242a*
虚 **xū** *p246b*
绪 **xù** 188
续 **xù** *p219a*
旋 **xuán** *p245a*
悬 **xuán** *p263a*
雪 **xuě** *p215a*
崖 **yá** *p263b*
淹 **yān** *p263b*
眼 **yǎn** *p219b*
掩 **yǎn** *p263b*
窑 **yáo** *p264a*
野 **yě** *p228a*
液 **yè** *p246a*
移 **yí** *p239b*
银 **yín** 1064
寅 **yín** *p223a*
隐 **yǐn** *p240a*
婴 **yīng** *p264a*
营 **yíng** *p221b*
悠 **yōu** *p253b*
渔 **yú** *p264a*
域 **yù** *p271a*
跃 **yuè** *p253b*
粘 **zhān/nián** 360
崭 **zhǎn** *p265a*
章 **zhāng** *p218a*
着 **zháo/zhe/zhuó** 586-88
睁 **zhēng** *p248a*
职 **zhí** *p234a*
猪 **zhū** 184
著 **zhù** 186
综 **zōng** *p253b*
族 **zú** *p222b*
做 **zuò** *p224a*

12 strokes

傲 **ào** *p231b*
奥 **ào** *p254a*
傍 **bàng** 876
棒 **bàng** *p223b*
悲 **bēi** *p222b*
辈 **bèi** *p222b*
逼 **bī** *p231b*
编 **biān** *p221a*
遍 **biàn** *p221a*
博 **bó** *p230b*
裁 **cái** *p265b*
策 **cè** *p229b*
曾 **céng/zēng** 439
插 **chā** *p231b*
超 **chāo** *p233b*
朝 **cháo/zhāo** *p227a*
趁 **chèn** *p239a*
程 **chéng** *p247b*
厨 **chú** *p248b*
喘 **chuǎn** *p240b*
窗 **chuāng** *p226b*
窜 **cuàn** *p255b*
搓 **cuō** *p255b*
搭 **dā** *p240b*
答 **dá/dā** 975
道 **dào** 347
登 **dēng** 798
等 **děng** 582
堤 **dī** *p266a*
奠 **diàn** *p256a*
跌 **diē** *p247b*
董 **dǒng** 324
渡 **dù** *p247a*
短 **duǎn** 659
鹅 **é** *p215b*
番 **fān** *p256a*
愤 **fèn** *p240b*
粪 **fèn** *p266b*
幅 **fú** *p221b*
傅 **fù** 726
溉 **gài** *p256b*
港 **gǎng** 393
割 **gē** *p247a*
搁 **gē/gé** *p250b*
隔 **gé** *p247b*
葛 **gé/gě** *p272a*
辜 **gū** 322

雇 **gù** *p266b*
棍 **gùn** *p237a*
锅 **guō** *p251a*
寒 **hán** *p225a*
喊 **hǎn** 978
喝 **hē/hè** 501
黑 **hēi** 357[223]
喉 **hóu** *p241b*
猴 **hóu** *p241b*
湖 **hú** 712
滑 **huá** *p247b*
猾 **huá** *p247b*
缓 **huǎn** *p218b*
慌 **huāng** *p222b*
辉 **huī** *p251a*
集 **jí** *p216a*
践 **jiàn** *p226a*
溅 **jiàn** *p258a*
焦 **jiāo** *p226a*
椒 **jiāo** *p258a*
搅 **jiǎo** *p258a*
街 **jiē** 545
揭 **jiē** *p258a*
筋 **jīn** *p267a*
景 **jǐng** 396
敬 **jìng** 1061
揪 **jiū** *p258b*
就 **jiù** 397
棵 **kē** 692
渴 **kě** *p222a*
裤 **kù** *p248b*
款 **kuǎn** *p239b*
筐 **kuāng** *p267b*
愧 **kuì** *p259a*
阔 **kuò** *p249a*
喇 **lǎ** *p259a*
愣 **lèng** *p259a*
联 **lián** *p218a*
量 **liáng/liàng** 844
裂 **liè** *p228b*
搂 **lōu** *p260a*
喽 **lou** *p260a*
落 **luò/là/lào** *p218a*
帽 **mào** 466
棉 **mián** *p247a*
牌 **pái** *p232a*
跑 **pǎo** 287
赔 **péi** *p230b*
喷 **pēn** *p240b*
棚 **péng** *p261a*
脾 **pí** *p252a*
骗 **piàn** *p221a*
葡 **pú** *p261a*
普 **pǔ** 800
铺 **pù/pū** 531
期 **qī** 963
欺 **qī** 965
棋 **qí** 966
谦 **qiān** *p261a*
腔 **qiāng** *p268b*
强 **qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng** *p232a*
翘 **qiáo/qiào** *p261b*
琴 **qín** *p268b*
晴 **qíng** 253
确 **què** *p219a*
裙 **qún** *p252b*
然 **rán** 686
惹 **rě** *p252b*
揉 **róu** *p261b*
锐 **ruì** *p248b*
散 **sàn** *p219a*
骚 **sāo** *p262a*
嫂 **sǎo** *p243a*
森 **sēn** *p245a*
善 **shàn** *p247a*
赏 **shǎng** 485
稍 **shāo** *p242a*
剩 **shèng** *p223a*
湿 **shī** *p232b*
释 **shì** *p220b*
舒 **shū** *p219a*
暑 **shǔ** 187
属 **shǔ** 1038
税 **shuì** 312
斯 **sī** *p238a*
搜 **sōu** *p243a*
锁 **suǒ** *p269b*
塔 **tǎ** *p240b*
毯 **tǎn** *p240b*
提 **tí/dī** 1004
替 **tì** 896
童 **tóng** 149
筒 **tǒng** 863
痛 **tòng** *p216a*
蛙 **wā** *p245b*
喂 **wèi** *p225b*
温 **wēn** 1011
握 **wò** *p225a*
晰 **xī** *p231a*
稀 **xī** *p270a*
喜 **xǐ** 243
羡 **xiàn** *p253a*
谢 **xiè** 239
雄 **xióng** *p247a*
锈 **xiù** *p234a*
循 **xún** *p263b*
焰 **yàn** *p263b*
谣 **yáo** *p238a*
遗 **yí** *p271a*
椅 **yǐ** 209
硬 **yìng** *p247a*
游 **yóu** *p222a*
愉 **yú** *p225a*
遇 **yù** *p219b*
裕 **yù** *p264b*
御 **yù** *p264b*
寓 **yù** *p271b*
援 **yuán** *p218b*
缘 **yuán** *p271b*
越 **yuè** 736
暂 **zàn** 719
凿 **záo** *p264b*
曾 **zēng/céng** 439
渣 **zhā** *p271b*
掌 **zhǎng** 484
植 **zhí** 406
殖 **zhí** 409
智 **zhì** 1023
粥 **zhōu** *p272a*
煮 **zhǔ** 185
筑 **zhù/zhú** *p253b*

铸 **zhù** *p272a*
装 **zhuāng** *p218a*
紫 **zǐ** *p247b*
最 **zuì** 479
尊 **zūn** *p238b*

13 strokes

矮 **ǎi** 84
碍 **ài** *p254a*
暗 **àn** *p229a*
摆 **bǎi** *p227a*
搬 **bān** *p226b*
碑 **bēi** *p231b*
酬 **chóu** *p255b*
愁 **chóu** *p248a*
楚 **chǔ** 828
触 **chù** *p250b*
辞 **cí** *p255a*
催 **cuī** *p248a*
错 **cuò** 650
殿 **diàn** *p256a*
叠 **dié** *p247b*
督 **dū** *p256a*
躲 **duǒ** *p243b*
蜂 **fēng** *p223b*
缝 **féng** *p223b*
福 **fú** *p221b*
缚 **fù** *p256b*
概 **gài** *p225b*
感 **gǎn** 979
搞 **gǎo** 100
跟 **gēn** 248
鼓 **gǔ** *p236a*[224]
跪 **guì** *p251a*
滚 **gǔn** *p248a*
煌 **huáng** *p257b*
毁 **huǐ** *p267a*
魂 **hún** *p267a*
辑 **jí** *p257b*
嫁 **jià** *p241b*
煎 **jiān** 572
简 **jiǎn** 859
键 **jiàn** 936
鉴 **jiàn** *p258a*
酱 **jiàng** 1036
解 **jiě** 997
谨 **jǐn** *p258b*
禁 **jìn/jīn** *p247b*
睛 **jīng** 254
舅 **jiù** *p267a*
窟 **kū** *p258b*
跨 **kuà** *p241b*
筷 **kuài** *p248a*
廓 **kuò** *p259a*
赖 **lài** *p217a*
蓝 **lán** *p220b*
滥 **làn** *p220b*
雷 **léi** 803
粮 **liáng** *p236a*
粱 **liáng** *p237b*
龄 **líng** 375
零 **líng** 370
溜 **liū** *p267b*
楼 **lóu** 513
路 **lù** 630
锣 **luó** *p260a*
满 **mǎn** 995
煤 **méi** *p235b*
蒙 **mēng/méng měng** *p268a*
盟 **méng** *p268a*
摸 **mō** 941
寞 **mò** 943
漠 **mò** 942
墓 **mù** 945
幕 **mù** 946
嗯 **ń/ň/ǹ/ńg/ňg/ǹg** *p226b*
暖 **nuǎn** *p218b*
蓬 **péng** *p261a*
碰 **pèng** *p221b*
辟 **pì** *p233b*
签 **qiān** *p221b*
勤 **qín** *p268b*
群 **qún** *p234a*
溶 **róng** *p261a*
塞 **sāi** *p269a*
嗓 **sǎng** *p252b*
傻 **shǎ** *p252b*
摄 **shè** *p262a*
慎 **shèn** *p242b*
输 **shū** *p220a*
署 **shǔ** 190
鼠 **shǔ** *p217a*[225]
数 **shù** 681
睡 **shuì** 636
塑 **sù** *p253a*
碎 **suì** *p232a*
嗦 **suō** *p262b*
塌 **tā** *p262b*
滩 **tān** *p262b*
摊 **tān** *p270a*
腾 **téng/tēng** *p233a*
填 **tián** *p242b*
跳 **tiào** 814
腿 **tuǐ** *p219b*
碗 **wǎn** *p220a*
微 **wēi** *p242b*
雾 **wù** *p253a*
锡 **xī** *p270b*
媳 **xí** *p270b*
嫌 **xián** *p239a*
献 **xiàn** *p238b*
想 **xiǎng** 387
像 **xiàng** 734
歇 **xiē** *p248a*
新 **xīn** 467
腰 **yāo** *p248a*
摇 **yáo** *p238a*
遥 **yáo** *p238b*
意 **yì** 446
愚 **yú** *p264b*
愈 **yù/yú** *p225a*
源 **yuán** *p237b*
猿 **yuán** *p264b*
障 **zhàng** *p265a*
照 **zhào** 985
罩 **zhào** *p271b*
蒸 **zhēng** *p272a*
置 **zhì** 407
稚 **zhì** *p265a*
罪 **zuì** *p272a*

14 strokes

熬 áo p254a
榜 bǎng 877
膀 bǎng 878
鼻 bí p231b[226]
膊 bó p250a
察 chá 1063
磁 cí p227a
摧 cuī p266a
凳 dèng p266a
滴 dī p235a
端 duān p240b
锻 duàn p225b
腐 fǔ 907
膏 gāo 105
歌 gē 430
寡 guǎ p266b
管 guǎn 832
裹 guǒ p257a
豪 háo p266b
碱 jiǎn p258a
竭 jié p258b
截 jié p265b
精 jīng 927
静 jìng 1068
境 jìng p232b
聚 jù p267a
颗 kē p249a
酷 kù p258b
蜡 là p259a
辣 là p267b
璃 lí p250a
僚 liáo p259b
漏 lòu p248a
嘛 ma p226a
馒 mán p252a
慢 màn 584
漫 mán p260a
貌 mào p252a
蜜 mì p228b
蔑 miè p260b
模 mó/mú 940
慕 mù 944
嫩 nèn p268a
漂 piāo/piǎo 1047
漆 qī p268b
旗 qí 964
歉 qiàn p239a
墙 qiáng 937
敲 qiāo 102
赛 sài p225b
瘦 shòu p243a
摔 shuāi p243a
嗽 sòu 334
酸 suān p225a
算 suàn 626
缩 suō p224b
稳 wěn p239b
舞 wǔ p221b
鲜 xiān/xiǎn p249a
熊 xióng p253a
需 xū 1059
墟 xū p263a
演 yǎn p223a
疑 yí p239b
蝇 yíng p239b
踊 yǒng p264a
愿 yuàn 444
遭 zāo p243a
摘 zhāi p235a
遮 zhē p272a
赚 zhuàn p239a

15 strokes

磅 bàng 879
暴 bào p254a
播 bō p220b
踩 cǎi 623
潮 cháo p227a
撤 chè p242b
撑 chēng p255a
聪 cōng 493
醋 cù p248b
稻 dào p249a
德 dé 1055
懂 dǒng 325
额 é p266a
稿 gǎo 103
糊 hū/hú/hù p251a
蝴 hú p257a
慧 huì p257b
稼 jià p241b
箭 jiàn 571
僵 jiāng p258a
蕉 jiāo p226a
靠 kào 932
黎 lí p259b
瞒 mán p260a
霉 méi p260b
摩 mó p226b
磨 mó p226a
墨 mò p240a
噢 ō p260b
篇 piān p221a
飘 piāo 1048
趣 qù p217a
撒 sā/sǎ p242b
蔬 shū p246b
熟 shú/shóu p217b
撕 sī p238a
艘 sōu p243a
踏 tà/tā p269b
躺 tǎng 479
趟 tàng 480
踢 tī p225b
题 tí 822
慰 wèi p248b
瞎 xiā p270b
箱 xiāng p242a
鞋 xié 1054
颜 yán 1056
毅 yì p264a
影 yǐng 910
豫 yù p264b
增 zēng p219b
震 zhèn 854
镇 zhèn p242b
嘱 zhǔ p265b
撞 zhuàng p248b

幢 **zhuàng/chuáng** *p265b*
醉 **zuì** *p232a*
遵 **zūn** *p238b*

16 strokes

壁 **bì** *p233b*
避 **bì** *p233b*
辩 **biàn** *p254a*
薄 **bó/báo** *p230b*
餐 **cān** *p250a*
操 **cāo** *p224a*
雕 **diāo** *p256a*
蝶 **dié** *p256a*
糕 **gāo** *p249a*
憾 **hàn** *p257a*
嘿 **hēi** *p251a*
衡 **héng** *p257a*
激 **jī** *p249a*
鲸 **jīng** *p258b*
镜 **jìng** *p232b*
橘 **jú** *p226a*
篮 **lán** *p220b*
懒 **lǎn** *p217a*
窿 **lóng** *p260a*
默 **mò** *p252a*
凝 **níng** *p260b*
膨 **péng** *p261a*
器 **qì** *p218a*
燃 **rán** *p249a*
糖 **táng** 425
蹄 **tí** *p235a*
醒 **xǐng** *p232a*
燕 **yān/yàn** *p263b*
邀 **yāo** *p253b*
赞 **zàn** *p233a*
澡 **zǎo** *p224a*
赠 **zèng** *p271b*
整 **zhěng** 602
嘴 **zuǐ** *p225b*

17 strokes

癌 **ái** *p253b*
擦 **cā** *p225b*
戴 **dài** 471
蹈 **dǎo** *p255b*
瞪 **dèng** *p256a*
繁 **fán** *p227b*
瞧 **qiáo** *p226a*
霜 **shuāng** *p242b*
赢 **yíng** *p226b*
藏 **zàng/cáng** *p230a*
糟 **zāo** *p243a*
燥 **zào** *p224b*
骤 **zhòu** *p265a*

18 strokes

翻 **fān** *p220b*

19 strokes

瓣 **bàn** *p254a*
爆 **bào** *p254a*
颤 **chàn** *p254b*
蹬 **dēng** *p256a*
蹲 **dūn** *p250b*
疆 **jiāng** *p258a*
警 **jǐng** 1062
攀 **pān** *p261a*

20 strokes

灌 **guàn** *p234b*
籍 **jí** *p257b*
臂 **pì** *p233b*
嚷 **rǎng/rāng** *p252b*
壤 **rǎng** *p261b*
耀 **yào** *p264a*
躁 **zào** *p224b*

21 strokes

蠢 **chǔn** *p255a*
露 **lù** *p249b*

23 strokes

罐 **guàn** *p234b*

The Chart of Traditional Radicals

This chart gives the number of each traditional radical, its independent form, its English name, and the location in the text of its independent form (the first reference number) and any alternate or combining forms treated separately (the second reference number). Numbers in roman type refer to radicals included in the first character group of 1,067 basic characters. Page numbers in italic type refer to radicals in the second character group (pp. 215–273); *a* means "left column," *b* means "right column" on the pages. A dash (–) means that the radical is not represented as a separate item in this edition. A chart of "modern radicals," based on the 漢英詞典, appears as the front endpapers.

— 1 —

1.	一	one 1
2.	丨	down 13
3.	丶	dot 73
4.	丿	left 2
5.	乙	twist 15
6.	亅	hook –

— 2 —

7.	二	two 5
8.	亠	lid 33
9.	人	man 4, 14
10.	儿	legs 67
11.	入	enter 204
12.	八	eight 124
13.	冂	borders 8
14.	冖	crown 36
15.	冫	ice 657
16.	几	table 541
17.	凵	bowl 579
18.	刀	knife 131
19.	力	strength 11
20.	勹	wrap 283
21.	匕	ladle 41
22.	匚	basket 197
23.	匸	box –
24.	十	ten 7
25.	卜	divine 159
26.	卩	seal 112
27.	厂	slope 229
28.	厶	cocoon 46
29.	又	right hand 101

— 3 —

30.	口	mouth 53
31.	囗	surround 9
32.	土	earth 34
33.	士	knight 35
34.	夂	follow 431
35.	夊	slow 431
36.	夕	dusk 158
37.	大	big 61
38.	女	woman 3
39.	子	child 44
40.	宀	roof 40
41.	寸	thumb 237
42.	小	small 37
43.	尢	lame 68
44.	尸	corpse 440
45.	屮	sprout 580
46.	山	mountain 118
47.	川	river *p.216b*
48.	工	work 566
49.	己	self 297
50.	巾	cloth 464
51.	干	shield 223
52.	幺	coil 47
53.	广	lean-to 363
54.	廴	march 933
55.	廾	clasp 193
56.	弋	dart 29
57.	弓	bow 270
58.	彐	pig's head *p.215b*
59.	彡	streaks 909
60.	彳	step 50

— 4 —

61.	心	heart 19, 87
62.	戈	lance 30
63.	户	door 504
64.	手	hand 27, 28
65.	支	branch 351
66.	攴	knock 316
67.	文	pattern 215
68.	斗	peck 765
69.	斤	axe 342
70.	方	square 505
71.	无	lack 69
72.	日	sun 179
73.	曰	say 110
74.	月	moon 104
75.	木	tree 80
76.	欠	yawn 244
77.	止	toe 246
78.	歹	chip 408
79.	殳	club 234
80.	毋	don't 265
81.	比	compare 660
82.	毛	fur 114
83.	氏	clan 276
84.	气	breath 64
85.	水	water 473, 77
86.	火	fire 295, 54
87.	爪	claws 306, 447
88.	父	father 264
89.	爻	crisscross –
90.	爿	bed 1033
91.	片	slice 422
92.	牙	tooth 671
93.	牛	cow 340
94.	犬	dog 183

— 5 —

95.	玄	dark *p.248*
96.	玉	jade 74
97.	瓜	melon *p.243b*
98.	瓦	tile 739
99.	甘	sweet 195
100.	生	birth 329
101.	用	use 529
102.	田	field 10

103. 疋 bolt 236
104. 疒 sick 605
105. 癶 back 796
106. 白 white 282
107. 皮 skin 747
108. 皿 dish 138
109. 目 eye 129
110. 矛 spear *p.226a*
111. 矢 arrow 82
112. 石 rock 749
113. 示 sign 899
114. 禸 track –
115. 禾 grain 81
116. 穴 cave 454
117. 立 stand 144

— 6 —

118. 竹 bamboo 65
119. 米 rice 126
120. 系 silk 48
121. 缶 crock, *p.234b*
122. 网 net 175
123. 羊 sheep 156
124. 羽 wings 869
125. 老 old 181
126. 而 beard 986
127. 耒 plow *p.279a*
128. 耳 ear 256
129. 聿 brush 109
130. 肉 meat 1013
131. 臣 bureaucrat *p.216b*
132. 自 small nose 619
133. 至 reach 514
134. 臼 mortar 280
135. 舌 tongue 426
136. 舛 discord –
137. 舟 boat 583
138. 艮 stubborn 51
139. 色 color 993
140. 艸 grass –
141. 虎 tiger 712
142. 虫 bug 731
143. 血 blood 1010
144. 行 go 543
145. 衣 gown 152, 166
146. 襾 cover 162

— 7 —

147. 見 see 266
148. 角 horn 996
149. 言 words 57
150. 谷 valley 489
151. 豆 flask 797
152. 豕 pig 502
153. 豸 snake *p.216b*
154. 貝 cowrie 140
155. 赤 red *p.216b*
156. 走 walk 227
157. 足 foot 247
158. 身 torso 236
159. 車 car 416
160. 辛 bitter 70
161. 辰 early 851
162. 辵 halt –
163. 邑 city –
164. 酉 wine 474
165. 釆 sift 620
166. 里 village 145

— 8 —

167. 金 gold 218
168. 長 long 278
169. 門 gate 25
170. 阜 mound *p.227a*
171. 隶 grab –
172. 隹 dove 59
173. 雨 rain 368
174. 青 green 249
175. 非 wrong 742

— 9 —

176. 面 face 675
177. 革 hide 486
178. 韋 walk off 967
179. 韭 leeks –
180. 音 tone 445
181. 頁 head 371
182. 風 wind 819
183. 飛 fly 540
184. 食 food 413, 293
185. 首 chief 346
186. 香 scent *p.217b*

— 10 —

187. 馬 horse 55
188. 骨 bone *p.227b*
189. 高 tall 99
190. 髟 hair 1032
191. 鬥 fight 765
192. 鬯 mixed wine –
193. 鬲 cauldron *p.216b*
194. 鬼 ghost 385

— 11 —

195. 魚 fish 653
196. 鳥 bird *p.215a*
197. 鹵 salt –
198. 鹿 deer *p.217a*
199. 麥 wheat *p.246b*
200. 麻 hemp *p.226a*

— 12 —

201. 黃 yellow 699
202. 黍 millet –
203. 黑 black 357
204. 黹 embroider –

— 13 —

205. 黽 toad *p.239b*
206. 鼎 tripod –
207. 鼓 drum *p.236a*
208. 鼠 mouse *p.217b*

— 14 —

209. 鼻 big nose *p.231b*
210. 齊 line-up *p.217b*

— 15 —

211. 齒 teeth 374

— 16 —

212. 龍 dragon *p.241a*
213. 龜 tortoise –

— 17 —

214. 龠 flute –

Language

常用汉字

Reading and Writing Chinese has been the best-selling standard reference text for foreign students and teachers of Chinese for the last 25 years. Now completely revised with modern (simplified) characters, it draws on the lessons learned from the use of the book in classrooms to provide a convenient and up-to-date introduction to the Chinese writing system. Materials are organized in units of progressive difficulty and complexity, with clear definitions of the individual characters presented in a logical and systematical sequence.

For each of the basic 1,067 characters, the pronunciation and core meanings are given, along with examples of its use in common compounds and a stroke-order diagram showing how to write it correctly. Memorization tips and cross-references to look-alike characters are also provided. Charts of modern and traditional radicals, necessary to look up words in comprehensive Chinese dictionaries, are printed inside the front and back covers.

William McNaughton began the research that led to *Reading and Writing Chinese* when he was the founding teacher of Chinese at Oberlin College, Ohio, one of the best known American undergraduate programs in Chinese. He established Chinese-language programs at four other US colleges and universities and was the founding program leader of the BA (Honours) program in Translation at City University of Hong Kong, where he taught from 1986 to 1998. He is also the author of numerous books and journal articles on Chinese literature and language. Now retired, he spends his time in research and travel.

TUTTLE PUBLISHING
Tokyo • Rutland, Vermont • Singapore

www.tuttlepublishing.com
Printed in Singapore

US $24.95
ISBN 0-8048-3509-8
52495
6 76251 83509 0
9 780804 835091